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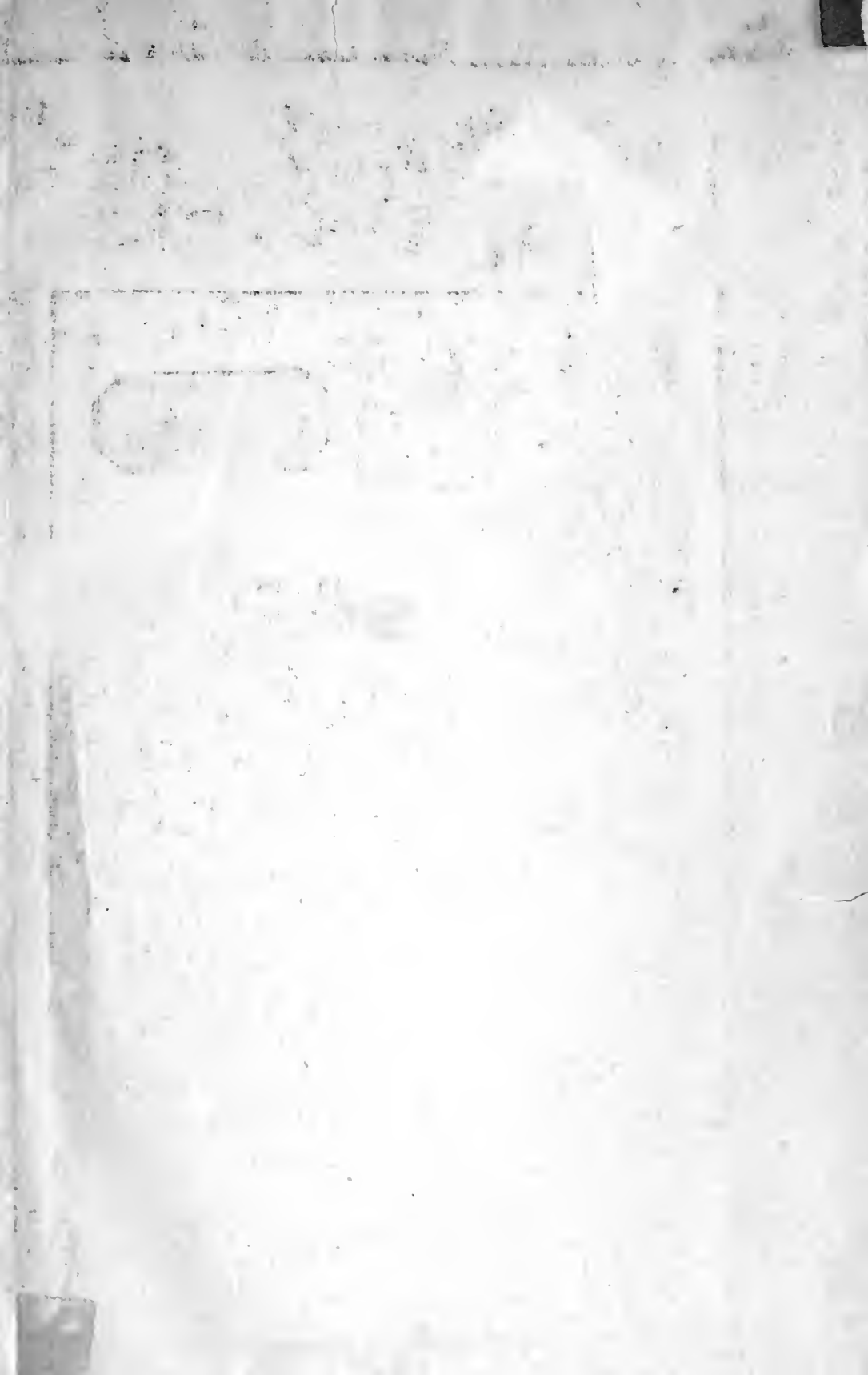
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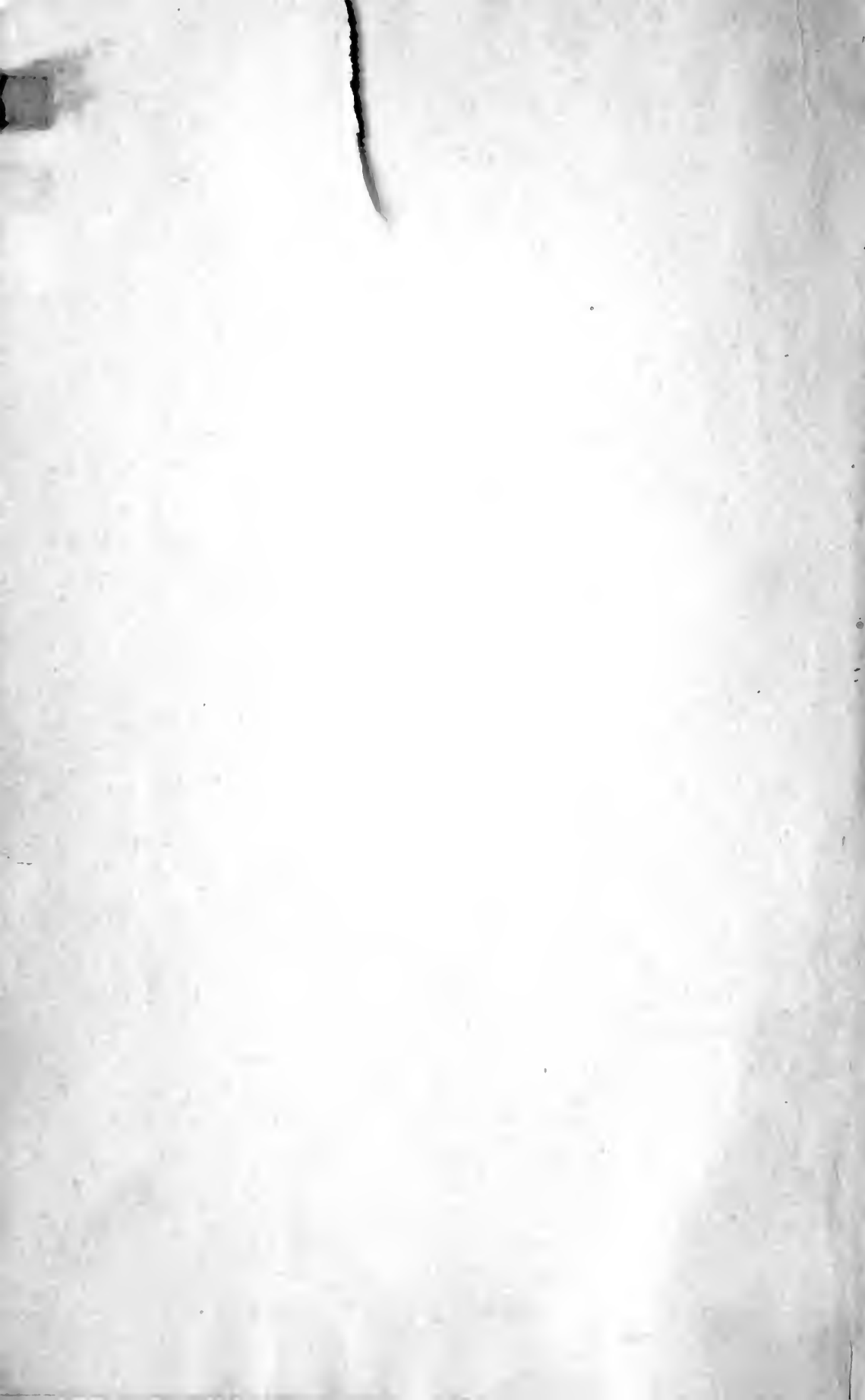
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DOCUMENTS

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF INDIANA,

AT THE

FORTY-SECOND REGULAR SESSION,

BEGUN ON THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY, A. D. 1863.

PART 2-VOL. II.

INDIANAPOLIS:
JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, STATE PRINTER,

1863.

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REPORT

OF THE

INDIANA STATE ARSENAL.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report in relation to the Indiana Arsenal:

On the 27th day of April, 1861, I was requested by the Quarter Master General of the State to instruct some volunteers belonging to the Eleventh Indiana how to make cartridges for the Minnie Rifle, there being no such ammunition on hand or obtainable at the time. This request I complied with, and commenced operations in the afternoon of that day, the Quarter Master General furnishing me with powder, lead, &c. The bullets were cast in hand-moulds, at a small blacksmith shop owned by a Mr. Seibert, and the cartridges were made in a room adjoining. When, a few days after, the regiment to which the workmen belonged was ordered away, I was directed to hire the necessary labor. I soon afterwards removed the cartridge factory to a small frame building on the corner of New York and Mississippi streets, and at the same time secured the use of the Phoenix Brass Foundry, situated near the Union Depot, for

the purpose of casting there whatever quantity of bullets might be required.

As there was but little ammunition in the country at the time, and the most urgent calls being made on you for it, it soon became necessary to enlarge the establishment, for the purpose of supplying our own troops already in, or preparing for, the field; and in the beginning of June, 1861, it was concluded to erect temporary buildings on the ground belonging to the State, lying immediately north of the State House. These buildings consisted of a small brick for a foundry, and some frame buildings for making cartridges. At the same time a powder magazine was erected on the old State Fair grounds, in the north-western part of the city.

As female labor was cheapest, and, in my opinion, best adapted to the lighter work, I engaged a number of female operatives, (about one hundred in all,) for the purpose of making cartridges, while some fifty men were employed to cast bullets, fill and pack cartridges, and perform other heavy work.

There were two causes that rendered the cost of ammunition much greater at the outset than it is at the present time. First, the materials were purchased by the Quarter Master General in small quantities, and at retail prices. Secondly, the hands employed being as yet inexperienced in the business, I was under the necessity of hiring them by the day. But, as they became more familiar with their employment, I gradually systematized the work, dividing it into different classes, according to the several processes embraced in the manufacture of ammunition; and then, instead of paying the hands by the day, I began to pay them a certain price per thousand for each process. At first this change met with violent opposition on the part of the employees, several of whom left, complaining that they "could not make enough to pay their board," &c. Before long, however, a number of those who remained became so expert that they were able to earn as much or more than they had received when working by the day. This proved a powerful stimulant to the others, and the result was, that I was soon enabled to make as much ammunition, in proportion to the number of hands employed, as was made in any of the Government Arsenals. I appointed, of the most experienced male hands, a foreman to superintend each process, whose duty it was made to receive the work from the hands, see that it was well done, rejecting all that was not, see that no material was wasted, and place the work to the credit of the persons returning it.

It soon became generally known among officers in the field that ammunition could be had from Indiana, and urgent demands were made by telegraph, by different officers in the service of the United States, for large quantities. Several commanders of departments, as for instance, Generals Anderson, Sherman, Fremont, Buell, and Grant, even telegraphed that they would take all we could make, and urged us to continue manufacturing. When the several batteries of artillery, raised in this State, were ordered into the field, it became necessary to manufacture field ammunition, such as shell, canister, and case shot. As no foundry here was prepared at that time to cast either shot or shell, I was under the necessity of ordering a supply from a foundry at Columbus, Ohio; but as the demand increased some of the founderies in Indianapolis and at Bloomington commenced casting shell, case and round shot, and in a short time were turning out work equal at least, if not superior, to that furnished to the Government in eastern cities.

But at this point a serious difficulty presented itself. On or about the first of September there were no less than two hundred and fifty hands employed in the establishment. There was no money in the Treasury to carry on the work. There had been no appropriation for an Arsenal—there was no law for it. It had been established for the sole purpose of furnishing our own troops with ammunition until the government should be able to supply them, but the Government Arsenals were not even able to meet the demands of the army in the east. In October, 1861, General Cameron, Secretary of War, and Adjutant General Thomas, visited the Arsenal, and, after a careful examination, saw its importance to the Government and requested your Excellency to have it continued, with the understanding that all the ammunition manufactured should be paid for by the government. Cold weather coming on, and the buildings then occupied being extremely uncomfortable, as well as crowded to excess, I leased a three story brick building, on Washington street, opposite the State House, and formerly occupied by John Ott as a furniture establishment, which has been used as a cartridge factory up to the present time.

There being no money on hand, I borrowed from friends sums sufficient to meet the pay roll at least once a month. Materials were purchased on credit, and by these means the Arsenal was maintained until January 1, 1862, when, by your order, I proceeded to Washington, to render to the Chief of Ordnance an account of such ordnance stores as has been under my care, and, at the same

time, to procure the money due the State for ammunition issued to the Government up to that date. On my arrival I met the Hon. Robert Dale Owen, with whom I at once proceeded to the War Department. The prices charged for the ammunition were pronounced by the Chief of Ordnance to be reasonable and just, and the Secretary of War at once ordered the bill, amounting to sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and one dollars and ninety-six cents, to be paid.

An agreement was then made between the Secretary of War, Mr. Owen, and myself, that in future all the ammunition issued at the Arsenal to the United States Government should be paid for promptly at the end of every quarter. In accordance with this understanding, I forwarded in April, 1862, another bill, amounting to fifty thousand dollars and fifty-eight cents. This bill, however, was not paid, owing to a decision of the Chief of Ordnance, "That the law does not allow the establishment of an United States Arsenal in this manner, nor the purchase or issue of ordnance stores without the authority of the Chief of Ordnance." (See report of Ordnance Commission.) The bill was, therefore, referred back to the Secretary of War for further orders; and that officer referred the case to the Ordnance Commission then sitting in Washington. About the first of June I was ordered to Washington, to appear before the Ordnance Commission, and give the necessary explanations of all transactions connected with the establishment of the Arsenal. After thorough scrutiny the Commission decided, that all the ammunition issued up to June 1, 1862, should be paid for at a certain rate, which rate was intended to cover, besides the cost of the ammunition, the expense of storing and taking care of all ordnance stores in my hands belonging to the United States, with the exception of small arms, which were not included, owing to the impossibility of making a correct estimate of that expense beforehand. (See report of Ordnance Commission.)

About this time Congress passed a bill establishing an United States Arsenal at Indianapolis, and the Secretary of War, seeing the importance of our State Arsenal, came to an understanding with your Excellency to the effect that the manufacture of ammunition should be continued as before—the bills therefor to be presented and paid once a month. In consequence, however, of the fact that all available funds were needed by the Government to pay the troops in the field, we have not hitherto received our money

very promptly; have been compelled to wait from three to five months for it. This circumstance embarrassed me greatly. The number of hands employed being between four and five hundred. My pay rolls amounted to some six thousand dollars per month; and in order to meet this, as well as to provide money for the purchase of materials, (a large portion of which could only be obtained for cash,) I was repeatedly obliged to borrow from some of our city banks, and from private individuals. In this connection, permit me to state, that as early as last March a number of the employees, in consequence of not having received their pay, were in great need of the necessities of life. In order to relieve their necessities, I issued to them certificates of indebtedness for such amounts as were due them, and payable when the money should be received which was due from the Government. These certificates were taken instead of money by most of our business men, and some of the banks and private individuals cashed them.

In consequence of the large quantities of powder and other combustible materials used, the manufacture of ammunition is unavoidably dangerous, particularly when carried on in the populous part of a city, and as the property holders in the neighborhood of the Arsenal were justly apprehensive of an accident since the late dreadful affair at the Pittsburg Arsenal, I concluded to remove the establishment to some distance from the populated portion of the city. The lease of the building on Washington street, used during the last twelve months for the fabrication of small arm ammunition, having expired, after consultation with your Excellency and Quarter Master General Stone, I determined to erect suitable frame buildings on a piece of ground in the eastern part of the city, adjoining that lately purchased by the Government for the United States Arsenal. All the buildings that have been there erected are such that the lumber of which they are constructed can be sold at any time without much loss. Taking into consideration the amount of rent paid for such buildings as would answer the purpose, it can not be doubted that the erection of these buildings will prove a material saving to the State. As they are situated in close proximity to the railroad track, the drayage and other expenses connected with the transportation of materials and ammunition will also be greatly reduced.

By careful management I have succeeded, in spite of all the hindrances and difficulties arising from the want of money, &c., in manufacturing large quantities of ammunition, pronounced by

nearly every officer who has used it to be of the very best quality. There has been manufactured at the Arsenal, up to January 1, 1863, ninety-eight thousand five hundred and seven rounds of cannon ammunition, shells and canister for artillery, and twenty-one million nine hundred and fifteen thousand rounds of ammunition for small arms, the total value of which, as allowed by the Government, is four hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and sixteen dollars and ninety-four cents; the amount of purchases by the State, three hundred and sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and nineteen dollars and sixty-three cents, and the value of materials received from the United States fifty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty-one dollars and twelve cents.

Our ammunition has cost the Government (as I have learned from Hon. Robert Dale Owen) from thirty to fifty per cent. less than either that manufactured at its own Arsenals or that purchased from private establishments in eastern cities. This is owing to the fact that the business has been conducted with great care, and under a perfect system. Little or no material has been allowed to go to waste. The scraps and offal of paper, &c., and the dross of the lead were sold to various parties at the highest possible prices, and the money thus obtained was used in defraying various incidental expenses, as per my cash statement.

I would respectfully recommend that steps be taken to separate the Ordnance Department entirely from that of the Quarter Master General. The business connected with each department being very complicated, as well as extensive, can be managed with far greater ease when separated.

In order that the Arsenal may be relieved for the future of the embarrassments growing out of the want of the money necessary for carrying it on successfully, I would respectfully ask your Excellency to recommend to the Legislature the appropriation of the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be drawn upon as circumstances may require. This will prevent the serious inconvenience which would otherwise arise from any failure on the part of the United States to pay promptly the money due on account of ammunition. It is also important that at least thirty thousand dollars should be appropriated for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the Armory, and for the repairing and storing of such arms as are now or may hereafter be in the hands of State troops.

The total amount expended for the Armory, out of the Arsenal Fund, during the year ending December 31, 1862, for the pay roll

of officers, clerks, and hired hands, is ten thousand one hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-seven cents; for materials, etc., necessary for repairing arms, drayage, and other incidental expenses, one thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirty-eight cents; making a sum total of eleven thousand, five hundred and eighty-nine dollars, and sixty-five cents. This includes only such expenses of the Armory as were necessarily incurred in equipping troops either mustered into the service of the United States, or actually engaged in the defense of our border, and will eventually be paid.

I have also repeatedly purchased various articles of artillery equipments, the aggregate cost of which amounts to three thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars and eighty-eight cents. These articles were absolutely necessary, and could not be obtained from the United States Arsenal in time to meet the emergency.

The several sums above mentioned are included in the amount of three hundred and sixty-nine thousand, seven hundred and nineteen dollars, and sixty-three cents, before given as the total amount of purchases by the State.

The books of my office show the quantity of arms, accoutrements, etc., received from the Government and from other Arsenals; and issued to the troops raised in this State; but a statement of the same would be too voluminous to embody in this report.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. STURM, *Lieutenant Colonel,*
Chief of Ordnance for Indiana.

REPORT
OF
ROBERT DALE OWEN,
AGENT TO PURCHASE ARMS, &c.,
FOR THE
STATE OF INDIANA,
MADE TO
HIS EXCELLENCY, O. P. MORTON,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE,
SEPTEMBER 4, 1862.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PURCHASES, \$654,566 95.

(The Vouchers referred to in this Report are on file in the Executive Office.)

2,000 COPIES ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

INDIANAPOLIS:
JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, STATE PRINTER.

1863.

REPORT.

To His Excellency, O. P. MORTON :

SIR:—Commissioned by you on the 30th of May, 1861, as Agent for the State of Indiana, “to purchase arms for the use of said State for Military purposes,” I proceeded, the same evening, to New York *via* Washington. In Washington I spent two days in the Ordnance Department, obtaining information as to the quality and price of the various arms used in the service, the best works of reference on the subject, and other information connected with the business entrusted to me. Then I proceeded to New York, but was detained four days in Philadelphia by injury from a railroad accident.

My original instructions were to purchase arms only, and the number to be bought was limited to “six thousand rifles and rifle muskets, and one thousand carbines.” But, from time to time, as the number of our volunteers increased, I received from you instructions, sometimes by letter or telegram, sometimes verbally, during your visits to New York and Washington, to increase the purchases of arms much beyond these limits, and to purchase not only Ordnance and Ordnance Stores of various kinds, but also Quartermaster’s Stores, chiefly Army Blankets and Infantry Great Coats.

ARMS PURCHASED.

The total number of arms purchased by me on behalf of the State of Indiana is as follows :

I. Enfield Rifles, viz:

a. Long, with angular bayonets.....	18,600	
b. Short, with sword bayonets.....	1,400	
		<hr/>
		20,000

II. Carbines, viz:

a. Sharp's (new model).....	251	
b. Burnside's (new model).....	480	
c. Mont Storm.....	2,000	
		<hr/>
		2,731

Total rifles and carbines.....		<hr/>	22,731
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III. Revolvers, viz:

a. Colt's Navy.....	550	
b. Remington's.....	201	
		<hr/>
		751

IV. Cavalry sabers, viz:

Part heavy, part light, total.....		<hr/>	797
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All of these arms have been delivered except the 2,000 Mont Storm Carbines.

Of these arms a part was paid for by the State of Indiana, to be ultimately repaid by the United States, and a part was paid for directly by the United States.

For, on the 19th of August, 1861, you procured from the Secretary of War authority to purchase "ten thousand Enfield or Minie Rifles" for arming the Indiana Volunteers. And on the 31st of August, 1861, I procured from the Assistant Secretary of War authority to purchase "three thousand stand of Enfield Rifles" for the same purpose, at \$19 each. Also, on the 27th of September, 1861, I procured an additional authorization to purchase "one thousand Burnside Carbines" at \$35 75, "one thousand short Enfield Rifles with saber bayonets," at \$21, and "two thousand long Enfield Rifles," at \$19. In addition to this I received, on March 12, 1862, from the Assistant Secretary of War, a confirmation of your

requisition for "two thousand Mont Storm Carbines." The originals of the above authorizations, marked (1) (2) (3) and (4) accompany this Report. (Document K.)

The United States Government thus assumed the payment of arms purchased for Indiana troops, to the amount of:

Long Enfield Rifles, angular bayonets.....	15,000
Short Enfield Rifles, saber bayonets.....	1,000
Burnside Carbines.....	1,000
Mont Storm Carbines.....	2,000

Total arms of which payment assumed by United States 19,000

But, under a letter of instructions from yourself, dated December 14, 1861, in consideration of the order for 2,000 Mont Storm Carbines, I ceded to the United States 520 out of the 1,000 Burnside Carbines, (the arm not having given full satisfaction), so that 480 Burnside Carbines only were received, as above stated; and the actual number of arms received, or to be received, by the State of Indiana, which were, or will be, paid for directly by the United States, is not 19,000, but 18,480.

The State has paid for the rest of the arms purchased by me, viz:

Enfield Rifles, (long 3,600, short 400).....	4,000
Sharp's Carbines.....	251
Revolvers, (Colt's and Remington's).....	751
Cavalry Sabers.....	797

After conferring with numerous dealers in arms in Philadelphia and New York, I found that I could purchase on the most favorable terms from two New York houses; one an English firm, Samuel Buckley & Co., the other an American firm, Schuyler, Hartley & Graham. All my purchases of arms were made from these two houses, chiefly from the latter. The total amount bought by me of Schuler, Hartley & Graham, including arms of which payment was assumed by the United States, was \$445,891 86, (accompanying Document A) of which \$87,491 68 was paid by the State. My purchases from Samuel Buckley & Co., amounted to \$51,429, all paid by the State. (Document B.)

I purchased no infantry arms whatever for our volunteers except first class Enfield Rifles, all of 0.58 caliber.

PRICE OF ARMS.

When I first arrived in New York, in June, 1861, the demand for rifles to arm our volunteer regiments, as they were mustered into service, was, as you informed me, of pressing urgency, two or three thousand being required at once. You had, yourself, under these circumstances, by telegram, conditionally contracted for one thousand first class Enfields, at thirty dollars, duties paid. Not being able to find any better offer, I closed this on June 17. The same day I bought, from another house, one thousand more, nominally a dollar cheaper, namely, at twenty-nine dollars, duties paid; but, in reality, at the same price, for the duties paid on the first lot had been about six dollars and twenty-five cents, and on the second lot about five dollars and twenty-five cents; thus reducing the actual cost to the Government, of these arms, to twenty-three dollars and seventy-five cents. Another small lot of forty cost about the same. This was the highest price I ever paid.

The best lot, of nine hundred and sixty, was at twenty-three dollars and seventy-five cents; the arms being put together in this country, and duties paid on materials, about one dollar and fifty cents each; actual cost to the Government, therefore, twenty-two dollars and twenty-five cents.

The next lot, of one thousand, I bought at twenty-one dollars, duties remitted.

This closed the purchase of infantry guns bought by me, which were paid for by the State of Indiana.

On July 29, I contracted for five thousand long Enfields at eighteen dollars, and, on August 30, for ten thousand long Enfields at nineteen dollars, and one thousand short Enfields at twenty-one dollars; payment of all these being then or afterward assumed by the General Government.

Thus the Enfield rifles purchased by me cost, duties not included, as follows:

2,040 Enfields, (1,640 long, 400 short) at \$23, 75...	\$48,450 00
960 Enfields, (all long,) \$22 25.....	21,360 00
1,000 do do 21 00.....	21,000 00
5,000 do do 18 00.....	90,000 00
10,000 do do 19 00.....	190,000 00
1,000 do (all short,) 21 00.....	21,000 00
<hr/>	
20,000 Enfield rifles, in all, cost.....	\$391,810 00
<hr/>	

This gives—

The average price of 18,600 long Enfields.....	\$19 41
The average price of 1,600 short Enfields.....	21 78
The average price of 20,000, long and short.....	19 59

This is very considerably lower than the average price paid by the General Government for first class Enfield rifles during the period of my purchases. The later contracts for sixteen thousand guns could, sometime after they were made, undoubtedly have been sold at an advance of not less than forty to fifty thousand dollars.

As to the quality of these arms, it was, so far as I have been informed, in all respects satisfactory, except as to two small lots. The first was a box of guns injured by salt water on the passage, sent on by a drayman's mistake. As soon as the fact was stated by me to the house of whom I had purchased them, (Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,) they immediately offered to pay all expenses on the box, if returned, and to replace it by another of the same number of uninjured guns. But the arms (imperatively needed) having already been issued, (Quarter-Master Vajen's letter of November 4, 1861,) it was not possible to return them.

The second was a lot of the last guns forwarded to Indianapolis. Of these a portion were somewhat rusted; some had cones not bored, or other defects. The cost of putting them in order was seventy-four dollars, and Mr. Ballwigg, Assistant Quarter-Master General, (letter of July 5, 1862,) estimates the damage, otherwise, at one hundred dollars—together, one hundred and seventy-four dollars. On statement of this to Messrs. Schuyler & Co., they agreed to make up the estimated damage by sending on ten Enfield rifles, putting them at seventeen dollars and forty cents each; and did so.

The price paid for the Burnside and Sharp's carbines was the

same at which the Government has uniformly purchased these arms. The revolvers and sabres were also purchased at the regular Government rates.

In making these purchases of arms, I consulted, from time to time, with Major Hagner, United States ordnance officer at New York, and have to acknowledge the kindness with which, on every occasion, he gave me information and advice. I observe that, in his evidence before the Congressional Investigating Committee, that officer speaks of the contracts and purchases made by me as having been effected on advantageous terms.

BLANKETS PURCHASED.

Throughout the months of September and October, 1861, I received, sometimes from yourself, sometimes from Quarter-Master General Vajen, sometimes from Major Montgomery, the United Quarter-Master at Indianapolis, instructions, usually by telegraph, to purchase army blankets of eight to ten pounds weight.

There has been no period since the commencement of the war when the demand for these articles was so great and the supply in the market so inadequate, as during the above two months; the immediate need of such defenses from the cold being then suddenly and sharply felt. My instructions were of the most urgent character; and it was stated that the consequence of delay might involve the sacrifice of health, if not of life, among the troops.

I consulted with the United States Quartermaster in this city, with Mr. A. T. Stewart, the well known Broadway merchant, and others experienced in the wholesale dry goods market, as to army blankets. Their statements were very discouraging, being usually to the effect that the market had been swept of the article, except some lots of light and inferior quality and scanty size, and that the price was rapidly rising.

I found, after numerous inquiries both in Philadelphia and New York, but a single house (Sutton, Smith & Co.,) with whom I could contract for full sized all-wool blankets at fifty-seven and a half cents per pound; and they declined at that time to make a written contract, or to give a positive promise as to quantity. In the course of one month, namely from September 2 to October 3 inclusive, I obtained from them, in various parcels, eight hundred and forty pairs of ten-pound blankets, at that price; together with a conditional promise of two thousand pairs of French army regu-

lation blankets, to arrive, at the same price. This latter, however, fell through; and, thus disappointed and urged almost daily for an immediate and much larger supply, I was compelled, in October, to pay higher prices and to take lots of varying qualities, some falling short of regulation standard; receiving from this firm in the months of October and November five thousand and fifteen pairs, at an average of about seventy cents per pound.

Of these last purchases at seventy cents, two thousand pairs were obtained under a contract made by instructions from Major Montgomery, contained in a telegram dated October 6, in reply to a telegram from me communicating the increased price demanded. Major Montgomery's telegram was in these words:

“INDIANAPOLIS, October 6, 1861.

“*R. D. Owen, care of Winslow, Lanier & Co.:*

“Contract for the two thousand (2,000) blankets. Ship to me with contract.”

The contract was sent to Major Montgomery, and I suppose is now in his possession. The blankets were all delivered according to contract.

The blankets purchased from Suttan, Smith & Co., were, in every instance, all wool; they averaged, in weight, nine and a half pounds, and the average price paid was six dollars and forty-seven cents per pair, or *sixty-eight cents* per pound.

These prices were much below those paid at Indianapolis, by the United States, at the same time. I find, from inspection of the estimates in the office of the Quartermaster General of the United States, that Major Montgomery contracted for similar blankets during the months aforesaid at from *eighty-two and a half* to *eighty-five cents* per pound.

In a single instance only I paid as high as *eighty cents*; and that rate was paid under express instructions (telegram of October 11, 1861,) from Major Montgomery, to whom I had previously telegraphed the price demanded and by whom. It was for a lot of one thousand five hundred and forty-nine pairs of the very best quality of army blankets that I saw in the market during all last year, averaging over ten pounds in weight, and costing eight dollars a pair. They were bought of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co.

My total purchases of army blankets consisted of the five thou-

sand eight hundred and fifty-five pairs bought of Suttan, Smith & Co., and the above one thousand five hundred and forty-nine pairs bought of A. T. Stewart & Co.; together, seven thousand four hundred and four pairs. They were all delivered in the months of September, October and November, 1861.

Some dissatisfaction was expressed to me by Captain Ekin (successor of Major Montgomery as United States Quartermaster at Indianapolis,) by letter dated November 14, 1861, as to two bales of blankets (Nos. 510 and 2,) bought of Suttan, Smith & Co., and I was requested to withhold payments till the matter was arranged. On a strict examination, I found that only one of these bales (namely No. 2) had been bought by me; but, in accordance with Captain Ekin's request, I withheld payment of the last four hundred pairs of blankets delivered by Sutton, Smith & Co., amount two thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars; nor have they yet been paid for.

On the 10th of January, 1862, being then at Washington on State business, I received from Captain Ekin a second communication, stating that fourteen bales of blankets of the Sutton, Smith & Co. purchases (the numbers of each being given,) were of unsatisfactory quality, not coming up to Government standard. These fourteen bales included the two formerly objected to. On examination, twelve only of the bales were found to have been bought by me; the other two (Nos. 70 and 510,) must have been part of a purchase by some one else.

On further examination, I found that the above twelve bales were all October purchases, made by me under urgent pressure, and belonging to lots in regard to which Messrs. Sutton, Smith & Co. had declined to give any further guarantee, except that the blankets were all wool and of the specified weight. Add to this, that when the notice of their rejection reached me, about two months had elapsed since they had been shipped by Sutton, Smith & Co.; indeed, a portion of them had been shipped two months and a half before.

On my return to New York, I laid the matter before Mr. Denny, member of the firm of Sutton, Smith & Co., with whom all my negotiations for blankets had been made. Mr. Denny agreed to visit Indianapolis; and I furnished him with letters to your excellency, to Quarter-Master General Vajen, and to Captain Ekin. On his return he stated to me, that he believed the explanations

given by him, taken in connection with the facts stated in my letters, had been satisfactory.

Soon after, meeting your Excellency in Washington, you confirmed to me Mr. Denny's statement; adding, that as the blankets had been issued to the troops and could no longer be produced or returned, no just alternative remained but to pay the balance still due to Sutton, Smith & Co. In accordance with this decision, I gave Mr. Denny a check in favor of his firm, on the Treasurer of State, Indianapolis. This I learn, however, (in the absence, it may be, of the necessary explanations,) has not yet been paid. Beyond doubt, it ought to be. There is no allegation that the blankets were not all wool, or that they were not of the weights as marked in the invoices; and further than this, the guarantee of Messrs. Sutton, Smith & Co., on the lots of blankets in question, did not go.

I may add, that after payment had been made by the State for all the blankets in question, except the above \$2,730, Major Montgomery, under some strange misconception, and under date January 28, 1862, sent to that firm a certified voucher for a portion of the blankets received by him, amount \$8,014 25. Out of the proceeds of such a voucher these gentlemen might have paid themselves the balance due to them; but they honorably surrendered it without conditions, and it is now in your hands.

Accompanying this report your Excellency will find duplicate bills of lading of all the blankets shipped by Sutton, Smith & Co. (Document L.)

No complaint of any kind was made in regard to the blankets bought of A. T. Stewart & Co.

GREAT COATS PURCHASED.

My first instructions to purchase great coats were from yourself on October 7, 1861, and from Major Montgomery, by telegram, October 9. These required me to purchase four thousand. Six days later, I was instructed, (by letter of Major Montgomery, of October 11, Document M,) to buy five thousand more. In these six days the market had risen twenty-five cents on each great coat.

My purchases were as follows:

1. October 9.—Of A. & G. A. Arnoux, deliverable twenty-one days thereafter.....	2,000
2. October 10.—Of A. T. Stewart & Co., deliverable twenty-one days thereafter.....	2,000
3. October 15.—Of A. & G. A. Arnoux, deliverable twenty-eight days thereafter.....	3,000
4. October 16.—Of A. T. Stewart & Co., deliverable twenty-eight days thereafter.....	2,000
Total	9,000

These great coats were all of the regulation cloth, and were subjected to strict Government inspection. They gave, so far as I know, entire satisfaction.

I paid to Messrs. Arnoux and Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., for the first four thousand, nine dollars and a quarter, and for the last five thousand, nine dollars and a half. I found it impossible to procure *regulation* great coats at lower rates; though great coats of black or brown material were to be had at from seven dollars to seven dollars and a half. Major Montgomery, in a letter of October 31, published in the *Indianapolis Journal*, says: "I have certain intelligence from the most reliable source, that overcoats are worth at present, in New York, not less than nine dollars fifty cents each, as held by the manufacturers." Also, on October 19, Major Montgomery wrote to the Quarter Master General as follows: "I can't now buy over coats for less than nine dollars fifty cents for infantry, and eleven dollars twenty-five cents for cavalry." A month before the time of my purchase they could probably have been had for a dollar less. But as in the case of the army blankets, as soon as the cold weather closely approached, the demand increased and the price rose.

On the ninth of October I telegraphed to Major Montgomery the price at which I had bought the first two thousand great coats, adding that I could probably buy two thousand more at the same price. By telegram of same date in reply, he requested me to do so.

Copies of the telegrams above referred to relative to great coats and to blankets, also copies of the letters of Major Montgomery, above quoted, accompany this report. (Document N.)

Under date October 22, 1861, Major Montgomery requested me to send, of the great coats bought by me:

1,010 to the Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

770 to the Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

1,010 to the Nineteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Learning, however, before sending these off, that the Twelfth Regiment had been already supplied, I sent great coats to the Sixteenth and Nineteenth only. At your Excellency's request I selected as conductor, to take charge of these and see them safely delivered, a trustworthy person, Mr. William G. Rose, who performed the duty to my entire satisfaction. I instructed him, in case either of the regiments had been supplied before his arrival, to re-ship the great coats to Indianapolis.

The great coats for the Nineteenth Regiment were duly delivered and receipted for, two, however, being found lacking in the number, it being one thousand and eight instead of one thousand and ten. These two Messrs. Arnoux afterward made up, in shipping their last thousand, sending one thousand and two instead of one thousand.

The Sixteenth Regiment, of which Lieutenant Drum was Quartermaster, had been supplied (with an inferior article, however,) a day or two before Mr. Rose reached their camp. In accordance with my instructions, Mr. Rose thereupon shipped to Indianapolis the seven hundred and seventy great coats destined for them, and contained in fourteen boxes; taking from the clerk of the Washington branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, duplicate receipts therefor. Of these receipts, one was forwarded by me, at the time, to Captain Ekin at Indianapolis, and one accompanies this Report. (Document O.)

Before the boxes started, however, Colonel Rucker, United States Quartermaster at Washington, interposed and took possession of them. Mr. Rose, the Conductor, remonstrated against this, stating that, as the regiment was already supplied his (Mr. Rose's) instructions were, to ship them to the United States Quartermaster at Indianapolis. But his remonstrance was unavailing. Colonel Rucker replied, that no clothing for United States troops coming to Washington, could be sent thence, and that the great coats should go to some Indiana regiment. He then gave Mr. Rose a receipt for them, the original of which I sent to Captain Ekin. A copy, with memoranda made at the time, accompanies this Report. (Document O). Also the receipt of the Regimental Quartermaster

of the Nineteenth Regiment for the one thousand and eight great coats delivered to him. (Document P.)

I allowed Mr. Rose, as Conductor, three dollars a day and traveling expenses. His receipt for the amount (triplicate) is herewith filed. (Document Q.)

The rest of the overcoats (7,222) were, in accordance with Major Montgomery's instructions, (letter of October 22, 1861, herewith,) forwarded to the United States Quartermaster at Indianapolis.

DEPUTY AGENT TO FORTRESS MONROE.

On or about November 10, 1861, I received from you instructions to proceed to Fortress Monroe, to ascertain the condition and wants of the 20th Indiana Regiment, Colonel Brown, then recently returned from the south, where they had lost a portion of their equipments. Being, at the time, engaged daily in receiving arms and blankets, so that I could not, with any propriety, leave New York, I appointed Mr. Charles Lanier deputy agent to carry out your instructions. He did so; and the result was communicated directly to you. The regiment had been furnished with nearly all it required before his arrival. I allowed him three dollars a day and necessary traveling expenses. His receipt for the amount accompanies this report. (Document Q.)

MODE OF PAYMENT.

During the entire period of my purchases, the demand for all military goods was so great—usually much beyond the supply—that they were held as a strictly cash article, to be paid for on delivery. The General Government, indeed, began, after a time, to delay its payments six and eight and even ten weeks beyond the receipt of the goods. But the ultimate result of such delay was an addition of five per cent. or upwards to the Government on the price at which States paying cash down were able to purchase.

My first purchases of arms were paid for, in accordance with your instructions, by drafts on Mr. Hudson, Agent of State. The total payments made by him, as the accompanying account will show, amounted to seventy-eight thousand one hundred and seventy-one dollars and fifteen cents. This amount was re-paid to him by check of Mr. James M. Ray, Fund Commissioner, on Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.

Subsequent payments were made directly by Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., on my order, to the amount of one hundred and eighty-four thousand one hundred and seventy-two dollars and eight cents, as their account, accompanying this report, will show. (Document R.)

But for the aid offered to the State in this emergency, by the above firm, it would have been impossible to purchase either the arms necessary for our troops, or the blankets and great coats; to withhold which last, at that period of urgent need, would have involved a sacrifice of health, if not of life itself.

I have heretofore (to-wit, in my letter to your Excellency, under date of January 28, 1862,) stated, at length, my view of the conduct of these gentlemen in making so large advances, and thus saving the State from the necessity of forcing her bonds into the market at a heavy discount, or of attempting to purchase on credit, with a certainty, even if she succeeded, of having to pay a considerable per centage beyond the cash prices at which the goods were actually bought. And in that letter I added my opinion of the terms of settlement proposed by them, and afterward carried out by yourself and our State officers. I feel assured that the arrangement with that firm was the means of saving the State from great embarrassment and considerable loss.

ARRANGEMENTS AS TO DELAYED PAYMENTS.

In a former part of this report, I have stated that the General Government assumed the payment of sixteen thousand rifles contracted for by me.

The favorable terms on which these rifles were contracted for (eighteen and nineteen dollars for first class English Enfields), were, doubtless, the chief inducement for the Government to assume my contracts; and these favorable terms were obtained partly in consequence of the condition of payment on delivery.

But the United States did not pay on delivery, but in two, three, and in one case in more than four months after delivery; the period of delay depending on the press on the Treasury.

But, further, a failure to pay on delivery was a legal forfeiture of our contracts; and such forfeiture would have been worth to Messrs. Schuyler & Co. not less than three dollars a gun, that being, probably, the average difference, at times of delivery, between the contract rates and the market prices of the day.

These gentlemen were too honorable to insist on such forfeiture. They asked only to be saved from actual loss. Unable to carry the large sums on which payments were delayed beyond a moderate time, they had, in many cases, to dispose of these to the banks. They made what I consider a very advantageous arrangement; paying, besides interest on the delay, *one quarter per cent.* brokerage only. I attempted to procure more favorable terms elsewhere, but could procure no offer at less than interest and *one and a quarter per cent.* added.

All these facts I stated to your Excellency during your visit to New York last autumn, informing you that Messrs. Schuyler & Co. asked but to be re-paid for their actual disbursements for advances. That amount you authorized me to pay to them, approving their first account for the same, to amount of nine hundred and one dollars and twenty-nine cents, being interest and percentage on eighty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven dollars advanced. A subsequent account for eight hundred and fifty-one dollars and seventy-one cents, closing this matter, has been presented to me. It is within my knowledge that the charges made in these accounts were the amounts actually paid by the firm in question to the banks, to realize funds which they were obliged to have, in order to carry on their business. Nor in the last of these two accounts is a charge on any sums except those on which payment was delayed for more than seventy days. The others not having been discounted by Schuyler & Co., no charge for delay of payment thereon is made against the State.

These two accounts have not yet been paid; having been withheld till full explanation could be offered. Undoubtedly they ought to be paid. The arrangement was, beyond all question, a favorable and a liberal one; and it was the most advantageous it was in my power to effect for the State.

LANDING CERTIFICATES.

A small account (amount twelve dollars,) is due to Samuel Buckley & Co. This account originated as follows:

A law having passed authorizing the repayment, to states who had purchased arms out of bond, of the duties that had been paid on such arms, it became my duty to obtain such repayment on the arms bought by me out of bond, from Schuyler Hartley & Graham, and from Saml. Buckley & Co. To obtain such repayment,

it was necessary to procure what are called "landing certificates," exhibiting the amount of duty paid on each separate lot, the date of landing, name of vessel, &c. Messrs. Buckley & Co. having experience in custom-house matters, undertook to procure for me these certificates, and had already obtained ten of them when I received from your Excellency a telegram, informing me that it was unnecessary to proceed further in claiming remission of duties, as the whole amount would be paid by the United States.

Under these circumstances, Messrs. Buckley & Co., charged only the amount actually paid out by them for the said certificates. That amount, namely \$12, has not yet been paid. I overlooked, and omitted to present it, until now.

VOUCHERS.

In every case in which a draft was made by me in payment of articles purchased, a receipted account accompanied the same, and has since, I presume, passed to the hands of the Auditor of State. Duplicate vouchers of a similar character, covering all my purchases on behalf of the State, accompany this report.

I have also, heretofore, (to-wit, under date November 29, 1861,) furnished to the United States Quartermaster, at Indianapolis, a report, accompanied by triplicate vouchers, for all Quartermasters' Stores, (namely, army blankets and great coats) bought by me.

AMOUNT OF PURCHASES.

The total amount of purchases, all being of Ordnance and Quartermasters' Stores, made by me, in the years 1861 and 1862, on behalf of the State of Indiana, is *six hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars and ninety-five cents.* (See Document H.)

Of this amount, the sum of three hundred and seventy-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-one dollars and eighteen cents was paid, or is to be paid, directly by the United States, and the sum of two hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars and seventy-seven cents was paid, or is to be paid, by the State of Indiana, though ultimately to be repaid to her by the United States. (Document G.)

In other words, of the total amount purchased, as nearly as may

be, *four-sevenths* is paid or payable by the United States, and *three-sevenths* is paid or payable by the State.

Of the amount payable by the State, the sum of two hundred and seventy-six thousand one hundred dollars and seventy-seven cents has already been paid, and the sum of four thousand four hundred and ninety-five dollars is still due and unpaid.

The amount still due consists of three items, each set forth and explained in a previous part of this report, and which sum up as follows:—

I. To Sutton, Smith & Co.	
For 400 pairs blankets.....	\$2,730 00
II. To Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.	
For interest, &c., on payments assumed but delayed by the United States.....	1,753 00
III. To Samuel Buckley & Co.	
For 10 landing certificates.....	12 00
Total, due and unpaid by the State.....	<u>\$4,495 00</u>

All the purchases paid or payable for the United States were for ordnance and ordnance stores; chiefly for Enfield rifles.

Of the purchases paid and payable by the State of Indiana, somewhat more than one-half were for ordnance and ordnance stores; the rest for Quarter-Master's stores, thus:

For ordnance and ordnance stores.....	\$145,359 71
For Quarter-Master's stores.....	135,236 06
Total, paid and payable by the State.....	<u>\$280,595 77</u>

Of the total purchases made by me, payable in part by the United States, and in part by the State of Indiana, there was—

For ordnance and ordnance stores.....	\$519,330 89
For Quarter-Master's stores.....	135,236 06
Total as above.....	<u>\$654,566 95</u>

Somewhat more in detail, these purchases are as follows:—

Purchases paid or payable by the State of Indiana.

I. Ordnance and ordnance stores.

1. Of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham	\$89,244 68
2. Of Samuel Buckley & Co	51,441 00
3. Of Burnside Rifle Co	768 59
4. Of Sproulls, Meeker & Co	3,868 69
5. Of Samuel K. Phillips	36 75

Total ordnance and ordnance stores \$145,359 71

II. Quarter-Master's stores.

1. Of Sutton, Smith & Co., blankets	\$38,002 13
2. Of A. T. Stewart & Co., blankets	12,404 80
3. Of A. & G. A. Arnoux, great coats	47,224 00
4. Of A. T. Stewart & Co., great coats	37,605 13

Total Quarter-Masters' stores \$135,236 06

Total, paid or payable by the State \$280,595 77

The particulars of the above, together with reference to vouchers, will be found in Document G.

TOTAL PURCHASES.

Whether Payable by the State or by the United States.

I. Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, viz.:

1. Of Schuyler, Hartley & Gra- ham	\$445,891 86
2. Of Samuel Buckley & Co	51,441 00
3. Of Burnside Rifle Co	18,092 59
4. Of Sproulls, Meeker & Co	3,868 69
5. Of Samuel R. Phillips	36 75

Total Ordnance and Ordnance Stores \$519,330 89

II. Quartermaster's Stores.

1. Of Sutton, Smith & Co., blankets	\$38,002 13
2. Of A. T. Stewart & Co., blankets	12,404 80
3. Of A. & G. A. Arnoux, great- coats	47,224 00
4. Of A. T. Stewart & Co., great- coats	37,605 13

Total Quartermaster's Stores \$135,236 06

Total purchases as above \$654,566 95

The particulars of the above, together with reference to vouchers, will be found in Document H.

MONT STORM CARBINES.

Of all the purchases made by me, whether of Ordnance or Quartermaster's stores, there remain to be delivered one lot of arms only, namely, two thousand Mont Storm Carbines for our cavalry, payable by the United States.

Trusting to the promises heretofore made to me by the contractors for these arms (Messrs. Schuyler, Hartley & Graham), I hoped to be able to announce to you in this report that I had inspected and forwarded to Indianapolis the first lot of them. And for this purpose, after I had completed my report thus far, I delayed my departure for Indianapolis several days. But they have not arrived, and though they are still promised at an early day, the prospect of their being delivered on any particular day seems to me now so uncertain, that it might be only incurring a useless expense for me to remain longer in this city, waiting for them.

I have, however, seen a completed specimen of the arm, with which I am well pleased; and I do not doubt that, when delivered, it will give satisfaction.

In justice to the contractors I ought to add, that I am convinced the delay has not occurred through any fault or lack of energy on their part, but only from those various and unavoidable causes

which have caused the delay for months beyond the time specified for delivery, under every contract made by the United States for arms of domestic manufacture, since this war began.

All which is respectfully submitted,

ROBERT DALE OWEN,

Agent to purchase Arms, &c., for the State.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1862.

Postscript, November 10, 1862.

Among the debts above stated to be still due for purchases made by me is one of \$2,730, to Sutton, Smith & Co., for blankets. Since closing my report, I have seen Mr. Denny, the acting partner of that firm, and he informs me that that amount has been paid.



SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WARDEN, PHYSICIAN,

AND

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

INDIANA STATE PRISON SOUTH,

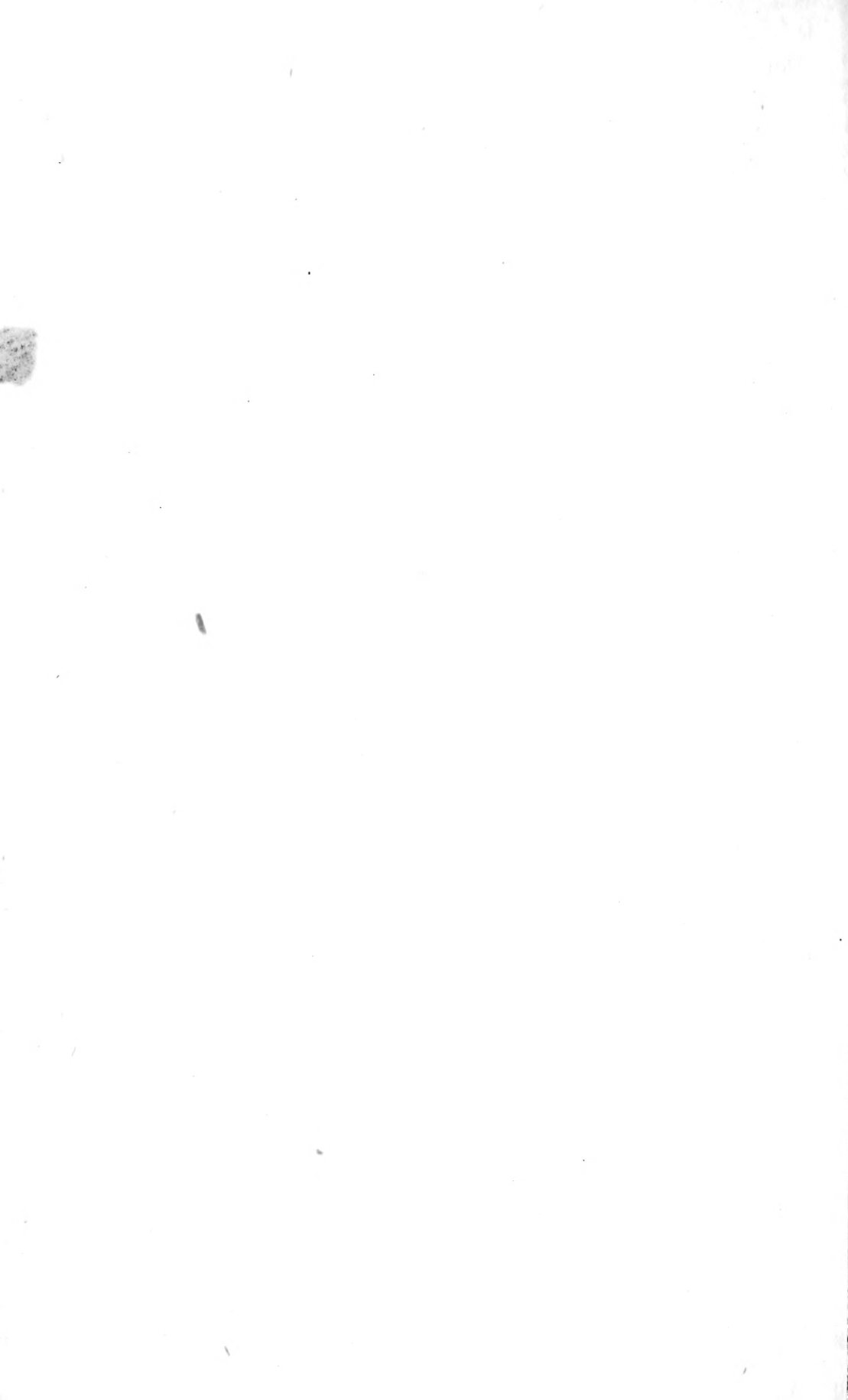
For the Year Ending Dec. 15, 1862.

TWO THOUSAND COPIES ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

INDIANAPOLIS:

JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, STATE PRINTER.

1863.



DIRECTORS' REPORT.

INDIANA STATE PRISON SOUTH,
Jeffersonville, December 23, 1862.

To His Excellency OLIVER P. MORTON,
Governor of the State of Indiana.

The undersigned, Directors of the Indiana State Prison South, respectfully submit the following report of the operations and condition of the Prison for the fiscal year, ending December 15, 1862.

Your excellency is aware that the past year has been one of embarrassment and uncertainty for all who were engaged in mechanical pursuits, unless fortunately employed upon Government contracts. Southern Indiana is still suffering from the paralysis which the rebellion brought upon her industrial interests. During the first six months of the last year we were hardly able to do anything. We are happy, however, to state that during the last six months prosperity seems to have again returned to the prison. An examination of the annexed tables and reports will show that during the past year we have been able to pay our current expenses, and a little more. This is all that can be expected of any prison, for it is all that the most careful management can accomplish. Your Excellency will find, from an inspection of the prison reports of the different States on file in this office, that very few, if any, of the prisons even in the Eastern States pay, or are expected to pay, their current expenses. The State certainly should not expect to derive profit from the labor of convicts. If her prison system tends to the reformation and moral improvement of felons, and at the same time relieves her from any expense in the premises, the State certainly should be satisfied.

We have been able to make some new contracts with parties

who are believed to be men of thorough business experience, and of financial ability, which we confidently believe will afford permanent employment to our convict, and a reliable source of revenue to the State. The price of convict labor is now forty cents per day; our experience has shown that this is a fair rate, both for the State and the contractor. The act of the last Legislature authorized us to reduce the rate to thirty-three cents per day, but we have seen no occasion for doing so, nor has it as yet been requested by the contractors. We have no doubt that we could furnish permanent and remunerative employment to one hundred and fifty of the convicts now in the Northern Prison, if they could be transferred to this place. While we disclaim any desire to interfere with the affairs of that institution, we would respectfully suggest to the Legislature, through your Excellency, the propriety of some legislation authorizing the transfer of a portion of those convicts to this place. The act of the special session of 1861, requiring the removal of two hundred convicts to the Northern Prison, was right at the time, because there was no employment for them here, and the aspect of affairs upon the border was threatening. But everything has now changed. We have a demand from reliable contractors for more men than we can furnish, and we see no good reason for permitting men to remain idle at Michigan City, at great cost to the State, when they could be profitably employed at Jeffersonville.

For a more explicit statement upon this matter we refer you to the Warden's report hereto annexed. The tabular statements prepared by the clerk show the number of convicts now in the prison, and also the monthly receipts and expenditures. The reports of the Warden, Physician, and Moral Instructor, will give your Excellency an insight into the police arrangements, and the moral and sanitary condition of the prison. It is unnecessary for us to recapitulate, or to make a display of figures in our report. We have endeavored to combine rigid discipline with humane treatment, for we believe this to be the true theory of prison management. Convicts, with some few exceptions, are men whose sensibilities have been hardened by crime, and it is idle to suppose that they can be governed by the rules of a false and mawkish philanthropy. At the same time it is equally wrong to treat them as brutes, and to neglect frequent appeals to those kind and better feelings which can sometimes be stirred in the hearts of even the most depraved criminals.

During the winter the convicts receive regular instruction in the night and day schools. They listen to preaching upon the Sabbath, and attend the Sunday School. They also have an opportunity to read the books in the prison library, and we believe that all may, if they will, be better and wiser men when they leave than when they came. It has been our endeavor to look carefully after the sanitary condition of the prisoners, the nature of their employment, their food and clothing. There has been but little sickness during the last year, and but one death from disease. This shows that the convicts have received good care. Among so many there must, of course, be some isolated cases of individual suffering or inconvenience, but we believe they are very few in number.

The Warden, and other officers connected with the prison, have performed their duties faithfully, and we believe that the affairs of the institution under our charge were never in a sounder or more satisfactory condition than they now are. We owe but very little, and trust that prudence and careful management will insure continued prosperity. We reiterate our confidence in the congregate system over any other system which has yet been devised for convict labor, and believe that it will yet fully realize the expectations which were entertained when a change was made by the State in the management of the prison.

Respectfully submitted,

G. F. COOKERLY,
A. S. CROTHERS,
THOMAS M. BROWN,
Directors.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To Messrs. Cookerly, Brown, and Crothers, Directors of the Indiana State Prison, at Jeffersonville.

GENTLEMEN:

Permit me to submit to you my report of the condition of this institution for the year ending on the 15th day of December. I am pleased to know that the discipline of the Prison, for the past year, has been most excellent. The convicts have performed their labor well, and have been obedient in all things touching the rules and government.

Punishment has, I am gratified to say, been much less frequent than formerly.

Various improvements have been made to the Prison during the past year, such as two brick watch towers, which were much needed; a new roof, tin, upon one of the additions to the machine shop, &c., for the cost of all of which, I respectfully refer you to the statement of the clerk, marked (O); nearly all of the metal roofs have been repainted, and a large shop fitted up for the manufacture of tobacco; this will account for the large amount charged to the repairs of Prison in said statement.

Since my last annual report, contracts have been made with Hall, Luckhaupt & Co., of Columbus, Ohio, for the labor of forty convicts, with the privilege of increasing the number to one hundred, as soon as they can be furnished, at forty cents per day. This contract absorbed the one made prior to it with Adam Luckhaupt alone. Under this contract the convicts are employed in what is called the machine shop, and are engaged in making hubs, spokes, fellows, shafts, &c.; also one with Knock, Hall & Co., for thirty convicts, with the privilege of one hundred, so soon as we can furnish them, at forty cents per day, to be employed in manufacturing tobacco. They also agree to employ the invalids and females in the same department, at such prices as we may agree upon.

This agreement was entered into on the 13th day of last No-

vement, and is for three years, with the privilege of five years; also one with the Messrs. Long & Bro., for twenty convicts, to be employed at making chairs, at forty cents per day, for the term of two years. Thus making eighty convicts hired out since the commencement of the last year. We now lack one hundred and thirty of filling the contracts with Hall, Luckhaupt & Co., and Knock, Hall & Co. At least one hundred and fifty more convicts could be readily employed if we had them.

The convicts are now all under contract, except those that are absolutely necessary for domestic purposes in the Prison, and I entertain no doubt that during the next year the institution will pay all expenses, and yield a profit to the State. It is in a much more prosperous condition than it has been for several years, and its future prospects are of the most flattering character at the present time.

The fact that a number of political prisoners had been sent here from Kentucky by the military authorities, necessarily increased the amount paid for officers, as additional guards had to be employed to guard them. By this means our provision account is larger than usual, as part of the time I had to furnish them with provisions. When these prisoners were sent here I refused to receive them until ordered to do so by his Excellency, Governor Morton. At the time they were received into the Prison, I requested the military authorities to furnish the necessary officers to guard them; this they promised, but failed to do. There are none here at this time. For the expense of keeping these prisoners I have not yet received any thing, but presume that the Federal Government will pay it sooner or later, but so far I have failed to obtain *even* a settlement with them. In referring to the assets of the Prison, contained in statement (O,) to which I refer you, it is proper to state that about five thousand dollars due the Institution from different parties may be charged to profit and loss, as it may not be realized. There is also set down as assets nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars against the Northern Prison, which should be paid, but from the delay in receiving it, I am inclined to the opinion that it never will be paid, and therefore might as well be carried to profit and loss.

For monthly statements in regard to moneys received and disbursed, I refer you to the statements of the Clerk, marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M and N. For amount paid discharged convicts, I refer you to statement marked (O.)

For a full statement of assets and liabilities I refer you to statement marked (Q.)

For total amount of convict labor charged, I refer you to statement marked (R.)

For the number of convicts, ages, sex, etc., I refer you to the statistics furnished by the Clerk, marked 1 to 19 inclusive.

For the health of the convicts, I refer you to the report of the Physician, and for their moral condition to the report of the Moral Instructor.

In regard to the female department, I refer you to the report of the Matron.

It will be seen by the Clerk's report, that notwithstanding we have labored under pecuniary difficulties, the Prison has paid its way and leaves a small balance in favor of the receipts over the expenditures.

I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of my associate and subordinate officers, all of whom have been prompt in the discharge of their respective duties.

Returning my thanks to you, gentlemen, for your efficient co-operation in all things touching the discipline and prosperity of the Prison, I respectfully subscribe myself,

D. W. MILLER,
Warden.

December 15, 1862.

WARDEN'S Report of Moneys Received and Expended, from December 15, 1861, to January 1, 1862.

941

DEBIT.	AMOUNT.	CREDIT.	AMOUNT.
Received from provision account.....	\$2 85	Excess of Expenditures, December 15.....	\$1,895 97
Received from United States account.....	827 22	Paid William F. Collum, on account.....	33 33
Received from chair account.....	7 50	Paid C. J. Keller, on account.....	20 00
Received from fuel and light account.....	7 50	Paid James E. Wheat, on account.....	20 00
Received from Smith & Snyser.....	375 05	Paid William R. Work, on account.....	20 00
Received from Guy & Combs.....	203 20	Paid B. F. Potter, on account.....	20 00
Received from Jno. Ward.....	10 00	Paid Thomas Bowman, on account.....	22 50
Received from Visitors' Fund.....	4 60	Paid Mary A. Johnson, on account.....	20 00
To Balance.	1,311 02	Paid John H. Thomas, on account.....	20 05
		Paid William Gorham, on account.....	22 50
		Paid F. B. Morgan, on account.....	22 50
		Paid William M. Akin, on account.....	22 50
		Paid John W. Busch, on account.....	20 00
		Paid George Huff, on account.....	24 00
		Paid S. L. Huff, on account.....	20 00
		Paid Joseph Raymond, on account.....	20 00
		Paid Jesse Perdue, on account.....	20 00
		Paid John P. Cox, on account.....	20 00
		Paid Samuel Toland, on account.....	15 00
		Paid Discharged Convict account.....	45 00
		Paid Provision account.....	31 31
		Paid J. A. McCercle, salary officer.....	10 00
		Paid William F. Collum, salary officer.....	33 33
		Paid George Huff, salary officer.....	26 00
		Paid F. B. Morgan, salary officer.....	22 50
		Paid Thomas Bowman, salary officer.....	22 50
		Paid William Gorham, salary officer.....	22 50
		Paid William M. Akin, salary officer.....	20 00
		Paid James E. Wheat, salary officer.....	20 00
		Paid Jesse Perdue, salary officer.....	20 00
		Paid William R. Work, salary officer.....	20 00
		Paid S. L. Huff, salary officer.....	20 00

WARDEN'S Report of Moneys Received and Expended, from December 15, 1861, to January 1, 1862—Continued.

DEBIT.	AMOUNT.	CREDIT.	AMOUNT.
		Paid Joseph Raymond, salary officer	\$20 00
		Paid Mary A. Johnson, salary officer	20 00
		Paid B. F. Potter, salary officer	20 00
		Paid Samuel D. Toland, salary officer	15 00
		Paid John P. Cox, salary officer	20 00
		Paid John W. Busch, salary officer	20 00
		Paid C. J. Keller, salary officer	20 00
		Paid John H. Thomas, salary officer	20 00
Total	\$2,748 94	Total	\$2,748 94

JOHN R. MONROE, Clerk.

[B.]

WARDEN'S Report of Moneys received and expended, from January 1 to February 1, 1862.

DEBIT.	AMOUNT.	CREDIT.	AMOUNT.
Received from convict labor.....	\$1 25	Balance, January 1, 1862.....	\$1,311 02
Received from John Ward, on account.....	10 00	Paid William F. Collum.....	66 66
Received from A. Larkhaupf, on account.....	41 60	Paid C. J. Keller.....	40 00
Received from Guy & Combs, on account.....	167 00	Paid John H. Thomas.....	40 00
Received from C. & J. Long, on account.....	169 41	Paid F. B. Morgan.....	45 00
Received from Smith & Singer, on account.....	386 60	Paid Joseph Raymond.....	40 00
Received from Visitor's Fund, Gateage.....	4 00	Paid Jos. e Perdue.....	40 00
To balance.....	2,548 11	Paid Samuel D. Toland.....	30 00
		Paid John T. Cox.....	40 00
		Paid William Gorham.....	45 00
		Paid William M. Akin.....	40 00
		Paid William R. Work.....	40 00
		Paid James E. Wheat.....	40 00
		Paid B. F. Potter.....	40 00
		Paid John W. Busch.....	40 00
		Paid George Huff.....	50 00
		Paid S. L. Huff.....	40 00
		Paid Thomas Bowman.....	45 00
		Paid Mary A. Johnson.....	40 00
		Paid Provision account, D. Ricketts.....	935 50
		Paid Repairs of Prison account.....	80 75
		Paid Discharged Convict account.....	105 00
		Paid team account.....	35 79
		Paid gas account.....	82 25
		Paid stationery account.....	2 00
Total.....	\$3,318 97	Total.....	\$3,318 97

JOHN R MONROE, Clerk.

WARDEN'S Report of Moneys received and expended from February 1 to March 1, 1862.

944

DEBIT.	AMOUNT.	CREDIT.	AMOUNT.
Received from provision account.....	\$21 25	Balance February 1, 1861.....	\$2,548 11
Received from C. & J. Long, on account.....	144 74	Paid for escaped convict.....	50 00
Received from Smith & Snyscr, on account.....	299 75	Paid gass account.....	140 00
Received from State of Indiana, on account.....	2,000 00	Paid William F. Collum.....	66 66
Received from Guy & Combs, on account.....	156 60	Paid Mary A. Johnson.....	40 00
Received from A. Luckhaupt, on account.....	90 80	Paid C. J. Keller.....	40 00
Received from Visitors' Fund, gateage.....	2 80	Paid F. B. Morgan.....	45 00
To balance.....	788 83	Paid Geo. Huff.....	50 00
		Paid John H. Thomas.....	40 00
		Paid Wm. R. Work.....	40 00
		Paid S. L. Huff.....	40 00
		Paid S. D. Toland.....	30 00
		Paid Wm. M. Akin.....	45 00
		Paid John P. Cox.....	40 00
		Paid Jesse Ferdue.....	40 00
		Paid B. F. Potter.....	40 00
		Paid James E. Wheat.....	40 00
		Paid Wm. Gorham.....	45 00
		Paid Thomas Bowman.....	45 00
		Paid Joseph Raymond.....	40 00
		Paid John W. Busch.....	40 00
Total.....	\$3,504 77	Total.....	\$3,504 77

JOHN R. MONROE, Clerk.

[D.]

WARDEN'S Report of Moneys Received and Expended from March 1 to April 1, 1862.

DEBIT.	AMOUNT.	CREDIT.	AMOUNT.
Received from Smith & Smyser, on account,.....		Balance, March 1, 1862.....	\$788 83
Received from John L. Rochstroh, on account.....	\$321 60	Paid team account.....	55 51
Received from Guy & Combs, on account.....	299 85	Paid discharged convict.....	135 00
Received from A. Luckhaupt, on account.....	157 20	Paid repairs, Prison.....	32 10
Received from C. & J. Long.....	118 60	Paid John C. Steward.....	294 68
Received from R. McGill, on account.....	329 77	Paid stationery account.....	3 50
Received from bills receivable, notes.....	48 95	Paid clothing account.....	440 67
Received from visitors' fund.....	50 00	Paid fuel and light account.....	18 56
To balance.....	7 50	Paid provision account.....	5 00
	1,927 28	Paid Wm. F. Collum.....	66 66
		Paid Wm. M. Akim.....	45 00
		Paid Geo. Huff.....	50 00
		Paid Thos. Howman.....	45 00
		Paid F. B. Morgan.....	45 00
		Paid Wm. Gorham.....	45 00
		Paid John Poland.....	30 00
		Paid Joseph Raymond.....	40 00
		Paid James E. Wheat.....	40 00
		Paid Wm. R. Work.....	40 00
		Paid C. J. Keller.....	40 00
		Paid Mary A. Johnson.....	40 00
		Paid Jesse Perdue.....	40 00
		Paid S. L. Huff.....	40 00
		Paid B. F. Potter.....	40 00
		Paid John P. Cox.....	40 00
		Paid John W. Busch.....	40 00
		Paid John H. Thomas.....	40 00
Total	\$2,540 45	Total.....	\$2,540 45

JOHN R. MONROE, Clerk.

WARDEN'S Report of Moneys received and expended, from April 1 to May 1, 1862.

946

DEBIT.	AMOUNT.	CREDIT.	AMOUNT.
Received from C. & J. Long.....	\$264 50	Balance April 1, 1862.....	\$1,927 28
Received from State of Indiana.....	388 00	Paid discharged convicts.....	105 00
Received from bills receivable.....	488 50	Paid repairs on prison account.....	24 25
Received from Guy & Combs.....	166 00	Paid provision account.....	502 65
Received from Smith & Smysset.....	312 40	Paid gas account.....	103 25
Received from Visitor's Fund.....	1 80	Paid engine account.....	15 30
To balance.....	2,935 57	Paid hospital account.....	147 75
		Paid Meritt Alloway.....	558 88
		Paid team account.....	18 05
		Paid clothing account.....	388 00
		Paid William F. Collum.....	66 66
		Paid George Hall.....	50 00
		Paid Thomas Bowman.....	45 00
		Paid F. B. Morgan.....	45 00
		Paid William M. Akib.....	45 00
		Paid William Gorham.....	45 00
		Paid John H. Thomas.....	40 00
		Paid John W. Burch.....	40 00
		Paid John P. Cox.....	40 00
		Paid Jesse Perdue.....	40 00
		Paid C. J. Keller.....	40 00
		Paid Mary A. Johnson.....	40 00
		Paid James E. Wheat.....	40 00
		Paid Joseph Raymond.....	40 00
		Paid William R. Work.....	40 00
		Paid S. L. Huff.....	40 00
		Paid B. F. Potter.....	40 00
		Paid John W. Toland.....	30 00
Total.....	\$3,857 07	Total.....	\$3,857 07

JOHN R. MONROE, Clerk.

[F.]

WARDEN'S Report of Moneys received and expended from May 1 to June 1, 1862.

DEBIT.	AMOUNT.	CREDIT	AMOUNT.
Received from A. Lackhaupt.....	\$575 00	Balance May 1, 1862.....	\$2,235 87
Received from John H. Valen.....	1,190 80	Paid discharged convict.....	30 00
Received from Long & Babbitt.....	300 00	Paid furniture account.....	16 25
Bills received from Ewing & Kelgwin.....	16 00	Paid expense account.....	3 00
Bills received—note.....	190 00	Paid for repairs on Prison.....	3 70
Received from S. S. Richardson, on account.....	800 00	Paid team account.....	55 84
Received from Guy and Combs, on account.....	172 00	Paid for fuel and light.....	249 10
Received from Smith & Smyser, on account.....	300 65	Paid attorney's fees.....	240 10
Received from C. & J. Long, on account.....	224 47	Paid Wm. F. Collum.....	68 65
Visitors' fund.....	3 00	Paid Geo. Huff.....	50 00
		Paid Thomas Bowman.....	45 00
		Paid T. B. Morgan.....	45 00
		Paid Wm. M. Akitt.....	45 00
		Paid Wm. Gorham.....	45 00
		Paid James E. Wheat.....	40 00
		Paid John W. Busch.....	40 00
		Paid Mary A. Johnson.....	40 00
		Paid Wm. R. Work.....	40 00
		Paid C. J. Keller.....	40 00
		Paid John P. Cox.....	40 00
		Paid S. L. Huff.....	40 00
		Paid Jesse Perdue.....	40 00
		Paid Joseph Raymond.....	40 00
		Paid B. F. Potter.....	40 00
		Paid John W. Poland.....	20 00
		By balance.....	131 50
Total.....	\$3,771 92	Total.....	\$3,771 92

JOHN R. MONROE, Clerk.

[G.]

WARDEN'S Report of Moneys Received and Expended from June 1 to July 1, 1862.

DEBIT.	AMOUNT.	CREDIT.	AMOUNT.
Balance, June 1, 1862	\$151 50	Paid discharged convict.....	\$105 00
Received from Ewing & Kergwin.....	11 00	Paid gas account, May.....	42 00
Received from United States, on account.....	543 75	Paid provision account.....	5 00
Received from Smith & Smyser, on account.....	291 00	Paid John C. Steward.....	30 90
Received from Wm. Guy.....	166 85	Paid hospital account.....	3 00
Received from C. & J. Long, on account.....	242 97	Paid clothing account.....	219 02
Received from A. Luckhaupt, on account.....	150 00	Paid repairs prison account.....	90 45
Received from visitors' fund, gateage.....	14 90	Paid Merritt Alloway.....	44 01
		Paid engine account.....	68 25
		Paid team account.....	11 00
		Paid interest account.....	30 00
		Paid Wm. F. Collum.....	65 00
		Paid F. B. Morgan.....	45 00
		Paid Wm. Gorham.....	45 00
		Paid Thomas Bowman.....	45 00
		Paid Wm. R. Work.....	40 00
		Paid B. F. Potter.....	40 00
		Paid Mary A. Johnson.....	40 00
		Paid C. J. Keller.....	40 00
		Paid Joseph Raymond.....	40 00
		Paid Jesse Perdue.....	40 00
		Paid John W. Toland.....	30 00
		Paid James E. Wheat.....	40 00
		Paid Geo. Huff.....	50 00
		Paid Wm. M. Akin.....	45 00
		Paid John W. Busch.....	40 00
		Paid John P. Cox.....	40 00
		Paid S. L. Huff.....	40 00
		By balance.....	196 68
Total.....	\$1,571 97	Total.....	\$1,571 97

JNO. R. MONROE, Clerk.

WARDEN'S Report of Moneys received and expended, from July 1 to August 1, 1862.

949

DEBT.	AMOUNT.	CREDIT.	AMOUNT.
Balance, July 15, 1862.....	\$196 68	Paid discharged convicts.....	\$180 00
Received from A. Luckhaupt.....	97 50	Paid bedding account.....	20 00
Received from S. S. Richardson.....	203 05	Paid attorney's fees.....	525 00
Received from Bills Receivable.....	824 22	Paid gas account.....	28 00
Received from Smith & Snyder, on account.....	384 00	Paid fuel and light.....	612 32
Received from William Guy, on account.....	179 40	Paid provision account.....	12 52
Received from C. & J. Lang.....	242 45	Paid term account.....	4 70
Received from Visitors' Fund, gateage.....	8 00	Paid escaped convict.....	51 00
To Balance.....	69 76	Paid William F. Collum.....	66 65
		Paid Thomas Gray.....	13 33
		Paid S. L. Huff.....	40 00
		Paid William K. Work.....	40 00
		Paid B. F. Potter.....	40 00
		Paid Joseph Raymond.....	40 00
		Paid Jesse Perdue.....	40 00
		Paid James E. Wheat.....	45 00
		Paid William Gorham.....	45 00
		Paid William M. Akin.....	40 00
		Paid John H. Thomas.....	21 00
		Paid William Howard.....	50 00
		Paid George Huff.....	45 00
		Paid F. B. Morgan.....	45 00
		Paid Thomas Bowman.....	40 00
		Paid C. J. Keller.....	40 00
		Paid John P. Cox.....	40 00
		Paid John W. Busch.....	40 00
		Paid Mary A. Johnson.....	40 00
Total.....	\$2,205 06	Total.....	\$2,205 06

JOHN R. MONROE, Clerk.

[I.]

WARDEN'S Report of Moneys received and expended, from August 1 to September 1, 1862.

DEBIT.	AMOUNT.	CREDIT.	AMOUNT.
Received from Bills Receivable.....		Balance August 1, 1862.....	\$69 76
Received from A. Luckhaup.....	\$200 00	Paid gas account.....	83 35
Received from Chair account....	311 10	Paid discharged convict account.....	135 00
Received from Smith & Smyser ..	6 75	Paid expense account.....	4 00
Received from C. & J. Long.....	363 80	Paid chair account.....	3 00
Received from S. S. Richardson.....	206 48	Paid stationery account.....	43 15
Received from Hall, Luckhaup & Co.	216 70	Paid hospital account.....	89 15
	145 10	Paid John C. Stewart's account ..	39 27
		Paid clothing account.....	92 54
		Paid repairs prison account.....	12 11
		Paid fuel and light account.....	18 00
		Paid provision account.....	6 70
		Paid William Howard.....	10 50
		Paid John W. Busch.....	13 33
		Paid John H. Thomas.....	25 35
		Paid John R. Shadburn.....	33 25
		Paid Mary A. Johnson.....	40 00
		Paid William Gorham.....	45 00
		Paid Thomas Bowman.....	45 00
		Paid C. J. Keller.....	40 00
		Paid Jesse Perdue.....	40 00
		Paid F. B. Morgan.....	45 00
		Paid William M. Akhu.....	45 00
		Paid S. L. Huff.....	40 00
		Paid William F. Collum.....	66 66
		Paid John P. Cox.....	40 00
		Paid William R. Work.....	40 00
		Paid Joseph Raymond.....	40 00
		Paid James E. Wheat.....	40 00
		Paid B. F. Potter.....	40 00

JOHN R. MONROE, Clerk.

Total.....	\$1,449 93	
Paid George Huff.....		50 00
Paid John W. Busch.....		26 67
Paid Samuel Toland.....		14 00
Balance.....		14 14
Total.....	\$1,449 93	

[J.]

WARDEN'S Report of Monies Received and Expended, from September 1 to October 1, 1862.

DEBIT.	AMOUNT.	CREDIT.	AMOUNT.
To balance, Sept. 1, 1862.....	\$14 14	Paid gas account.....	\$19 70
Received from Hall, Luckhaupt & Co.....	383 80	Paid discharged convicts.....	30 00
Received from C. & J. Long.....	265 37	Paid team account.....	20 42
Received from S. S. Richardson.....	223 05	Paid provision account.....	93 80
Received from Smith & Smyser.....	333 65	Paid John P. Cox, salary.....	4 00
Received from Wm. Guy.....	250 20	Paid H. Bennett, salary.....	3 35
Received from visitors' fund gateage.....	12 00	Paid John R. Shadburn, salary.....	2 00
		Paid William F. Colham, salary.....	66 66
		Paid Wm. M. Aiken, salary.....	45 00
		Paid Thomas Bowman, salary.....	45 00
		Paid Wm. Gorham, salary.....	45 00
		Paid Geo. Huff, salary.....	50 00
		Paid S. L. Huff, salary.....	40 00
		Paid G. J. Keller, salary.....	40 00
		Paid R. F. Potter, salary.....	40 00
		Paid Jesse Perdue, salary.....	40 00
		Paid Wm. R. Work, salary.....	40 00
		Paid Mary A. Johnson, salary.....	40 00
		Paid James E. Wheat, salary.....	40 00
		Paid Joseph Raymond, salary.....	40 00
		Paid John W. Busch, salary.....	40 00
		Paid Charles White, salary.....	30 60
		Paid Samuel Toland, salary.....	30 00
		Paid P. Yesley, salary.....	30 67
		Paid F. B. Morgan, salary.....	45 00
		By balance.....	411 01
Total.....	\$1,422 51	Total.....	\$1,422 51

JOHN R. MONROE, Clerk.

WARDEN'S Report of Moneys received and expended from October 1 to November 1, 1862.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.		AMOUNT.
AMOUNT,				
Balance October 1, 1862.....	\$411 01	Paid gas account.....		\$56 00
Received from Jerrie South.....	910 05	Paid engine account.....		23 98
Received from bills receivable.....	550 00	Paid discharged convicts.....		90 60
Received from Smith & Sny er, on account.....	367 40	Paid team accounts.....		47 21
Received from S. S. Richardson.....	232 40	Paid John C. Steward, on account.....		39 66
Received from C & J. Long.....	224 20	Paid provision account.....		232 41
Received from Visitors' Fund, gateage.....	12 90	Paid for repairs on Prison.....		298 54
		Paid Wm. F. Colman, salary.....		66 66
		Paid Geo. Huff, salary.....		50 00
		Paid Wm. Gorham, salary.....		45 00
		Paid Thomas Bowman, salary.....		45 00
		Paid E. B. Morgan, salary.....		45 00
		Paid Mary A. Johnson, salary.....		40 00
		Paid Charles White, salary.....		40 00
		Paid C. J. Keller, salary.....		40 00
		Paid Joseph Raymond, salary.....		40 00
		Paid Jesse Perdue, salary.....		40 00
		Paid B. F. Potter, salary.....		40 00
		Paid John W. Busch, salary.....		40 00
		Paid S. L. Huff, salary.....		40 00
		Paid James E. Wheat, salary.....		40 00
		Paid Wm. R. Work, salary.....		40 00
		Paid Peter Yesley, salary.....		40 00
		Paid Samuel D. Toland, salary.....		30 00
		Balance.....		498 50
Total.....	\$2,007 96	Total.....		\$2,007 96

JOHN R. MONROE, Clerk.

[L.]

WARDEN'S Report of Moneys received and expended, from November 1 to December 1, 1862.

DEBIT.	AMOUNT.	CREDIT.	AMOUNT.
Balance November 1.....	\$498 50	Paid discharged convicts.....	\$135 00
Received from Hall, Luckhaupt & Co.....	615 85	Paid team account.....	17 02
Received from bills receivable.....	111 20	Paid clothing account.....	257 66
Received from interest account.....	8 54	Paid repairs, Prison.....	32 40
Received from Charlestown and Jeffersonville Plankroad Company.....	128 55	Paid fuel and light.....	54 00
Received from Smith & Smyser.....	309 20	Paid provision account.....	174 39
Received from Fuel and Light account.....	20 00	Paid Edward Peck.....	1 30
Received from Visitor's Fund.....	4 00	Paid William M. Akin.....	45 00
Received from C. & J. Long.....	265 40	Paid William F. Collum.....	66 66
Received from S. S. Richardson.....	228 85	Paid George Huff.....	50 00
Received from Cooper Tools.....	5 00	Paid William M. Akin.....	45 00
		Paid F. B. Morgan.....	45 00
		Paid Charles White.....	45 00
		Paid William Gorham.....	45 00
		Paid John W. Busch.....	40 00
		Paid William R. Work.....	40 00
		Paid Joseph Raymond.....	40 00
		Paid B. F. Potter.....	40 00
		Paid Jesse Perdue.....	40 00
		Paid Thomas Bowman.....	40 00
		Paid James Wheat.....	40 00
		Paid C. J. Keller.....	40 00
		Paid Mary A. Johnson.....	40 00
		Paid Peter Yesley.....	40 00
		Paid S. L. Huff.....	40 00
		Paid S. D. Toland.....	21 00
		Balance December.....	720 66
Total.....	\$2,195 09	Total.....	\$2,195 09

JOHN R. MONROE, Clerk.

WARDEN'S Report of Moneys received and expended from December 1 to December 15, 1862.

955

DEBIT.	AMOUNT.	CREDIT.	AMOUNT.
Balance December 1, 1862.....	\$720 66	Paid provision account.....	\$939 46
Received from Smith & Smyser.....	32 40	Paid furniture account.....	31 60
Received from team account.....	50 00	Paid discharged convicts.....	90 00
Received from T. J. Howard.....	2 00	Paid gas account.....	54 25
Received from D. Jacobs.....	5 00	Paid clothing account.....	43 85
Received from bills receivable.....	142 02	Paid for repairs on Prison.....	288 65
To balance.....	1,317 93	Paid team account.....	354 00
		Paid engine account.....	23 75
		Paid stationery account.....	6 85
		Paid hospital account.....	448 10
Total.....	\$2,970 01	Total.....	\$2,270 01

JOHN R. MONROE, Clerk.

[N.]

RECAPITULATION of Monies Received and Expended from December 15, 1861, to December 15, 1862.

DEBIT.	AMOUNT.	CREDIT.	AMOUNT.
Received from provision account.....	\$24 10	Excess of expenditures, December 15, 1861.....	\$1,895 97
Received from Guy & Conabys, on account.....	1,018 45	Paid Wm. F. Collins, on account.....	33 33
Received from Smith & Snuyser, on account.....	4,077 50	Paid C. J. Keller, on account.....	20 00
Received from visitors' fund, on account.....	75 20	Paid James E. Wheat, on account.....	20 00
Received from Robert McGill, on account.....	48 95	Paid Wm. R. Work, on account.....	20 00
Received from John H. Vajen, on account.....	1,190 50	Paid B. F. Potter, on account.....	20 00
Received from Faring & Kergwin, on account.....	27 00	Paid Thomas Bowman, on account.....	22 50
Received from Jerry South, on account.....	210 05	Paid Mary Johnson, on account.....	20 00
Received from interest account.....	8 54	Paid John H. Thomas, on account.....	20 00
Received from United States, on account.....	1,370 97	Paid Wm. Gorham, on account.....	22 50
Received from chair account.....	14 25	Paid F. B. Morgan, on account.....	22 50
Received from fuel and light account.....	27 50	Paid Wm. M. Aklin, on account.....	22 50
Received from Hall & Luckhaupt & Co., on account.....	1,144 75	Paid John Busch, on account.....	20 00
Received from T. J. Howard, on account.....	2 00	Paid George Huff, on account.....	24 00
Received from John Ward, on account.....	20 00	Paid S. L. Huff, on account.....	20 00
Received from John Young.....	1 25	Paid Joseph Raymond, on account.....	20 00
Received from bills receivable, on account.....	2,535 94	Paid Jesse Perdue, on account.....	20 00
Received from Long & Babbit, on account.....	300 00	Paid John P. Cox, on account.....	20 00
Received from Charlestown & Jeffersonville Plank Road Co., on account.....	128 55	Paid Samuel Toland, on account.....	15 00
Received from Lewis Sherry, on account.....	5 00	Paid discharged convict account.....	1,365 00
Received from A. Luckhaupt, on account.....	1,381 60	Paid officers' salary account.....	8,746 64
Received from C. Long & Bro., on account.....	2,510 76	Paid provision account.....	2,929 07
Received from State of Indiana, on account.....	2,358 09	Paid repairs prison account.....	862 95
Received from S. S. Richardson, on account.....	1,904 65	Paid team account.....	619 54
Received from D. Hawkins, team account.....	50 00	Paid gas account.....	638 80
Received from D. Jacobs, on account.....	5 00	Paid John C. Steward, on account.....	404 51
Received from John L. Rockstroff, on account.....	299 85	Paid Merritt Alloway, on account.....	602 89
Balance, advanced by Warden.....	1,317 93	Paid attorney's fees, on account.....	765 00
		Paid bedding account.....	20 00
		Paid engine account.....	131 38
		Paid stationery account.....	55 50
		Paid escaped convict account.....	101 00

Total.....	\$22,690 99	
Paid interest account.....		30 00
Paid chair account.....		3 00
Paid clothing account.....		1,441 74
Paid fuel and light account.....		959 12
Paid hospital account.....		688 00
Paid furniture account.....		47 25
Paid expense account.....		7 00
Paid Ed. Peck, on account.....		1 30
Total.....	\$22,690 99	

JOHN R. MONROE, Clerk.

[O.]

BALANCE No. 13, December 15, 1862.

	DEBIT.	AMOUNT.		CREDIT.	AMOUNT.
2	Discharged convicts.....	\$1,365 00	102	Cash.....	\$1,317 93
10	Expense account.....	7 00	106	Convict labor.....	17,589 63
20	Hospital account.....	688 00	120	Suspense account.....	1,027 11
34	Provision account.....	3,514 49	132	John Steward.....	365 07
43	Clothing account.....	2,752 74	149	State of Indiana.....	2,388 00
52	Salary, officers.....	8,746 64	152	S. W. Patterson.....	159 95
60	John Setz.....	128 00	161	Visitor's funds.....	75 50
123	Fuel and light.....	1,365 14	230	Profit and loss.....	38,541 35
128	Plows account.....	5,047 60			
129	United States.....	483 36			
129	Charles Redman.....	316 60			
130	S. P. Morgan.....	143 55			
130	L. Thompson.....	57 48			
141	Cooper tools.....	95 40			
146	Chair account.....	6,059 00			
156	John L. Rockstroh.....	481 05			
157	Charlestown and Jeffersonville Plankroad Company.....	22 26			
169	Gas account.....	638 80			
171	John Ward.....	157 78			
174	Furniture account.....	772 25			
184	Repairs, Prison.....	4,312 96			
198	Stationery account.....	55 59			
199	Attorneys' fees.....	765 00			
220	Escaped convict.....	101 00			
237	William Jennings.....	34 20			
237	Bedding account.....	70 00			
239	Smith & Snysner.....	181 00			
244	Interest account.....	51 46			
252	Invoice account.....	13,217 02			
254	W. G. Damron.....	2,541 22			
272	C. & J. Long.....	107 60			
273	Baird & Co.....	1,104 36			
286	H. Hiddings.....	969 00			

293	Ewing & Kelgwin.....	410 46	
299	C. Hendley.....	1,600 63	
304	Engine account.....	301 48	
319	Bills receivable.....	1,788 45	
310	S. S. Richardson.....	127 20	
311	Hall, Luckhaupt & Co.....	539 10	
316	Team account.....	344 46	
	Total.....	\$61,464 24	\$61,464 24

JOHN R. MONROE, Clerk.

[O.]—Continued.

SECOND BALANCE, after entries to Profit and Loss.

	DEBIT.	AMOUNT.		CREDIT.	AMOUNT.
60	John Sellz	\$128 00	102	Cash	\$1,317 93
123	Plows account	5,017 60	132	John C. Steward	565 07
128	United States	483 35	152	Samuel H. Patterson	159 45
129	Charles Redman	316 60	250	Profit and Loss	33,769 37
130	S. P. Morgan	113 55			
130	L. Thompson	57 48			
141	Cooper tools	55 40			
146	Chair account	6,059 00			
156	John L. Roebstroff	481 05			
157	Charlestown and Jeffersonville Plank Road Company	22 35			
171	John Ward	157 78			
237	William Jennings	31 20			
239	Smith & Snysen	181 00			
252	Invoice account	13,247 02			
254	W. G. Danuron	2,541 22			
172	C. Long & Brother	107 60			
273	Baird & Co.	1,104 36			
286	Hi Iddings, warden	969 00			
293	Ewing & Keigwin	410 45			
289	C. Hendley	1,600 63			
319	Bills Receivable	1,788 45			
310	S. S. Richardson	127 20			
311	Hall, Luckhaupt & Co	539 10			
	Total	\$55,612 32		Total	\$55,612 32

JOHN R. MONROE, Clerk.

[P.]

AMOUNT of Convict Labor charged from December 15, 1861, to December 15, 1862.

NAMES OF CONTRACTORS.	EMPLOYMENT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Smith & Smyser.....	Coopering.....	\$ 1,456 20	
Guy & Combs.....	Chair manufactory.....	917 25	
S. S. Richardson & Co.....	Shoe manufactory.....	2,988 65	
C. Long & Brother.....	Chair manufactory.....	2,301 28	
Adam Luckhaupt.....	Wheels, spokes, and bent work.....	1,328 60	
Hall, Luckhaupt & Co.....	Wheels, spokes, and bent work.....	1,393 60	
			\$13,085 58
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Ewing & Keigwin.....	Brick manufactory.....	71 20	
Edward Peck.....	Chopping wood.....	256 20	
Cash.....		1 25	
			328 65
STATE.			
Clothing account.....	Making and repairing.....	302 20	
Bedding account.....	Making and repairing.....	50 00	
Engine account.....	Engineers and assistants.....	499 20	
Repairs of Prison.....	Necessary labor.....	3,261 00	
			4,175 40
	Total.....		\$17,589 63

JOHN R. MONROE, Clerk.

Assets and Liabilities, December 15, 1862.

ASSETS.	AMOUNT.	LIABILITIES.	AMOUNT.
United States, for boarding prisoners.....	\$483 36	D. W. Miller, advanced.....	\$ 1,317 93
Bills receivable.....	1,788 45	Sundry accounts.....	525 02
Invoice account.....	13,217 02	Balance of Assets over liabilities.....	33,769 37
Flax account.....	5,143 00		
Chair account.....	6,059 00		
Sundry accounts.....	8,921 49		
Total.....	\$35,612 32	Total.....	\$35,612 32

JOHN R. MONROE, Clerk.

[R.]

STATE of Indiana in Account with Indiana State Prison.

DEBIT.	AMOUNT.	CREDIT.	AMOUNT.
To balance, December 15, 1861.....	\$17,925 71	By cash.....	\$2,388 00
To amount paid discharged convicts.....	1,365 00	Balance against State.....	21,215 67
To repairs prison.....	4,312 96		
Total.....	\$23,603 67	Total.....	23,603 67

JOHN R. MONROE, Clerk.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the Number of Prisoners, December 15, 1862.

In confinement as per report, December 15, 1861.....	204
Since received.....	97
Fugitives retaken.....	2
	<hr/>
	303
Discharged by expiration of sentence	75
Discharged by pardon	13
Discharged by death	2
Escaped	3
Remanded for new trial.....	7
	<hr/>
	100
	<hr/>
Total	203

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the Nature of Offenses.

Against property.....	141
Against persons	62
	<hr/>
Total	203

TABLE No. 3.

Terms of Sentence.

One year	6
One year and six months	1
Two years.....	78
Two years and six months	1
Three years.....	24
Three years and six months.....	1
Four years.....	11
Five years.....	24
Six years	6

Seven years.....	2
Eight years.....	4
Nine years.....	4
Ten years.....	6
Ten years and five months.....	1
Eleven years.....	1
Twelve years.....	3
Fourteen years.....	1
Sixteen years and eight months.....	1
Eighteen years.....	1
Twenty years.....	1
Twenty-one years.....	2
Life.....	24
<hr/>	
Total.....	203

TABLE NO. 4.

Different Crimes and Number of each.

Rape.....	6
Murder.....	27
Petit Larceny.....	7
Grand Larceny.....	90
Assault and battery with intent to murder.....	11
Perjury.....	3
Assault and battery with intent to felony.....	1
Manslaughter.....	8
Bigamy.....	1
Passing counterfeit money.....	6
Obstructing rail road.....	1
Assault and battery with intent to commit rape.....	5
Forgery.....	7
Poisoning.....	1
False pretense.....	2
Burglary.....	11
Arson.....	8
Robbery.....	8
<hr/>	
Total.....	203

TABLE NO. 5.

*NAMES of Convicts Discharged by Expiration of Sentence from
December 15, 1861, to December 15, 1862.*

NO.	NAME OF CONVICT.	DATE OF DISCHARGE.
1	David Collins.....	Dec. 22, 1861.
2	Joseph Henderson.....	Jan'y 25, 1862.
3	Wm. C. Dailey.....	Jan'y 30, 1862.
4	C. Howk.....	Jan'y 20, 1862.
5	Lewis Blake.....	March 3, 1862.
6	Peter Euce.....	March 6, 1862.
7	— Weigart.....	March 10, 1862.
8	Michael Quinn.....	March 16, 1862.
9	Jacob Weaver.....	March 18, 1862.
10	Levi Timmons.....	March 18, 1862.
11	Harrison W. Miller.....	March 19, 1862.
12	M. Pool.....	March 26, 1862.
13	Gotleib Easler.....	March 28, 1862.
14	Mary Johnson.....	April 2, 1862.
15	Lucinda Coffee.....	April 4, 1862.
16	Sebastian Mulasky.....	April 9, 1862.
17	Jehiel Carr.....	April 18, 1862.
18	Wm. Richards.....	April 21, 1862.
19	Richard Loreing.....	April 24, 1862.
20	J. Williamson.....	May 2, 1862.
21	Jacob Busch.....	May 3, 1862.
22	Wm. Chalmer.....	May 8, 1862.
23	Geo. Miller.....	May 16, 1862.
24	— Blackburn.....	May 20, 1862.
25	Geo. Whitney.....	June 1, 1862.
26	Mary Whalen.....	June 1, 1862.
27	Lafayette Collins.....	June 6, 1862.
28	Joseph Miller.....	June 11, 1862.
29	James Clark.....	June 16, 1862.
30	James Bull.....	June 29, 1862.
31	Isaac T. Croxten.....	July 2, 1862.
32	Chester Western.....	July 11, 1862.
33	Geo. Coleman.....	July 12, 1862.
34	John W. Wolf.....	July 14, 1862.
35	James Warbington.....	July 17, 1862.
36	Wm. Lewis.....	July 24, 1862.
37	John Blackiter.....	July 13, 1862.
38	Charles Brown.....	July 30, 1862.

TABLE NO. 5—Continued.

*NAMES of Convicts Discharged by Expiration of Sentence from
December 15, 1861, to December 15, 1862.*

NO.	NAME OF CONVICT.	DATE OF DISCHARGE.
39	Geo. Barker.....	July 30, 1862.
40	John Mitchell.....	July 29, 1862.
41	Thomas Havens.....	July 26, 1862.
42	Hiram Tagg.....	July 31, 1862.
43	John Miller.....	Aug. 2, 1862.
44	Geo. Smith.....	Aug. 7, 1862.
45	Eliza Hubbs.....	Aug. 8, 1862.
46	Anton Wishmire.....	Aug. 10, 1862.
47	Geo. Black.....	Aug. 18, 1862.
48	Chas. Call.....	Aug. 18, 1862.
49	Thos. Allen.....	Aug. 25, 1862.
50	James West.....	Aug. 27, 1862.
51	Wm. Goggin.....	Aug. 28, 1862.
52	Michael McKay.....	Aug. 30, 1862.
53	Chas. Davis.....	Aug. 31, 1862.
54	John Slate.....	Sept. 8, 1862.
55	Charles Hymau.....	Sept. 8, 1862.
56	Philip Kleine.....	Sept. 16, 1862.
57	John Crutchfield.....	Sept. 16, 1862.
58	John W. Haggard.....	Sept. 26, 1862.
59	Fred. Hall.....	Sept. 27, 1862.
60	Benjamin F. McMahan.....	Oct. 11, 1862.
61	Charles E. Cook.....	Oct. 15, 1862.
62	Ellen Welsh.....	Oct. 16, 1862.
63	Lavinia Redwine.....	Oct. 20, 1862.
64	Elias Hagle.....	Oct. 30, 1862.
65	Betty Bryant.....	Oct. 30, 1862.
66	Wm. Countryman.....	Nov. 3, 1862.
67	Albert Wellington.....	Nov. 11, 1862.
68	John Harden.....	Nov. 11, 1862.
69	J. S. McCartney.....	Nov. 19, 1862.
70	Harden Findley.....	Nov. 20, 1862.
71	Isah Vogan.....	Nov. 20, 1862.
72	Henry Enger.....	Nov. 28, 1862.
73	Sarah Hooper.....	Dec. 1, 1862.
74	John Hooper.....	Dec. 6, 1862.
75	Jerrie McCarty.....	Dec. 12, 1862.

TABLE NO. 6.

SHOWING Convicts Pardoned since December 15, 1861.

NO.	NAME OF CONVICT.	DATE OF PARDON.
1	James A. McCorcle.....	Jan. 1, 1862.
2	Wm. Smith.....	Jan. 2, 1862.
3	Mike Smith.....	Jan. 2, 1862.
4	John Houghland.....	Jan. 2, 1862.
5	Joseph Wood.....	Jan. 20, 1862.
6	Henry Vickers.....	May 8, 1862.
7	Samuel Elliott.....	May 30, 1862.
8	Sampson Dilworth.....	June 20, 1862.
9	Charles Scofield <i>alias</i> Fisher.....	Aug. 8, 1862.
10	Peter Miller.....	Aug. 13, 1862.
11	Charles White.....	Oct. 27, 1862.
12	Wm. Kennady.....	Nov. 25, 1862.
13	Daniel Sweam.....	Dec. 5, 1862.

TABLE NO. 7.

SHOWING the names and number of Convicts deceased since December 15, 1861.

NO.	NAME OF CONVICT.	DATE OF DECEASE.
1	Martin Logan.....	Aug. 4, 1862.
2	Isaac Newton.....	Sept. 28, 1862.

TABLE NO. 8.

SHOWING the name and date of Convicts escaped since December 15, 1861.

NO.	NAME OF CONVICT.	DATE OF ESCAPE.
1	Eliza Ford.....	Jan. 7, 1862.
2	Thomas Nettleton <i>alias</i> John W. Lee	Oct. 3, 1862.
3	Mary Shepherd.....	Oct. 10, 1862.

TABLE NO. 9.

SHOWING the name and number of Convicts remanded for new trial since December 15, 1861.

NO.	NAME OF CONVICT.	WHEN REMANDED.
1	Thornton Sawyers.....	Dec. 16, 1861.
2	John Goldsby.....	June 3, 1862.
3	Perry Taylor.....	June 3, 1862.
4	James Hoss.....	June 16, 1862.
5	Josiah Roberts <i>alias</i> Chancey Clark..	Dec. 5, 1862.
6	David Brayboy.....	Dec. 7, 1862.
7	David Stinson.....	Dec. 8, 1862.

TABLE NO. 10.

SHOWING the Name and Date of Fugitives retaken since December 15, 1861.

NO.	NAME OF CONVICT.	DATE WHEN RETAKEN.
1	Elias Hagle.....	Feb. 13, 1862.
2	John Crutchfield.....	July 5, 1862.

TABLE NO. 11.

SHOWING the Counties convicts were sent from, and the number from each.

COUNTIES.		COUNTIES.	
Wabash.....	3	Dearborn.....	9
Harrison.....	3	Dubois.....	3
Ripley.....	1	Rush.....	1
Carroll.....	1	Shelby.....	1
Jay.....	1	Decatur.....	1
Jefferson.....	10	Monroe.....	3
Posey.....	1	Davies.....	2
Floyd.....	18	Sullivan.....	1
Washington.....	2	Clark.....	5
Johnson.....	4	Knox.....	6
Delaware.....	1	Tippecanoe.....	10
Marion.....	18	Grant.....	1
Spencer.....	3	Orange.....	3
Montgomery.....	2	Bartholomew.....	7
Lawrence.....	2	Vanderburgh.....	18
Martin.....	4	Ohio.....	1
Vigo.....	8	Wayne.....	3
Porter.....	3	Parke.....	1
Franklin.....	3	Pike.....	1
Warrick.....	2	Jennings.....	5
Jackson.....	5	Gibson.....	6
Brown.....	1	Laporte.....	1
Henry.....	2	Switzerland.....	3
Greene.....	1	Fayette.....	1
Crawford.....	3		
Owen.....	4	Total.....	203
Putnam.....	4		

TABLE NO. 12.

SHOWING the Nativity of Convicts.

NATIVITY.		NATIVITY.	
New York.....	10	Missouri.....	1
Ireland.....	11	Wales.....	1
Ohio.....	29	Scotland.....	1
Germany.....	7	North Carolina....	3
Massachusetts.....	3	Vermont.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	18	Switzerland.....	1
Tennessee.....	3	Louisiana.....	2
New Jersey.....	1	Indiana.....	63
Maryland.....	4	Canada.....	2
Illinois.....	2	Kentucky.....	23
Michigan.....	2	Virginia.....	10
France.....	1	South Carolina.....	1
Sweden.....	1		
Prussia.....	2	Total.....	203

TABLE No. 13.

Grade of Education of Convicts.

Classical education.....	1
Read and write.....	114
Read only.....	33
No education.....	55
Total.....	203

TABLE No. 14.

Habits of Life.

Temperate.....	74
Intemperate.....	47
Moderate.....	82
Total.....	203

TABLE No. 15.

Social Relation of Convicts.

Widower	19
Single	100
Widows	4
Divorced	7
Married	73
Total	<hr/> 203

TABLE No. 16.

Race and Sex of Convicts.

White, males	170
White, females	13
Negro, males	17
Negro, females	3
Total	<hr/> 203

TABLE No. 17.

Proportion of Convictions.

On first conviction	175
On second conviction	25
On third conviction	1
On fourth conviction	2
Total	<hr/> 203

TABLE No. 18.

Occupation of Convicts when Committed.

Rope maker.....	1	Blacksmiths.....	7
Laborers	89	Millers	2
Seamstress	16	Harness maker.....	1
Coopers	15	Gardner.....	1
Shoemakers.....	7	Bar tender.....	1
Brewer	1	Cooks.....	6
Weaver	1	Moulder	1
Teamsters	3	Turner	1
Farmers	4	Railroad contractor	1
Sailors	6	Engineer	1
Cabinet makers	4	Wagon makers.....	2
Carpenters.....	9	Cage maker.....	1
Stage driver	1	Printers	2
Tinner	1	Soldiers	4
Wool carder.....	1	Collier	1
Porter.....	1	Plasterer.....	1
Physician.....	1		
Tailor.....	3		
Painters	6		
		Total	203

LIST of Convicts in the Indiana State Prison, December 15, 1862.

NAME OF CONVICT.	AGE.	COUNTY WHERE CONVICTED.	CRIME.	TERM.	WHEN SENTENCED.
Peter Fabner.....	35	Clark.....	Rape.....	Twenty-one years.....	March 6, 1851.
Aaron Hubbs.....	16	Knox.....	Murder in second degree.....	Life.....	March 26, 1851.
David Clark.....	19	Tippecanoe.....	Murder.....	Life.....	July 13, 1855.
Thomas Longwell.....	17	Tippecanoe.....	Murder.....	Life.....	July 13, 1855.
Sarah Hubbard.....	43	Grant.....	Murder.....	Life.....	April 15, 1856.
Francis Padgett.....	27	Orange.....	Rape.....	Seven years.....	March 25, 1857.
L. B. McKinney.....	32	Bartholomew.....	Murder.....	Life.....	June 4, 1857.
Harrison Peters.....	23	Vanderburgh.....	Grand larceny.....	Eight years.....	October 26, 1857.
Edward Harrison.....	28	Ohio.....	Murder in second degree.....	Nine years.....	February 16, 1858.
William Randall.....	34	Wayne.....	Assault and battery with intent to murder.....	Twelve years.....	March 17, 1858.
Charles Brown.....	34	Vanderburgh.....	Grand larceny.....	Five years.....	May 1, 1858.
Hank Spire.....	22	Pulke.....	Murder.....	Fourteen years.....	May 13, 1858.
William L. Hennebeck.....	22	Pike.....	Grand larceny.....	Eight years.....	September 6, 1858.
Thomas Barton.....	26	Jennings.....	Perjury.....	Five years.....	September 15, 1858.
Fred. Nolting.....	24	Gibson.....	Rape.....	Twelve years.....	September 20, 1858.
Francis Barton.....	22	Gibson.....	Grand larceny.....	Ten years and five months.....	September 20, 1858.
Jo Buzzard.....	41	Laporte.....	Grand larceny.....	Five years.....	October 1, 1858.
John Washburn.....	21	Switzerland.....	Grand larceny.....	Six years.....	November 5, 1858.
Hugh Murphy.....	27	Owen.....	Manslaughter.....	Eight years.....	December 7, 1858.
John Murphy.....	23	Owen.....	Manslaughter.....	Ten years.....	December 7, 1858.
William H. Smith.....	33	Egypette.....	Murder.....	Life.....	March 26, 1859.
William Joy.....	55	Wabash.....	Murder.....	Eighteen years.....	March 28, 1859.
David Beckman.....	22	Walsh.....	Murder.....	Life.....	March 28, 1859.
John Young.....	33	Harrison.....	Assault and battery with intent to murder.....	Twelve years.....	April 13, 1859.
James S. Howard.....	35	Vanderburgh.....	Passing counterfeit bills.....	Five years.....	April 25, 1859.
Michael Bahan.....	59	Carroll.....	Murder.....	Life.....	June 10, 1859.
William Blakely.....	56	Tippecanoe.....	Grand larceny.....	Five years.....	July 15, 1859.
Margaret Bakely.....	44	Tippecanoe.....	Grand larceny.....	Five years.....	July 15, 1859.
Eliza Roberts.....	26	Jefferson.....	Assault and battery with intent to murder.....	Ten years.....	October 5, 1859.
Stephen Lanceluts.....	24	Jefferson.....	Murder.....	Life.....	October 7, 1859.
David Abrams.....	44	Vanderburgh.....	Grand larceny.....	Four years.....	October 13, 1859.
John Bridges.....	28	Floyd.....	Murder.....	Life.....	November 14, 1859.
William Fisher.....	31	Hoyd.....	Assault and battery with intent to ravish.....	Four years.....	October 25, 1859.
James Phillips.....	32	Washington.....	Grand larceny.....	Six years.....	November 29, 1859.
Amos Jackson.....	24	Delaware.....	Grand larceny.....	Four years.....	December 15, 1859.
John Brown.....	35	Marion.....	Assault and battery with intent to rape.....	Ten years.....	February 18, 1860.
Amos Barlow.....	40	Marion.....	Rape.....	Ten years.....	February 28, 1860.
Charles Wilson.....	26	Shenker.....	Grand larceny.....	Four years.....	March 6, 1860.
Thomas A. Brown.....	28	Montgomery.....	Murder.....	Life.....	March 21, 1860.

Nathan Fisher.....	Martin.....	Administering poison.....	Twelve years.....	March 25, 1860.
Rausaler Davis.....	Vigo.....	Grand larceny.....	Four years.....	March 13, 1860.
James Reed.....	Porter.....	Grand larceny.....	Three years.....	April 4, 1860.
Wm. Hamblin.....	Jefferson.....	Murder.....	Life.....	April 14, 1860.
A. R. Gaultz.....	Clark.....	Manslaughter.....	Two years.....	April 18, 1862.
Catharine Brown.....	Tippecanoe.....	Grand larceny.....	Three years.....	May 9, 1860.
William Duke.....	Marion.....	Passing counterfeit money.....	Three years.....	May 30, 1860.
Albert Carder.....	Tippecanoe.....	Assault and battery with intent to murder.....	Three years.....	May 23, 1860.
Alfred Clyde.....	Porter.....	Grand larceny.....	Three years.....	July 6, 1860.
Charles Lindley.....	Tippecanoe.....	Burglary.....	Five years.....	July 14, 1860.
William Hitchcock.....	Tippecanoe.....	Burglary.....	Five years.....	July 14, 1860.
Wm. E. Carnahan.....	Tippecanoe.....	Grand larceny.....	Three years.....	August 2, 1860.
Harriet Thomas.....	Vigo.....	Arson.....	Three years.....	July 31, 1860.
Margaret Wilson.....	Vigo.....	Arson.....	Five years.....	July 31, 1860.
D. J. Sprafky.....	Repley.....	Murder.....	Life.....	September 7, 1860.
Oliver Hall.....	Jennings.....	Forgery.....	Five years.....	September 11, 1860.
J. Hitchcock.....	Lawrence.....	Murder.....	Life.....	September 20, 1860.
C. Hendrickson.....	Johnson.....	Grand larceny.....	Three years.....	September 29, 1860.
Elisba Lewis.....	Posey.....	Murder in second degree.....	Life.....	September 29, 1860.
Almond Demers.....	Jay.....	Grand larceny.....	Three years.....	October 14, 1860.
Enock Morgan.....	Owen.....	Manslaughter.....	Twenty years.....	December 8, 1860.
Philip Gault.....	Crawford.....	Forgery.....	Two years.....	January 30, 1861.
Billy Jones.....	Henry.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	February 5, 1861.
Levi Scott.....	Wayne.....	Arson.....	Five years.....	February 18, 1861.
Jesse J. Fields.....	Knox.....	Forgery.....	Two years.....	March 2, 1861.
Peter Welch.....	Marion.....	Robbery.....	Five years.....	March 25, 1861.
J. Miller.....	Wabash.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	March 4, 1861.
Jack Holton.....	Floyd.....	Passing counterfeit money.....	Two years.....	March 9, 1861.
Joel McKinder.....	Johnson.....	Burglary.....	Two years.....	March 21, 1861.
Tabas Hargnum.....	Vigo.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	March 21, 1861.
El John Vaburen.....	Martin.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	March 13, 1861.
Margaret Buchanan.....	Martin.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	March 30, 1861.
James Race.....	Harrison.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	March 30, 1861.
R. G. H. Evans.....	Putnam.....	Murder.....	Two years.....	April 8, 1861.
Eliza Bennett.....	Jefferson.....	Grand larceny.....	Life.....	April 13, 1861.
James Ewing.....	Vanderburgh.....	Burglary.....	Two years.....	April 13, 1861.
H. W. Francis.....	Vanderburgh.....	False pretense.....	Two years.....	April 22, 1861.
Joel B. King.....	Floyd.....	Robbery.....	Four years.....	April 25, 1861.
Francis Murphy.....	Floyd.....	Robbery.....	Two years.....	April 27, 1861.
Lewis Hiner.....	Floyd.....	Forgery.....	Two years.....	April 29, 1861.
Geo. Pike.....	Marion.....	Manslaughter.....	Twenty-one years.....	May 18, 1861.
Joel Harmon.....	Marion.....	Counterfeiting.....	Two years.....	June 4, 1861.
Jerrie F. Harrison.....	Deaiborn.....	Counterfeiting.....	Three years.....	June 4, 1861.
Frank Miller.....	Floyd.....	Assault and battery with intent to felony.....	Three years.....	June 22, 1861.
Amanda Weaver.....	Poliois.....	Grand larceny.....	Three years.....	June 29, 1861.
Joel Frouan.....	Poliois.....	Murder.....	Life.....	July 25, 1861.
Joel Akers.....	Marion.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	June 10, 1861.
Shirron Day.....	Crawford.....	Larceny.....	Two years.....	August 13, 1861.
Wm. Burton.....	Jackson.....	Forgery.....	Two years.....	August 14, 1861.
	Jackson.....	Burglary.....	Three years.....	August 17, 1861.

LIST of Convicts in the Indiana State Prison, December 15, 1862—Continued.

NAME OF CONVICT.	AGE.	COUNTY WHERE CONVICTED.	CRIME.	TERM.	WHEN SENTENCED.
Crocket McKinney.....	23	Jackson.....	Burglary.....	Seven years.....	August 17, 1861.
John McKinney.....	28	Jackson.....	Burglary.....	Three years.....	August 17, 1861.
James Ferguson.....	16	Marion.....	Arson.....	Two years.....	August 24, 1861.
A. Rusk.....	22	Knox.....	Petit larceny.....	One year and six months.....	August 20, 1861.
Joseph Johnson.....	17	Wayne.....	Burglary.....	Two years.....	August 24, 1861.
Thomas Gaston.....	16	Vigo.....	Petit larceny.....	Two years.....	August 27, 1861.
Theodore Dunham.....	19	Vanderburgh.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	September 7, 1861.
Pat. McManis.....	52	Marion.....	Assault and battery with intent to murder.....	Two years.....	September 18, 1861.
Cutliff Harmon.....	26	Vigo.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	September 20, 1861.
James Roals.....	28	Vigo.....	Manslaughter.....	Two years.....	September 21, 1861.
Wesley Mendall.....	22	Rush.....	Grand larceny.....	Sixteen years and 8 months.....	September 21, 1861.
Robert S. Howguc.....	33	Putnam.....	Arson.....	Two years.....	October 5, 1861.
Drew Han.....	33	Jefferson.....	Grand larceny.....	Three years.....	October 12, 1861.
William Donaldson.....	46	Jefferson.....	Arson and larceny.....	Two years.....	October 28, 1861.
Neely O'Brien.....	62	Jefferson.....	Grand larceny.....	Four years.....	October 14, 1861.
Joseph Parse.....	19	Greene.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	October 5, 1861.
Henry Harding.....	53	Warrick.....	Grand larceny.....	Three years.....	October 16, 1861.
John Jones.....	18	Dea born.....	Passing counterfeit money.....	Ten years.....	October 21, 1861.
Sile Weed.....	27	Vanderburgh.....	Murder.....	Two years.....	October 31, 1861.
Sammuel Goodwin.....	34	Bartholomew.....	Grand larceny.....	Life.....	October 29, 1861.
John L. Morgan.....	28	Floyd.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	November 1, 1861.
William Sutton.....	32	Floyd.....	Grand larceny.....	Four years.....	November 9, 1861.
Elizabeth Clair.....	23	Brown.....	Assault and battery with intent to murder.....	Two years.....	November 9, 1861.
George Painter.....	26	Switzerland.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	November 6, 1861.
Oliver B. Faugburn.....	38	Dearborn.....	Murder.....	Two years.....	November 14, 1861.
Sammuel Crist.....	32	Dearborn.....	Grand larceny.....	Life.....	November 19, 1861.
Adam Stinson.....	37	Spencer.....	Assault and battery with intent to murder.....	Six years.....	November 19, 1861.
John Daffron.....	25	Dubois.....	Petit larceny.....	Nine years.....	January 18, 1862.
Mary Mitchell.....	21	Floyd.....	Petit larceny.....	One year.....	January 27, 1862.
John Wallace.....	50	Floyd.....	Grand larceny.....	One year.....	January 31, 1862.
John Mitchell.....	34	Floyd.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	January 27, 1862.
Benjamin F. Duncan.....	22	Owen.....	Burglary and larceny.....	Two years.....	January 29, 1862.
Moses Gard.....	54	Franklin.....	Assault and battery with intent to rape.....	Five years.....	February 11, 1862.
William Dillard.....	23	Franklin.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	February 8, 1862.
Henry Muckeldeer.....	45	Franklin.....	Manslaughter.....	Two years.....	February 8, 1862.
Thomas Davis.....	30	Dearborn.....	Grand larceny.....	Nine years.....	February 15, 1862.
Charles Livingston.....	28	Dearborn.....	Forgery.....	Two years.....	February 1, 1862.
John Wilbert.....	23	Johnson.....	Obstructing railroad.....	Two years.....	February 17, 1862.
James Sherriden.....	27	Orange.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	February 20, 1862.

Julia Hubbs.....	17	Knox.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	February 25, 1862.
Margaret O'Conner.....	25	Marion.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	March 11, 1862.
John Clifton.....	38	Knox.....	Pettit larceny.....	One year.....	February 25, 1862.
Anton Ruxer.....	36	Spencer.....	Forgery.....	Two years.....	March 3, 1862.
David Williams.....	47	Marion.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	March 11, 1862.
Albert Terrell.....	17	Marion.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	March 11, 1862.
Wm. Robinson.....	20	Marion.....	Pettit larceny.....	One year.....	March 14, 1862.
Benjamin Merrick.....	18	Jennings.....	Murder.....	Life.....	March 19, 1862.
Nathan Broadhurst.....	29	Gibson.....	Grand larceny.....	Five years.....	March 17, 1862.
Frank Broadhurst.....	31	Gibson.....	Grand larceny.....	Five years.....	March 17, 1862.
Calvin Keys.....	23	Gibson.....	Grand larceny.....	Three years and six months.....	March 17, 1862.
John Gourley.....	23	Gibson.....	Grand larceny.....	Eight years.....	March 17, 1862.
Hiram Burton.....	41	Jennings.....	Murder.....	Life.....	March 19, 1862.
Tim. Henshaw.....	25	Vigo.....	Pettit larceny.....	One year.....	March 22, 1862.
Richard Bowen.....	72	Putnam.....	Murder.....	Life.....	April 11, 1862.
Charles Billingsly.....	19	Putnam.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	April 12, 1862.
Fletcher Lyon.....	51	Vanderburgh.....	False pretense.....	Two years.....	April 15, 1862.
Henry Lorenz.....	33	Vanderburgh.....	Grand larceny.....	Six years.....	April 9, 1862.
James Lee.....	26	Vanderburgh.....	Grand larceny.....	Six years.....	April 22, 1862.
Granville Williams.....	17	Vanderburgh.....	Assault and battery with intent to murder.....	Ten years.....	April 22, 1862.
Geo. Young.....	53	Monroe.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	May 1, 1862.
Samuel Young.....	45	Monroe.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	May 1, 1862.
Joseph Young.....	23	Monroe.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	May 1, 1862.
Simon Ellis.....	35	Henry.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	April 26, 1862.
William Murray.....	24	Floyd.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	May 1, 1862.
John Tooley.....	62	DeCATUR.....	Murder.....	Life.....	May 7, 1862.
Wm. Hamilton.....	67	Floyd.....	Assault and battery with intent to rape.....	Two years.....	May 9, 1862.
Wm. Cook.....	37	Floyd.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	May 10, 1862.
John W. Smithmace.....	63	Clark.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	May 14, 1862.
Luke French.....	24	Marion.....	Burglary.....	Five years.....	May 17, 1862.
Alonzo Thompson.....	38	Marion.....	Burglary.....	Five years.....	May 17, 1862.
John W. Potts.....	22	Dearborn.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	June 17, 1862.
Chas. Johns.....	24	Dearborn.....	Grand larceny.....	Four years.....	June 17, 1862.
John Hicks.....	45	Marion.....	Grand larceny.....	Three years.....	June 26, 1862.
Geo. Skyler.....	21	Marion.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	June 26, 1862.
Mary Dunn.....	17	Tippecanoe.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	June 26, 1862.
Charles Davis.....	18	Dubois.....	Grand larceny.....	Four years.....	July 28, 1862.
Leonard White.....	37	Crawford.....	Grand larceny.....	Three years.....	August 11, 1862.
Alfred C. Watts.....	24	Jackson.....	Rape.....	Nine years.....	August 15, 1862.
Bez. Hubbs.....	20	Knox.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	August 22, 1862.
Theodore Branel.....	20	Jefferson.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	August 22, 1862.
Thomas Harney.....	32	Jefferson.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	August 22, 1862.
Elijah Neidder.....	25	Orange.....	Murder.....	Eleven years.....	August 28, 1862.
George Griffith.....	20	Lawrence.....	Pettit larceny.....	One year.....	September 2, 1862.
Henry Arbuckle.....	20	Clark.....	Arson.....	Two years.....	September 9, 1862.
Anderson Harden.....	23	Clark.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	September 9, 1862.
Abner Boyce.....	21	Jennings.....	Grand larceny.....	Four years.....	September 11, 1862.
Jane Shepherd.....	20	Montgomery.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	September 13, 1862.
Perry Anderson.....	17	Johnson.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	September 15, 1862.

LIST of Convicts in the Indiana State Prison, December 15, 1862—Continued.

NAME OF CONVICT.	AGE.	COUNTY WHERE CONVICTED.	CRIME.	TERM.	WHEN SENTENCED.
Elijah Bassett.....	17	Davis.....	Murder.....	Two years.....	September 12, 1862.
George Hoover.....	18	Warwick.....	Grand larceny.....	Five years.....	September 15, 1862.
Jerome Patterson.....	32	Washington.....	Grand larceny.....	Five years.....	September 15, 1862.
Mary A. Strange.....	36	Davis.....	Murder.....	Life.....	September 17, 1862.
Stephen Nicks.....	27	Harrison.....	Assault and battery with intent to kill.....	Five years.....	September 26, 1862.
William C. Johnson.....	37	Jefferson.....	Murder.....	Two years and six months.....	September 29, 1862.
Thomas Evans.....	25	Owen.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	October 4, 1862.
John Morgan.....	30	Shelby.....	Rape.....	Five years.....	October 10, 1862.
John M. Logan.....	65	Floyd.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	October 20, 1862.
John Riley.....	23	Bartholomew.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	October 30, 1862.
Jesse Layman.....	28	Bartholomew.....	Robbery.....	Three years.....	October 30, 1862.
Thomas Irvin.....	23	Bartholomew.....	Robbery.....	Two years.....	October 31, 1862.
John Mosier.....	18	Floyd.....	Grand larceny.....	Three years.....	November 1, 1862.
Paul Brown.....	58	Bartholomew.....	Assault and battery with intent to kill.....	Two years.....	November 1, 1862.
John Smith.....	31	Floyd.....	Grand larceny.....	Five years.....	November 1, 1862.
Stephen Hamilton.....	22	Vanderburgh.....	Grand larceny.....	Three years.....	November 4, 1862.
George Hamilton.....	17	Vanderburgh.....	Grand larceny.....	Two years.....	November 4, 1862.
Casper Dill.....	22	Vanderburgh.....	Forgery.....	Two years.....	November 4, 1862.
Miles Ogle.....	22	Vanderburgh.....	Manslaughter.....	Five years.....	November 4, 1862.
John Smith.....	53	Vanderburgh.....	Bigamy.....	Two years.....	November 4, 1862.
William Meyers.....	24	Vanderburgh.....	Assault and battery with intent to rape.....	Three years.....	November 13, 1862.
John Bailey.....	29	Dearborn.....	Forgery.....	Two years.....	November 12, 1862.
James M. James.....	32	Switzerland.....	Larceny.....	Two years.....	November 15, 1862.
James Hass.....	29	Marion.....	Murder in second degree.....	Two years.....	November 14, 1862.
John Sullivan.....	25	Marion.....	Robbery.....	Three years.....	November 15, 1862.
George Delaney.....	38	Bartholomew.....	Robbery.....	Five years.....	November 22, 1862.
Drucilla Collier.....	19	Sullivan.....	Arson.....	Six years.....	December 1, 1862.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT, INDIANA STATE PRISON,
December 15, 1862.

To the Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to report the condition of this department of the Institution, in accordance with the law regulating it, during the year closing this day. We have had a remarkable immunity from disease of any serious character. The number of prescriptions was three thousand one hundred and ninety-two. Two deaths have occurred; one from accident, the other from disease. At this time we have three bed patients, all of whom are doing well. I have no suggestions to make in regard to my department. The Warden, with his well known humanity and kindness, has afforded me all the facilities which I require for the sick convicts' comforts.

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. COLLUM,
Physician.

Jeffersonville, Indiana.

MATRON'S REPORT.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT, INDIANA STATE PRISON,
December 15, 1862.

To the Hon. Board of Directors:

In accordance with a long established custom, I make my third annual report. The past year has had nothing remarkable to distinguish it from former years, and could I give you a photograph of one day in the year, it would answer for all the rest, with a slight change. The monotony of prison life is so irksome that it produces, in a number of cases, what are called "outbreaks." These act as an "escape" or safety valve. Even the most quiet and peaceable ones, usually, desire some sort of relief from the invariable routine, and I am sorry to inform you that at such times I find it impossible to avoid punishment. The past year has been one of remarkable good health. Sickness has been greatly on the decrease in this department since the occupation of the new building. I think the law passed by our last Legislature, allowing them to gain time for good behaviour, has had a good effect in encouraging the more considerate to govern themselves. We have employed them in doing State work, and, when not otherwise engaged, have continued our instructions.

With many thanks to our efficient Warden and worthy Moral Instructor, for advice and assistance in all times of need, I respectfully submit this brief statement, hoping it, with my acts as Matron, will meet your approval.

MARY A. JOHNSON,
Matron.

MORAL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF MORAL INSTRUCTOR,
SOUTHERN INDIANA STATE PRISON,
December 15, 1862.

MESSRS. COOKERLY, BROWN, and CROTHERS:

GENTLEMEN:—It again becomes my duty to present an annual report of my department, and in doing so, I have nothing new or of special interest to communicate.

Impressed as I am with the responsibility of my position, and realizing a growing devotion to my work, I have not lost sight for one moment of the great and ostensible objects had in view in the wise and benevolent provisions for the mental culture and moral elevation of the unfortunate convict, that they go hence and “sin no more.” It is true all has not been effected that was designed, and for which we have labored and hoped, yet these instrumentalities, to our certain knowledge, have not been without a salutary influence, more or less, on some minds and hearts. I know instances of decided reformation in some who have passed their term of penal servitude, and gone out to mingle again in the social walks of civil society, bidding fair to become useful citizens, and, we trust, devoted christians. Our night school is in successful operation. Those in attendance seem to appreciate the privilege thus afforded them for mental improvement. There is a much larger proportion of uneducated men than heretofore. I regret that we have not been able to replenish the library. We had hoped to have reaped some benefit of the law providing for libraries before this time. I shall avail myself of the first opportunity to secure our share. The Sunday school is well attended, and, no doubt, good is being accomplished therein, as considerable interest is taken in its exercises. The chapel services have been regularly attended to. The good order which prevails, the fixed attention, and

frequent indications of deep feeling, show that the authority of the scriptures is acknowledged, the importance of divine truth felt, and impressions of good are being made.

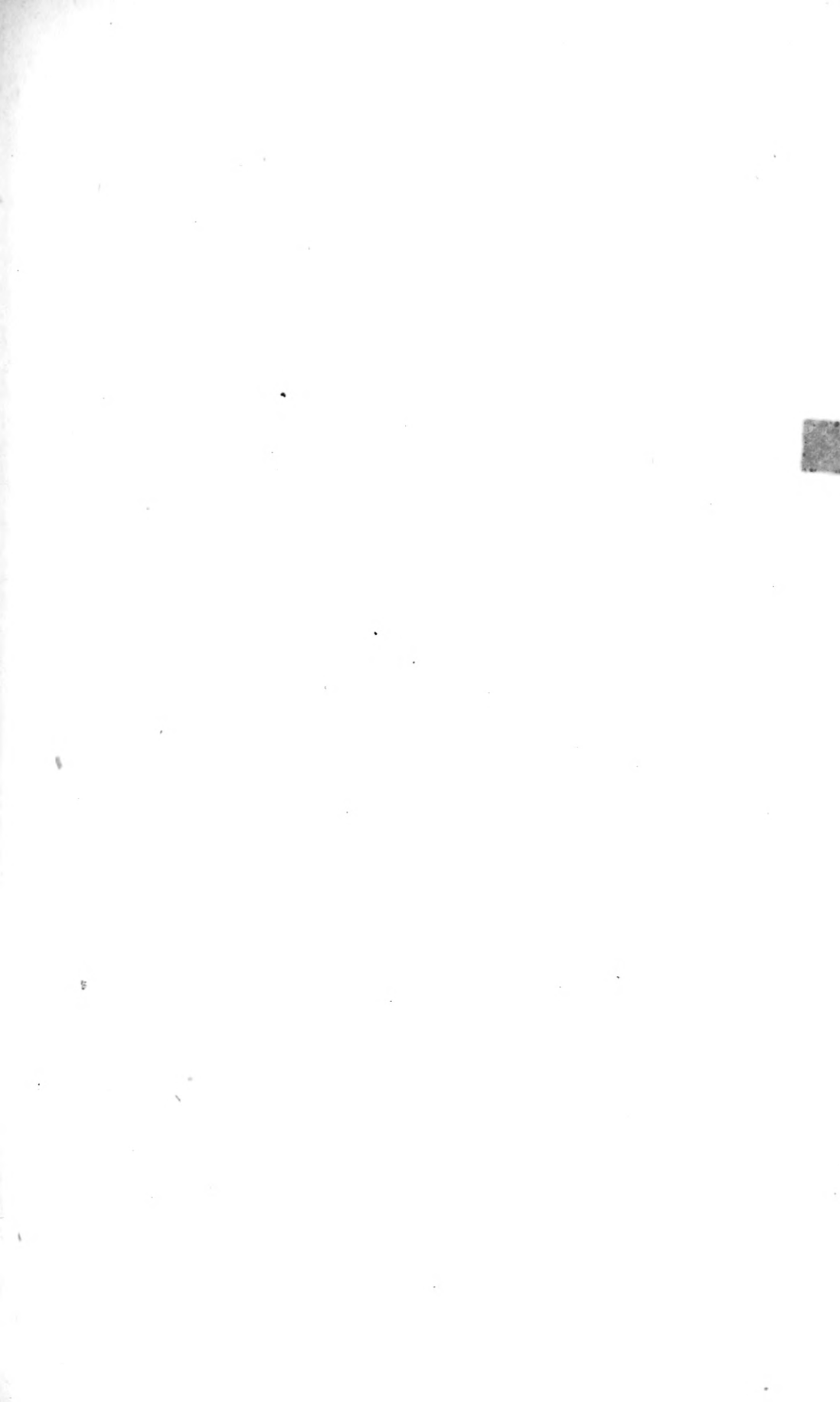
In conclusion permit me to say, that while there are difficulties, and often cause for discouragement in trying to discharge my duty, yet I see a field opened out before me for useful labor and successful effort, where, if good seed continue to be scattered, all will not, can not, be lost.

I acknowledge my obligations to the Warden, who has not only looked with ceaseless vigilance to the financial condition of the institution, and by his skill and prompt decision maintained a healthy discipline, but has been always ready to make my work as pleasant as circumstances would admit, and strengthen my influence with the inmates of the Prison. And now, gentlemen, I wish to express my thanks to all the officers for their kindness to me in the midst of the perplexing duties peculiar to the responsible position I occupy.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. SULLIVAN,

Moral Instructor.





REPORT

OF

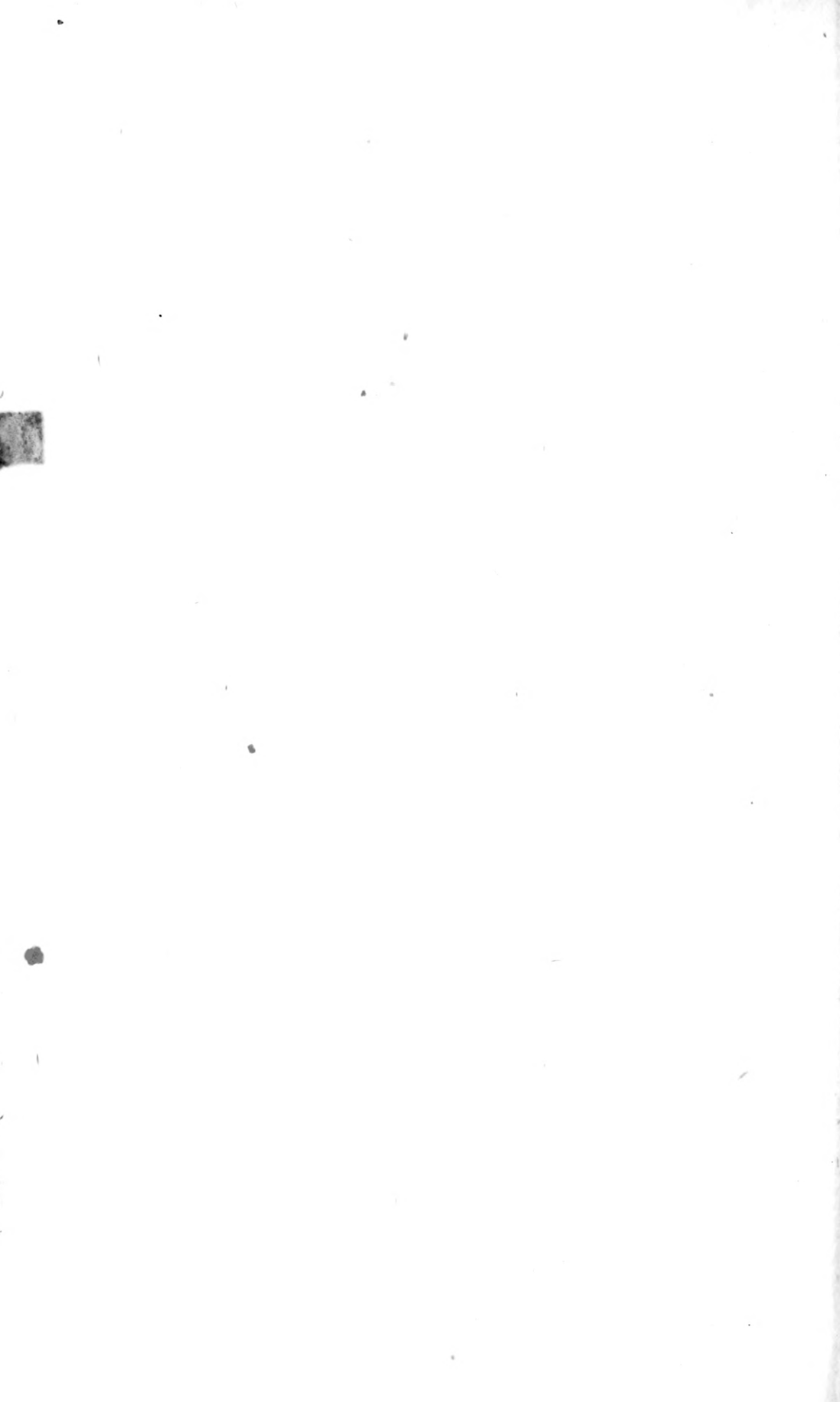
HOSPITAL SURGEONS.

DRS. KITCHEN & JAMESON.

TWO THOUSAND COPIES ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

INDIANAPOLIS:
JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, STATE PRINTER.

1863.



REPORT.

To His Excellency, O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana:

DEAR SIR:—In obedience to a written request just received from you, we cheerfully furnish a brief report of our operations as Post Surgeons since the commencement of the war, time not permitting a full and complete statement.

In the middle of April, 1861, we received an urgent letter from Lewis Wallace, then Adjutant General of the State, asking us to take charge of the sick among the troops at Camp Morton, and to provide for them suitable hospital accommodations.

We promptly responded to the call, and subsequently, without any solicitation on our part, you saw proper to continue us in the position where we were placed by General Wallace.

No one supposed, for a moment, that the arrangement would be more than temporary, or that more would be required of us than to attend to the sick of the six regiments of infantry then in process of organization, until they were ordered to the field. Time, however, demonstrated the absurdity of such an opinion, for the State of Indiana was soon called upon, by the General Government, for additional troops, for more infantry, for cavalry, and for artillery. These, it is well known, were promptly furnished, to the number of nearly one hundred thousand.

A large number of these soldiers, and the books of the Adjutant General will, no doubt, show the exact number, were brought to Indianapolis for the purpose of being organized and equipped.

Partly to prevent confusion, but more as a matter of great economy, it was arranged that we should take care of ALL the sick of all the different regiments of infantry, of cavalry, and artillery, until orders were received for them to move, the appointments of regular surgeons being purposely deferred until that time.

We have, therefore, had entire charge of the Medical Department of all permanent camps in and around Indianapolis, includ-

ing those for the drafted men, the prisoners of war, and the "Indiana Legion," the latter having been brought here to guard the prisoners.

The system adopted was to have, in every large camp, a receiving hospital, containing a sufficient number of suitable cots, under the charge of a steward, where a surgeon's call was held at a certain hour every day. All minor cases were examined and prescribed for in camp, while those of a serious nature were sent by ambulance to the City Hospital.

The task of attending to these camps, so that there should be no cause of complaint, was very great; indeed, when we had seven or eight thousand troops, in scattered camps, to look after, it was impossible to manage, satisfactorily, without some assistance. This we generally managed to obtain, without expense, by having competent physicians in the ranks detailed for camp service. It is pleasant to remember that most of them were rewarded for their services by being commissioned as surgeons.

Much anxiety was caused in our minds by the appearance of small pox, at three different times, in as many different camps. There were fifteen cases in all, and five deaths from the confluent variety.

A small house was constructed expressly for patients afflicted with this disease, suitable nurses were procured, a private arrangement was made with a physician to attend them, and all soldiers, in both camps and hospitals, were vaccinated without delay. The spread of the disease, in every instance, was thus effectually prevented, and as every thing was managed with the greatest possible secrecy, no panic resulted.

It was frequently the case that we were called upon to attend sick soldiers at hotels, at boarding houses, and at private residences, as they often desired to be with their friends, or in private quarters, and it was always a pleasure to gratify them in such a reasonable wish. Moreover, almost every regiment in passing through Indianapolis left sick men with us, and regiments encamped here temporarily, also sent their sick to us. Besides, on two or three occasions we received sick and wounded from Kentucky, and just here it is proper to notice the City Hospital.

The register of this institution shows that from May 1, 1861, to January 1, 1863, the whole number of cases treated was five thousand four hundred and ninety-five (5,495), of these, four thousand six hundred and seventy-four (4,674) were Union soldiers,

and eight hundred and twenty-one (821) prisoners of war. The number of deaths of Union soldiers was two hundred and thirteen, and there remained in the hospital, January 1, 1863, under treatment, one hundred and forty-two.

When it is remembered that only the most severe cases were sent to the hospital, and that quite a number were in a hopeless condition from congestion, delirium tremens, and other diseases when received, the ratio of mortality will not appear large. When the City Hospital was secured for the exclusive use of sick soldiers, it was nothing but an empty building, it will now comfortably accommodate at one time, two hundred and seventy-five sick persons, and until recently, has almost constantly been filled. Cleanliness has been strictly required at all times, proper ventilation has been secured, and lime, in the shape of whitewash, applied every month to the walls and ceilings; much of the furniture has been bought and paid for out of a fund created by the savings on rations. It is believed there are few military hospitals in the country where the sick are better provided for, and have better nursing than in this, such in fact is the testimony of several medical inspectors of hospitals who have visited here.

A portion of the credit for this success is certainly due to the faithful manner in which all the employees have discharged their respective duties; but much, very much, is due to the "Sisters of Providence," who have had entire charge of the domestic department. For nearly two years these devoted women have given their valuable services to the hospital "without money and without price;" the thanks of thousands of grateful hearts and the consciousness of having performed a sacred duty being their only reward.

Although we constantly worked in concert, and had almost daily consultations, it was found convenient to divide the labor, one of us, (Dr. Jameson) being responsible for the management of the Camp Dispensaries and Hospitals, the other. (Dr. Kitchen,) for the management of the City Hospital.

During the whole time, we have not been absent from duty a single day, excepting that one of us, by your direction, visited battle field of Donaldson, and was gone about ten days.

The number of troops under our professional care, on the 1st of January, 1863, was as follows:—

In quarters at Camp Morton	371
In quarters at Camp Carrington	621
In quarters at Noble Barracks	397
In quarters at City Barracks	650
In Hospital at Camp Morton.....	30
In Hospital at Camp Carrington	9
In Hospital at Noble Barracks.....	15
In City Hospital	142
<hr/>	
Total.....	2,235

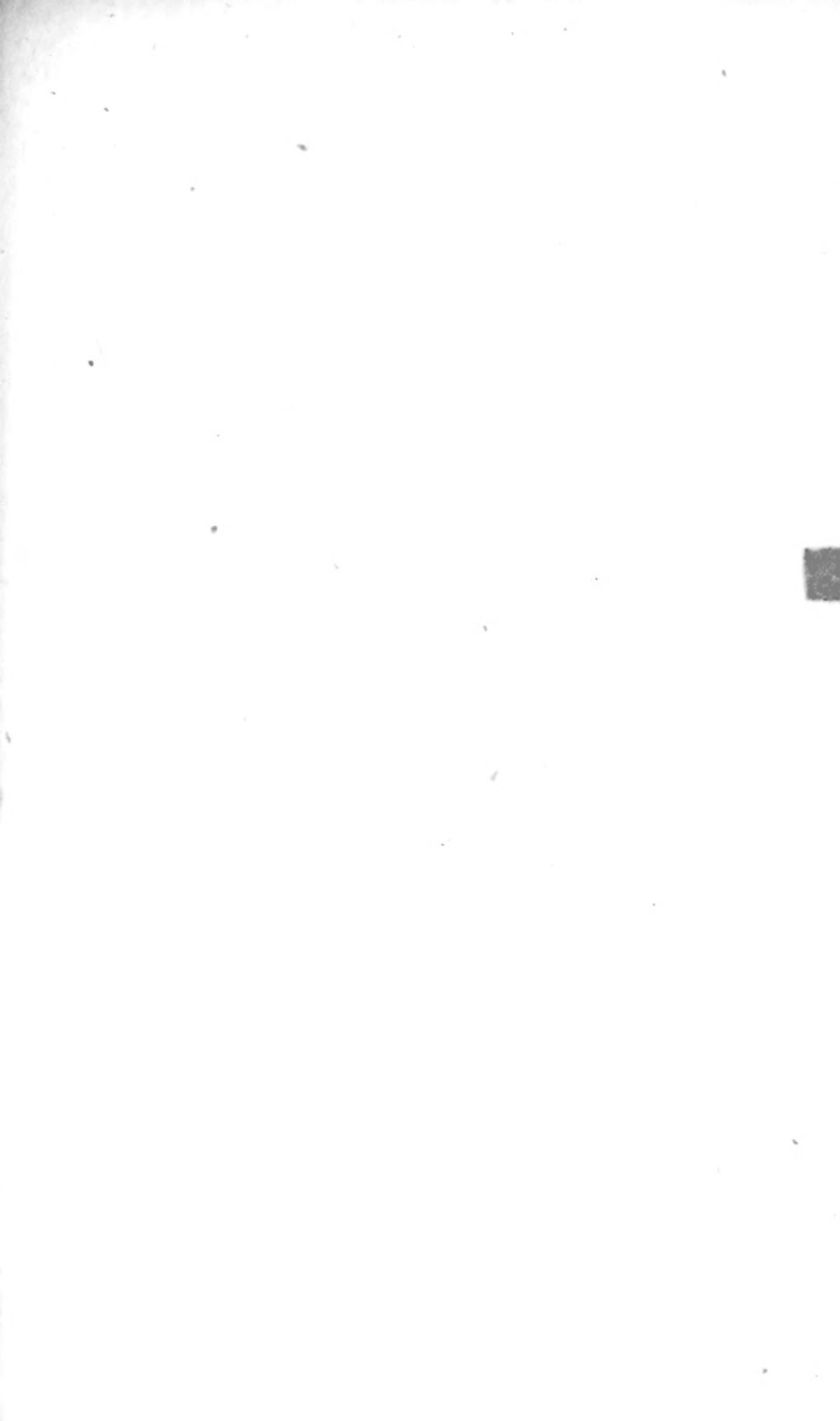
The average number, however, for the last twenty months, would almost double that number.

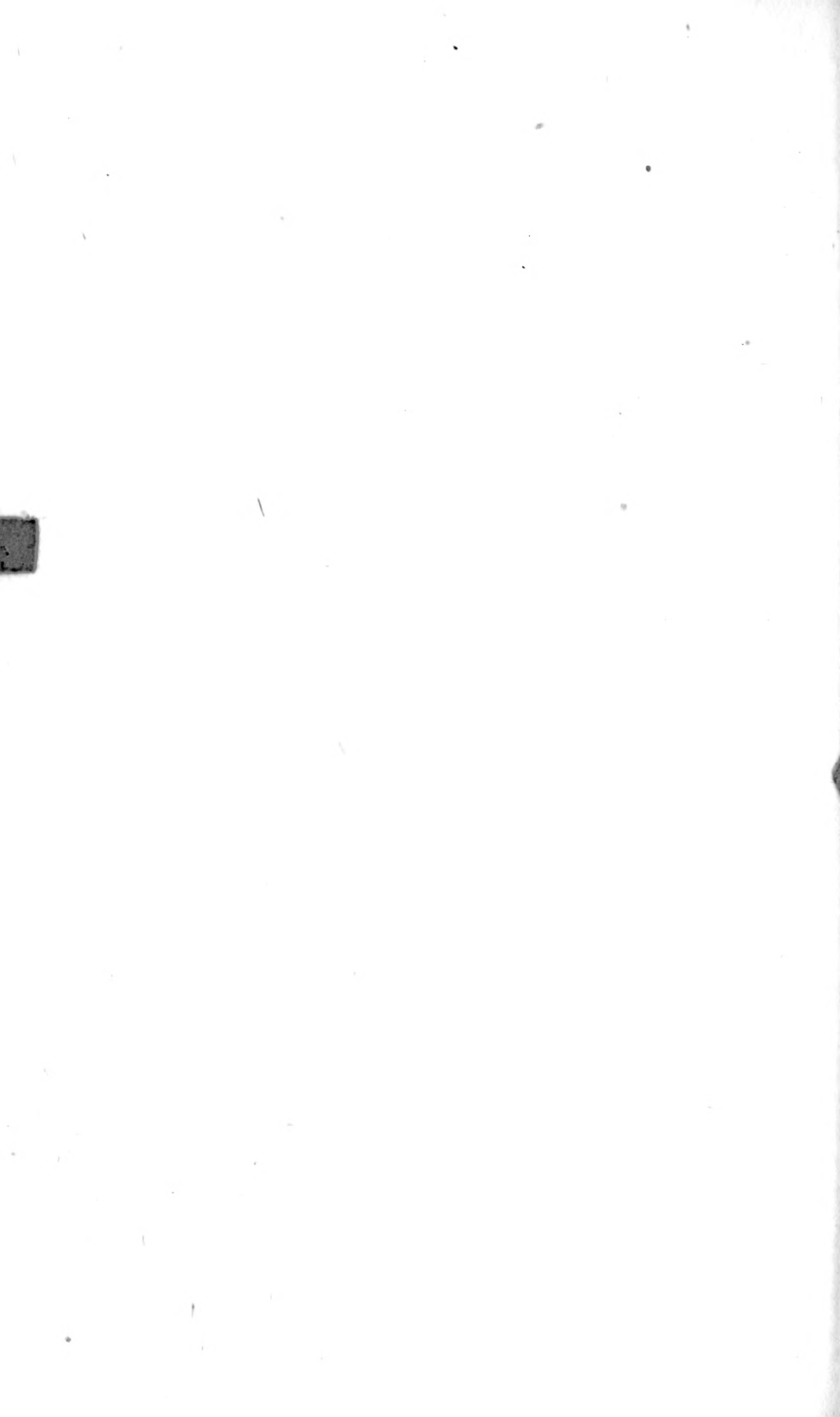
Hoping that our management has met with your approval, and that the foregoing statement will answer your purpose,

We remain, yours respectfully,

JOHN M. KITCHEN,
P. H. JAMESON.

Indianapolis, January 6, 1863.





R E P O R T

OF THE

Board of Loan Commissioners

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

TWO THOUSAND COPIES ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

INDIANAPOLIS:
JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, STATE PRINTER.

1863.



REPORT.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 9, 1863.

To His Excellency, O. P. MORTON, *Governor*:

SIR:—The reports of the Board of Loan Commissioners of the State of Indiana have been made quarterly to the Auditor of State, according to the provisions of the law of our appointment; but we believe it will be more acceptable to you and the General Assembly to have the same submitted in a connected report, and therefore it is herewith made, that it may be laid before the Legislature.

Knowing the value of the bonds committed to our custody, under the abundant provisions made by law for their early redemption, it has been the purpose of the Board both to procure the highest possible price for them, and to dispose of them to parties from whom they could be redeemed by the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners, as they should have the means therefor, without the State being subject to an unreasonable advance of price.

The report will show how far we have been successful in the price procured for the Bonds, under the depressed state of moneyed affairs during a great part of the time, and the Auditor's late report exhibits the favorable terms of the redemption of the large portion of the bonds already taken up by the State.

The amounts received for the Bonds, with their numbers and denomination, with the time of disposal and the parties, as well as the payment of the funds so received to the Treasurer of State, are shown in the report.

Respectfully submitted,

JESSE J. BROWN,

J. H. O'BOYLE,

JAMES M. RAY,

Loan Commissioners.

INDIANA LOAN COMMISSIONERS FOR SALES OF INDIANA SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

D R.

997

DATE.	\$1,000 BONDS.	\$500 BONDS.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
May 28, 1861...	125		To Commissioners of Sinking Fund at par, Nos. 1 to 125. Less interest to November 1, five months and three days	\$125,000 00 3,187 50	\$121,812 50
June 25, 1861...	12		To Hudson County Bank, \$12,000 at 87½c, Nos. 126 to 137.	10,500 00	
June 25, 1861...	50		To W. H. Nelson, \$50,000 at 88¾c, Nos. 138 to 187.	44,375 00	
June 25, 1861...	50		To Morse & Wolfe, \$50,000 at 88½c, Nos. 188 to 237.	44,270 00	
June 25, 1861...	50		To Morau Brothers, \$50,000 at 87¾c, Nos. 238 to 287.	43,937 50	
June 25, 1861...	25		same \$25,000 at 88c, Nos. 288 to 312.	22,000 00	
June 25, 1861...	25		same \$25,000 at 88½c, Nos. 313 to 337.	22,250 00	
June 25, 1861...	100		To James Wisniew, \$100,000 at 88½c, Nos. 338 to 437.	88,500 00	
June 25, 1861...	110		To J. F. D. Lander, \$110,000 at 88½c, Nos. 438 to 547.	97,790 00	
			Less amount not yet paid.....	373,602 50 13,602 50	
July 16, 1861....	50		To N. Powell, \$50,000, Nos. 548 to 597.		360,000 00
July 16, 1861....		40	To N. Powell, \$20,000, Nos. 1801 to 1840 \$70,000, at 85c, New York Funds, ¾ premium, less interest to Nov. 1, 1861, \$1,231 23. Allowing per contract ¾ for exchange.....	58,968 77 433 77	57,535 00
July 24, 1861....			To George Benson, \$5,000 at 85c..... Less interest to Nov. 1.....	4,250 00 81 37	4,168 63
August 10, 1861.	3	1	Being bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 598 to 600—\$3,000. Being bonds of \$500 each, Nos. 1,841 to 1,844—\$2,000. To proceeds of following sales to Branches of the Bank of the State of Indiana, at rates stated: To New Albany Branch, \$30,000 of \$1,000 bonds at 83c Nos. 651 to 680. Less interest.....	25,500 00 404 40	25,095 60
Aug. 10, 1861....	70		To Terre Haute Branch, \$30,000 of \$1,000 bonds at 85c, Nos. 715 to 744. Less interest \$404 40, express \$8 75.....	25,500 00 413 15	25,086 85
Aug. 10, 1861....	10		To Bedford Branch, \$10,000 of \$1,000 bonds at 85c, Nos. 692 to 702. Less interest.....	8,500 00 131 51	8,368 49

INDIANA LOAN COMMISSIONERS FOR SALES OF INDIANA SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—Continued.

D R.

DATE.	\$1,000 BONDS.	\$500 BONDS.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
August 12, 1861.	12		To Madison Branch, \$12,000 of \$1,000 bonds, at 85c, Nos. 631 to 632. Less interest.....	\$10,200 00 157 81	\$10,042 19
August 12, 1861..	36	1	To Indianapolis Branch, \$36,000 of \$1,000 bonds, Nos. 755 to 790. To Indianapolis Branch, 500 of \$500 bonds, No. 1845. Less interest..... \$36,500, at 85c.....	31,025 00 480 00	
August 12, 1861 .	10		To Muncie Branch, \$10,000 of \$1,000 bonds, at 85c, Nos. 745 to 757. Less interest, \$131 51, and premium on New York exchange, \$41 64.....	8,500 00 173 15	30,545 00
August 12, 1861 .	12		To Vincennes Branch, \$12,000 of \$1,000 bonds, at 85c, Nos. 703 to 714. Less interest, \$157 81, Express, \$8	10,200 00 165 81	
August 12, 1861.	20		To Lafayette Branch, \$20,000 of \$1,000 bonds, at 85c, Nos. 791 to 810. Less interest, \$263 02, premium on New York exchange, \$42 50.....	17,000 00 305 52	16,694 48
August 12, 1861..	5		To Evansville Branch, \$5,000 of \$1,000 bonds, at 85c, Nos. 811 to 815. Less interest, \$65 75, Express, \$2.....	4,250 00 67 75	
August 12, 1861 .	10		To South Bend Branch, \$10,000 of \$1,000 bonds, at 85c, Nos. 626 to 635. Less interest, \$131 51, exchange, \$41 63.....	8,500 00 173 14	4,182 25
August 19, 1861.. August 30, 1861 .	30		To remainder of proceeds of \$122,000 of \$1,000 bonds, at New York, numbers and rates above given. To New Albany Branch, \$30,000 of \$1,000 bonds, at 85c, Nos. 601 to 625 and 636 to 640. Less interest.....	25,500 00 305 76	
	30		To Terre Haute Branch, \$30,000 of \$1,000 bonds, at 85c, Nos. 821 to 850. Less interest.....	25,500 00 305 76	25,194 24
					25,194 24

Sept. 3, 1861....	6	To Vincennes Branch, \$9,000 of \$1,000 bonds, at 85c, Nos. 851 to 856.....	\$5,100 00 61 15	\$5,038 85
Sept. 5, 1861....	10	Less interest.....		
Oct. 10, 1861....	5	To Fort Wayne Branch, \$10,000 of \$1,000 bonds, at 85c, Nos. 641 to 650.....	8,500 00 137 16	8,362 84
Oct. 12, 1861....	5	Less interest, \$45 34, premium, \$41 82.....		
Oct. 18, 1861....	9	To Evansville Branch, \$5,000 of \$1,000 bonds, at 85c, Nos. 816 to 820.....	4,250 00 46 63	4,203 37
Oct. 23, 1861....	9	Less interest.....		
Oct. 26, 1861....	6	To Goshen Bank, \$9,000 of \$1,000 bonds, at 83c, Nos. 1,475 to 1,483.....	7,470 00 31 00	7,439 00
Oct. 29, 1861....	6	Less interest.....		
Nov. 5, 1861....	12	To Bank of Corydon, \$6,000 of \$1,000 bonds, at 83c, Nos. 1,484 to 1,489.....	4,950 00 18 74	4,961 26
Nov. 12, 1861....	12	Less interest.....		
Nov. 19, 1861....	1	To Bank of Corydon, \$12,000 of \$1,000 bonds, at 83c, Nos. 1,485 ^{9270 to 1474 + 1000 6,000 6} to 1,496.....	9,960 00 25 64	9,934 36
Nov. 26, 1861....	1	Less interest.....		
Nov. 29, 1861....	6	To Goshen Bank, \$1,000 of \$1,000 bonds at 83c, No. 1,497.....	830 00 1 32	828 68
Dec. 2, 1861....	6	Less interest.....		
Dec. 9, 1861....	14	To Bank of Salem, \$6,000 of \$1,000 bonds at 83c, Nos. 1,498 to 1,503.....	4,950 00 7 90	4,972 10
Dec. 16, 1861....	3	Less interest \$4 15, express charges \$3 75.....		
Dec. 23, 1861....	3	To Prairie City Bank, \$14,000 of \$1,000 bonds at 83c, No. 1,508 to 1,521.....	11,020 00 4 61	11,615 39
Dec. 30, 1861....	3	Less interest.....		175 07
Jan. 6, 1862....	4	To interest received on funds while on deposit in New York.....		
Jan. 13, 1862....	4	To proceeds of sale to Goshen Bank of 3 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 1,522 to 1,524 at 83c.....	2,490 00 2 46	2,492 46
Jan. 20, 1862....	4	And interest.....		
Jan. 27, 1862....	36	To proceeds of sale to Bank of Salem of 4 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 1,504 to 1,507 at 83c, \$3,320 and interest \$8.....		3,328 00
Jan. 30, 1862....	36	To proceeds of sale to Indianapolis Branch of 36 bonds of \$1,000 Nos. 1,525 to 1,560 at 85c, \$30,600, and interest \$183 45.....		30,783 45
Feb. 6, 1862....	25	To proceeds of sale to Terre Haute Branch of 25 bonds of \$1,000 Nos. 1,561 to 1,585 at 85c, \$21,250, and interest \$127 40.....		21,377 40
Feb. 13, 1862....	30	To proceeds of sale to New Albany Branch of 30 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 1,586 to 1,615 at 85c, \$25,500, and interest \$152 88.....		25,652 88
Feb. 20, 1862....	12	To proceeds of sale to Vincennes Branch of 12 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 1,616 to 1,627 at 85c, \$10,200, and interest \$61 15.....		10,261 15
Feb. 27, 1862....	10	To proceeds of sale to Evansville Branch of 10 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 1,628 to 1,637 at 85c, \$8,500, and interest \$50 96.....		8,550 96
Mar. 6, 1862....	10	To proceeds of sale to Fort Wayne Branch of 10 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 1,638 to 1,647 at 85c, \$8,500, and interest \$50 96.....		8,550 96
Mar. 13, 1862....	6	To proceeds of sale to South Bend Branch of 6 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 1,648 to 1,653 at 85c, \$5,100, and interest \$30 58.....		5,130 58
Mar. 20, 1862....	2	To proceeds of sale to Bank of Corydon Branch of 2 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 1,654 ¹⁷⁵⁴ to 1,656 at 83c, \$1,660, and interest \$13 33.....		1,673 33

INDIANA LOAN COMMISSIONERS FOR SALES OF INDIANA SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—Continued.

D R.

DATE.	\$1,000 BONDS.	\$500 BONDS.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Dec. 11, 1861.....	5		To proceeds of sale to Bank of Salem of 5 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 1,761 to 1,765 at 83c, \$4,150, and interest \$41 15.....		\$4,184 15
Dec. 12, 1861.....	54		To proceeds of sale to Jas. F. D. Lanier of 54 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 857 to 910 at 83c.....		41,250 00
Jan. 7, 1862.....		50	To proceeds of sale to Terre Haute Branch of 50 bonds of \$500, Nos. 1,846 to 1,895 at 85c, \$21,250, and interest \$279 45.....		21,529 45
Jan. 7, 1862.....	24		To proceeds of sales to New Albany Branch of 24 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 1,766 to 1,789 at 85c, \$20,400, and interest \$268 28.....		20,668 28
Jan. 22, 1862.....	58		To proceeds of sale to Jas. F. D. Lanier of 58 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 911 to 968.....		48,593 82
Jan. 28, 1862.....	90	1	To proceeds of sale to Jas. F. D. Lanier of 1 bond of \$500, No. 1,950 at \$3 6-100.....		77,262 61
Feb. 1, 1862.....	5		To proceeds of sale to Jas. F. D. Lanier of 90 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 969 to 1,058 at 85 84-100.....		
			To proceeds of sale to M. C. Morgan of 5 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 1,432 to 1,436 at 83c, \$4,150, and interest \$72 50.....	\$1,222 50	
			Less commission.....	12 50	
Feb. 1, 1862.....	90		To proceeds of sale to James F. D. Lanier, of 90 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 1,059 to 1,148, at 85 84-100c.....		4,210 00
Feb. 5, 1862.....	1		To proceeds of sale to Deloss Root, of 1 bond of \$1,000, No. 1,457.....		77,264 58
		2	To proceeds of sale to Deloss Root, of 2 bonds of \$500, Nos. 1,896 to 1,897, at 84c, \$1,680, and interest \$41 10.....		1,721 10
Feb. 24, 1862.....	4		To proceeds of sale to Bank of Salem, of 4 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 1,458 to 1,461, at 85c, \$3,400, interest \$78.....		3,478 00
Feb. 25, 1862.....	10		To proceeds of sale to Goshen Bank, of 10 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 1,462 to 1,469.....		
Feb. 26, 1862.....	8		To proceeds of sale to Goshen Bank, Nos. 1,382 to 1,383, at 83 1/2 c, \$8,333, interest \$189 04.....		8,522 04
			To proceeds of sale to M. C. Morgan, of 8 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 1,437 to 1,444, at 83c, \$6,640, interest \$153 33.....	6,793 33	
			Less commission.....	20 00	
March 1, 1862.....	12		To proceeds of sale to M. C. Morgan, of 12 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 1,445 to 1,455, at 83c, \$9,900, interest \$236 71.....	10,196 71	
			Less commission.....	30 00	
March 10, 1862.....	4	1	To proceeds of sale to James F. D. Lanier, of 4 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 1,149 to 1,152.....		10,166 71
			To proceeds of sale to James F. D. Lanier, of 1 bond of \$500, No. 1,951, at 85 86-100c.....		3,864 12

March 29, 1862...	40	50	To proceeds of sale to Richmond Branch, of 40 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 1,324 to 1,423, \$40,000 To proceeds of sale to Richmond Branch, of 50 bonds of \$500, Nos. 1,898 to 1,947, \$25,000—\$65,000 at 8c..... Interest.....	\$55,250 00 1,485 21	\$56,735 21
March 28, 1862...	15		To proceeds of sale to James F. D. Lanier, of 15 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 1,654 to 1,668, at 85c, \$12,750, interest \$350..... Less commission.....	13,100 00 97 50	13,002 50
March 28, 1862...	25		To proceeds of sale to James F. D. Lanier, of 35 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 1,339 to 1,623, \$21,250, interest \$612 50.....		21,862 50
April 1, 1862....	2	"	To proceeds of sale to Mount Vernon Bank, of 8 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 1,424 to 1,431, \$8,600..... To proceeds of sale to Mount Vernon Bank, of 2 bonds of \$500, Nos. 1,948 to 1,949, \$1,000—\$9,600 at 8c..... Interest.....	7,650 00 221 92	
			Less premium allowed for New York exchange.....	7,871 92 19 64	7,852 28
April 3, 1862....	2		To proceeds of sale to Bank of Corydon, of 2 bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 1,730 to 1,731, at 85c, \$1,700, interest \$51 32.....		1,751 32
April 8, 1862....	30		To proceeds of sale to James Winslow, of 30 bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 1,357 to 1,386, at 84c, \$25,900, interest \$785.....		25,985 00
April 9, 1862....	20		To proceeds of sale to M. C. Morgan, of 20 bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 1,287 to 1,301.....		17,326 06
April 15, 1862....	10		To proceeds of sale to M. C. Morgan, Nos. 1,614 to 1,628, at 84c, \$16,800, interest \$526 66.....		9,000 00
April 16, 1862....	5		To proceeds of sale to G. Jerome, New York, of 10 bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 1,599 to 1,708, at 90c.....		4,402 50
			To proceeds of sale to W. Dodge, New York, of 5 bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 1,709 to 1,713, at 89½c, less ¼ commission.....		44,500 00
April 16, 1862....	50		To proceeds of sale to J. Robbins & Sons, New York, of 50 bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 1,714 to 1,758, and Nos. 1,702 to 1,306, at 89½c, less ¼ commission.....		66,000 00
April 17, 1862....	75		To proceeds of sale to M. C. Morgan, of 75 bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 1,397 to 1,381, at 8½c.....		21,950 69
April 18, 1862....	25	141-	To proceeds of sale of 25 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 1,153 to 1,175 to Terre Haute Branch of the Bank of the State at 85c, \$21,250, interest \$700 64..... Less premium allowed on \$20,000 exchange.....	21,950 69 50 00	
			To remainder from sale of bonds, March 1—10.....		21 29
April 21, 1862....	3		To proceeds of sale to Bank of Goshen of 3 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 1,178, 79 & 0, at 94c.....		2,870 00
May 13, 1862....	1		To proceeds of sale to Mt. Vernon Bank of 1 bond of \$1,000, No. 1,181, at 94c.....		940 00
May 23, 1862....		163	To proceeds of sale to Coe & Wallis, 100 bonds of \$500, No. 1,652 to 2,031, \$50,000.....		
June 12, 1862....	8		To proceeds of sale to Coe & Wallis, 8 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 1,652 to 1,180, \$8,000.....		
	42		To proceeds of sale to Coe & Wallis, 42 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 1,255 to 1,257, \$42,000..... At 94½c.....	100,000 00	94,770 00
Aug. 14, 1862....		49	To Commissioners State Debt Sinking Fund, 49 bonds of \$500, Nos. 2,032 to 2,100.....	24,500 00	

INDIANA LOAN COMMISSIONERS FOR SALES OF INDIANA SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—Continued.

D R.

DATE.	\$1,000 BONDS.	\$500 BONDS.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	9 25	100	To Commissioners State Debt Sinking Fund, 100 bonds of \$500, Nos. 2,101 to 2,200..... To Commissioners State Debt Sinking Fund, 9 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 1,792 to 1,800..... To Commissioners State Debt Sinking Fund, 25 bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 1,190 to 1,214.....	\$50,000 00 9,000 00 25,000 00	
			At 94c..... Add 103 days' interest.....	108,500 00	
	1,800		Making of \$1,000 Bonds sold.....\$1,800,000 Making of \$500 Bonds sold..... 200,000	103,075 00 1,916 76	104,991 76
			Total.....\$2,000,000 receiving, including interest.....		\$1,756,892 49

INDIANA LOAN COMMISSIONERS BY PAYMENTS TO TREASURER OF STATE FOR PROCEEDS OF SALES OF INDIANA SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

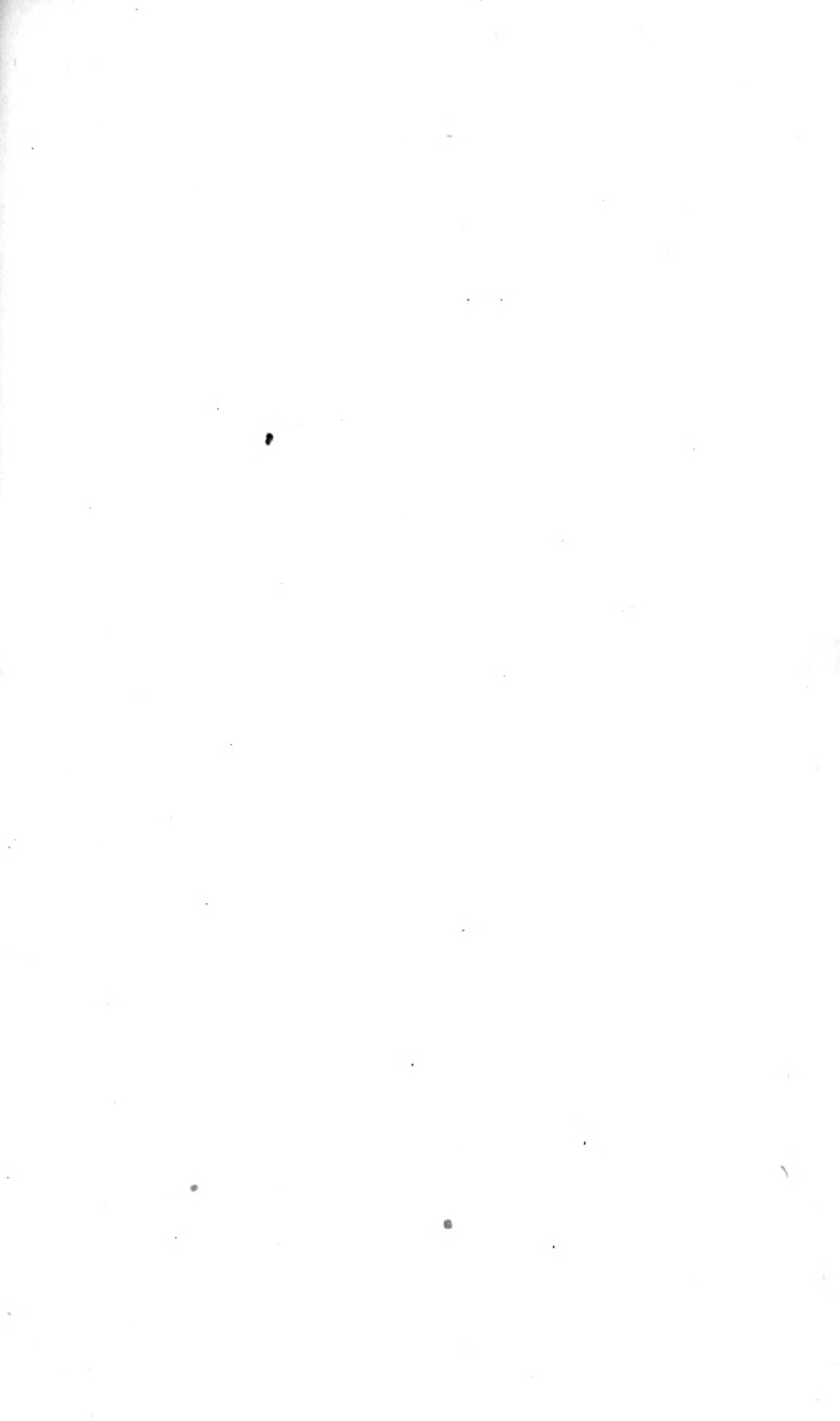
C R.

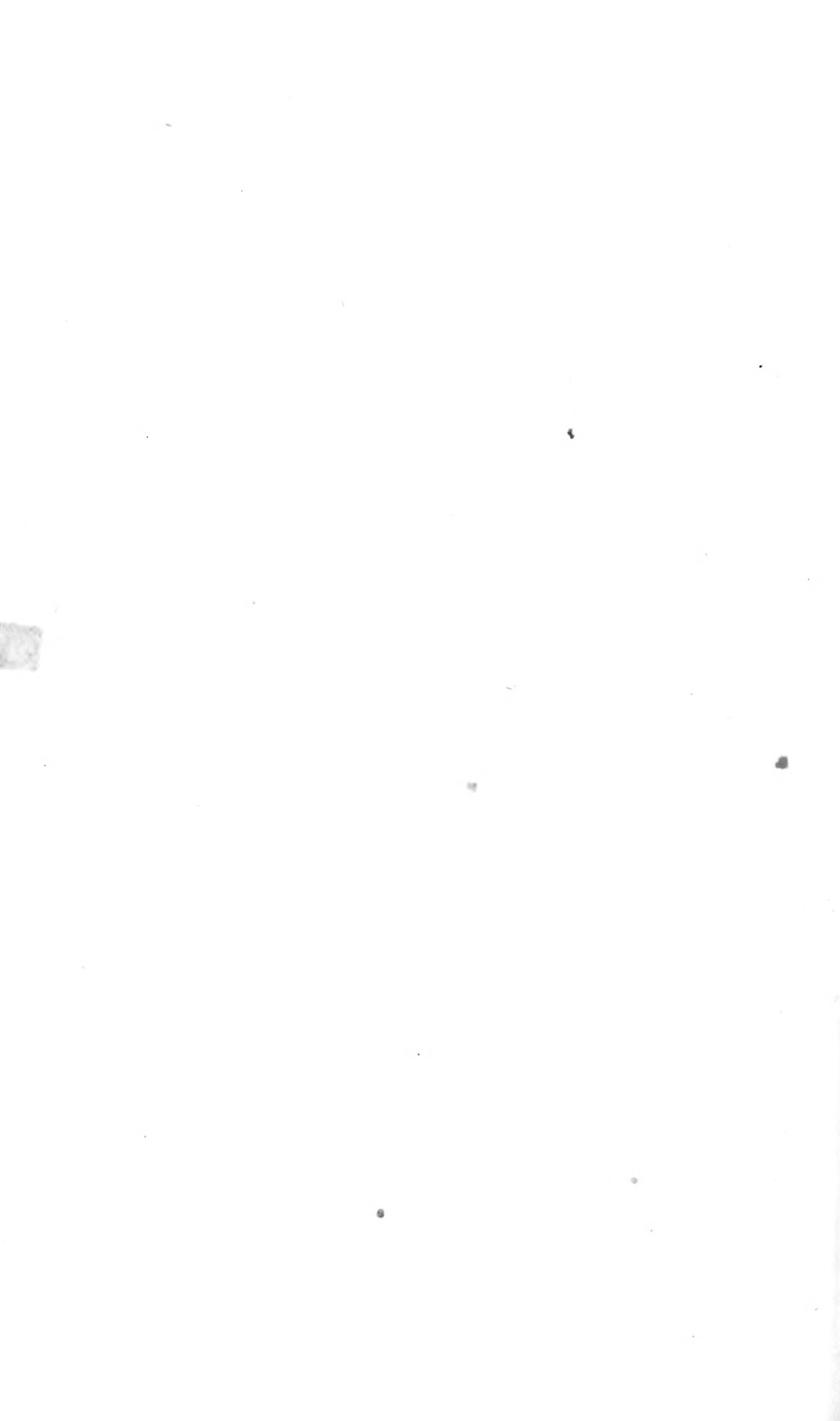
DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	VOUCHER.	TOTAL.
May 28, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	No. 3,572.....	\$121,812 50
July 5, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	3,592.....	200,000 00
July 6, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	3,794.....	60,000 00
July 13, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	3,854.....	93,516 43
July 26, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	3,809.....	3,500 00
August 6, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	3,813.....	70,000 00
August 10, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	3,829.....	25,005 60
August 10, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	3,835.....	25,085 65
August 10, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	3,831.....	8,368 49
August 10, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	3,833.....	10,042 19
August 12, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	3,834.....	30,515 00
August 12, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	3,840.....	8,326 85
August 12, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	3,839.....	10,034 19
August 12, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	3,845 and 3,846.....	16,694 48
August 12, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	3,844 and 3,858.....	4,182 25
August 12, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	3,857 (\$146,762 70)	8,326 86
August 12, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	3,862.....	25,194 24
August 30, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	3,862.....	25,194 24
Sept. 3, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	3,861 and 3,862.....	5,038 85
Sept. 3, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	3,861.....	8,362 84
Sept. 3, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	3,872.....	4,000 00
Sept. 3, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	3,868 (\$67,790 17)	2,870 11
Sept. 12, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	3,877.....	5,500 00
Sept. 23, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	3,869 (\$8,370 11)	7,439 00
Oct. 10, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	3,961.....	4,961 26
Oct. 12, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	3,957.....	9,934 36
Oct. 18, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	119.....	828 68
Oct. 23, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	116.....	4,972 10
Oct. 26, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	179.....	11,615 39
Nov. 5, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	155 (\$30,750 79)	2,492 46
Nov. 14, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	183.....	2,828 00
Nov. 25, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	244.....	400 00
Nov. 25, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	330.....	

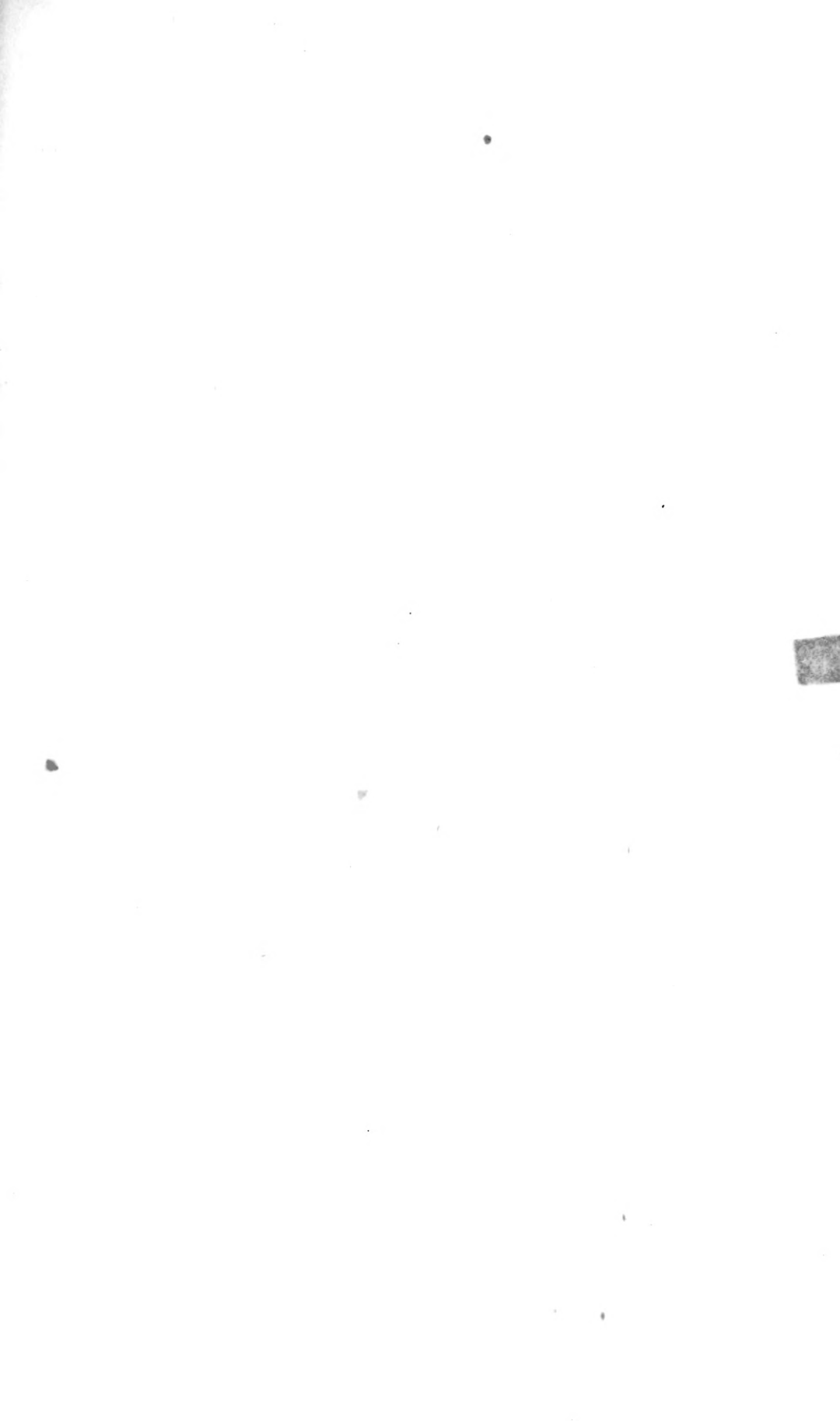
INDIANA LOAN COMMISSIONERS BY PAYMENTS TO TREASURER OF STATE FOR PROCEEDS OF SALES OF INDIANA SIX PER CENT. BONDS—Continued.

C R.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	VOUCHER.	TOTAL.
Dec. 2, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	No. 297.....	\$110,297 33
Dec. 12, 1861.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	888.....	44,850 00
January 7, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	493.....	42,197 73
January 22, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	889.....	48,593 82
January 23, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	374.....	5,749 48
January 28, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	890 and 891.....	77,292 64
Feb. 1, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	892.....	77,594 58
Feb. 5, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	692.....	1,721 10
Feb. 25, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	693.....	8,522 04
March 4, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	700.....	11,000 00
March 5, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	702.....	3,478 00
March 10, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	893.....	3,864 12
March 17, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	721.....	10,150 04
March 20, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	725.....	55,733 10
March 28, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	793.....	34,925 00
April 1, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	794.....	7,532 28
April 4, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	753.....	1,751 32
April 8, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	895.....	25,985 00
April 9, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	896.....	12,471 98
April 13, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	897.....	4,854 68
April 15, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	1,035.....	9,000 00
April 17, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	1,036.....	48,962 50
April 18, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	1,038.....	25,367 44
April 21, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	1,037.....	47,607 82
April 17, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	1,174.....	2,462 74
April 17, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	905.....	30,070 00
April 17, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	909.....	21 29
May 13, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	906.....	1,900 67
May 23, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	1,237.....	2,090 00
June 12, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	1,370.....	940 00
August 15, 1862.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	1,510.....	94,750 00
January 18, 1863.....	By payment to the Treasurer of the State of Indiana.....	1,630 and 1,705.....	104,391 76
		476.....	2,038 74
			\$81,756,892 49







AN APPEAL

TO

THE PEOPLE

OF THE

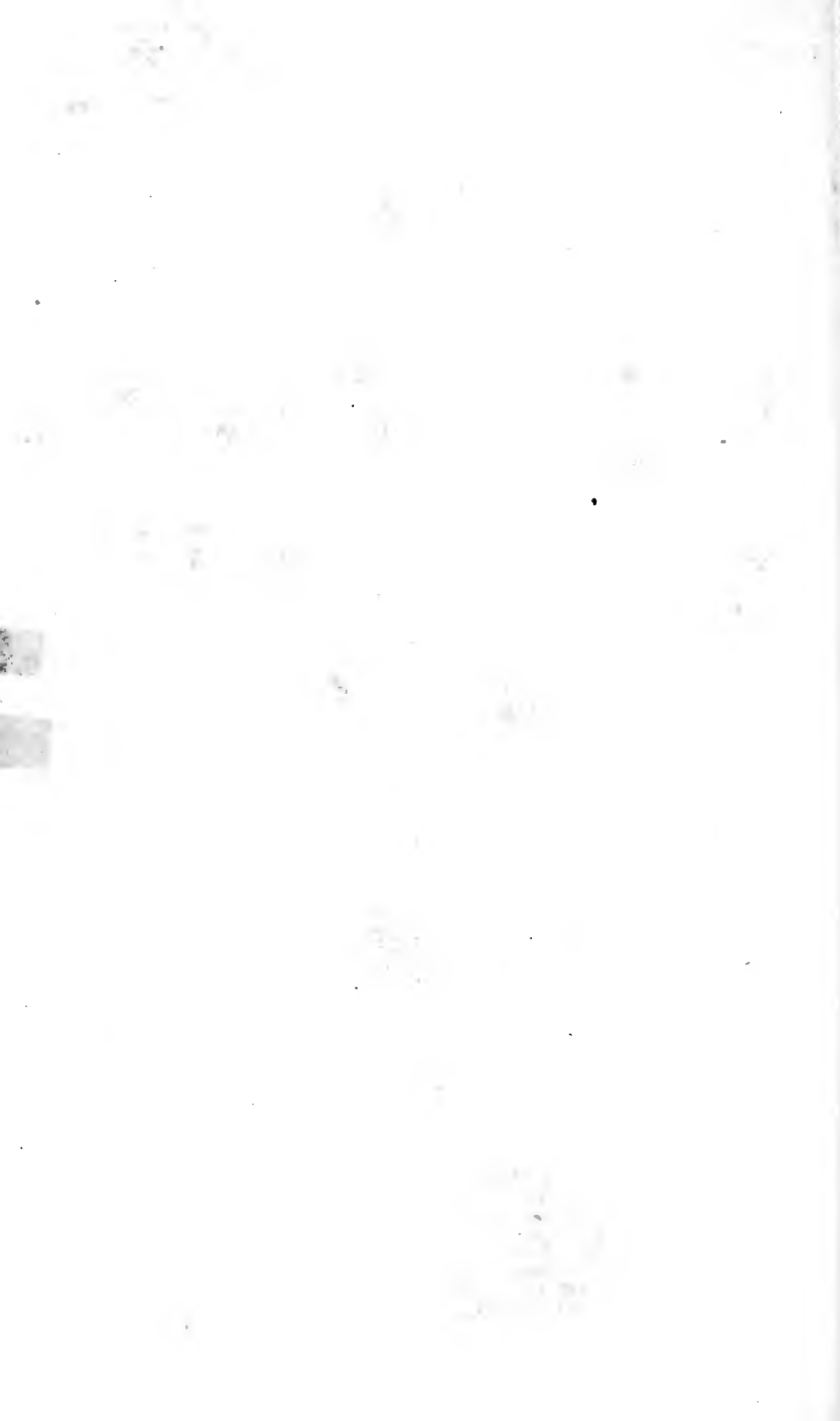
STATE OF INDIANA.

TWO THOUSAND COPIES ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

INDIANAPOLIS:

JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, STATE PRINTER.

1863.



AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

Indiana has at this time nearly one hundred thousand of her sons in the field, enduring the hardships and privations incident to the life of soldiers. They have gone forth at the call of their country to defend with their lives the Constitution and Government under which we live. Thousands of these brave and patriotic men have left behind them families, with temporary provision only for their support. In many cases these families, during the approaching winter, will be in need of the ordinary comforts and necessities of life, and destitute of the means of procuring them. Many of them are too spirited to ask for assistance; others, unless some system is adopted for their relief, will not know where to apply. The soldier's pay is often long delayed, his own necessities require a portion of it, and the remainder is frequently greatly delayed in being transmitted to his family. It requires no argument to prove that, even if he sends all his money home, one hundred and fifty-six dollars a year is a very scanty support for a family, especially at this season of high prices. In many places business of all kinds is so much prostrated that those who can and are willing to labor are unable to find employment. Everything bears a high price and everything is *cash*.

The truth of what has been stated must be apparent to every one, and it remains with the patriotic and liberal citizens of the State to apply the proper remedy. It is their solemn duty to see that the needy are cared for; that, while the soldier is braving the perils of the battle-field, his wife and children and all who are dependent on him are made comfortable at home; and especially that his children are provided with books and afforded opportunity to attend school. This is not charity—but a sacred obligation, which should be met promptly and willingly, and the recipients should be made to feel that they are not objects of charity, and that what they receive is but the partial discharge of a debt of the most binding character.

It may be urged by many that they have already given largely and sacrificed heavily for these benevolent objects, and hence that they ought to be excused from further drafts. It may be asked, in reply, what are these sacrifices compared with the sacrifices of families who have given their natural supporters and protectors to the cause of their country? What is the sacrifice of the man living comfortably at home, even though he give half his income, to that of the man who has left his family and home and gone to the field?

The land is full of wealth, the harvest has been bountiful, and there can be no reasonable excuse for allowing the needy to suffer in a country like this.

I would therefore respectfully and earnestly request, that in every township, in every town, and in every ward of the several cities in the State, some systematic plan, by means of regularly organized committees or auxiliary Aid Societies, be at once adopted for relief.

To ministers of the Gospel I would say: No nobler work than this can engage the time you may have at your disposal. Much can be done by appeals from the pulpit and by personal efforts with the people; by visiting the families of soldiers, ascertaining their wants, and seeing that they are regularly supplied.

The township trustees in the several counties, on account of their familiarity with local affairs, will be able to render great assistance in the humane work, by giving a portion of their time and efforts to the relief of the needy and destitute.

In all measures of relief which may be adopted, I most respectfully and confidently bespeak the hearty aid and co-operation of the noble women of Indiana. Actuated by the purest patriotism, and always foremost in deeds of love and mercy, they may here find an extensive field for the exercise of many kindly offices to the advantage and comfort of the distressed; their words of encouragement will cheer the hearts of the drooping and disconsolate, and their example will lead others to undertake the same good work.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, November 14, 1862.

REPORT

OF

PAY AGENTS.

TWO THOUSAND COPIES ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

INDIANAPOLIS:
JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, STATE PRINTER.

1863.



REPORT.

Governor O. P. MORTON:

The following statement exhibits the operations of the agents appointed by you to visit the Indiana regiments in the field, for the purpose of receiving the pay of soldiers for transmission to their families and friends:

Thomas A. Goodwin, from April 7 to November 25..	\$452,000 00
Rev. E. B. Kilroy.....	36,700 00
D. C. Branham.....	30,000 00
A. Stone, Commissary General.....	150,000 00
B. F. Tuttle.....	59,000 00
L. M. Vance.....	9,250 00
Col. John McCrea.....	13,500 00
Agent Vigo County Soldiers' Aid Society.....	60,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$810,450 00

In addition to the above, large sums were brought home by the special surgeons and sanitary agents who visited the regiments under your authority, of which no reports have been made.

These moneys were collected, brought home, and distributed in accordance with the wishes of the soldiers sending them, without charge, save express charges from the agents' residences to points of destination. Not a single case of loss or defalcation has occurred.

As to the advantages of the system adopted by you, Pay Agent Goodwin, who has been almost continually in the field since his appointment in April last, remarks: "Hundreds of men in the army, seeing the ready facilities afforded by the Pay Agent for sending money home, who would never trouble themselves to hunt up an opportunity, are induced by the example set by the more thoughtful and frugal, to remit portions of their pay to their friends

and families. It has been often estimated by the commanding officers that regiments will send at least five thousand dollars more, on pay day, under this system, than they would if left to the ordinary means of transmission. This is usually money rescued from the sutler and the gambler, and sent to the relief of the families of the less frugal and less provident, which may be regarded as the most important feature of this agency."

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. TERRELL,
Military Secretary.

December 31, 1862.

A LIST

OF

FINES AND FORFEITURES

REMITTED BY THE EXECUTIVE,

FROM

JANUARY 21, 1861, TO DECEMBER 31, 1862.

TWO THOUSAND COPIES ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

INDIANAPOLIS:
JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, STATE PRINTER.

1863.



A LIST of Fines and Forfeitures Remitted by the Executive, from the 21st day of January, 1861, to the 31st day of December, 1862.

Date.	To Whom Granted.	Offense.	Where Tried.	Date of Trial.	Amount of Fine.	Amount Remitted.	REMARKS.
January 21, 1861	E. Rogers,	Forfeited recognizance,	Wabash county,	February, 1858,	\$200 00	\$200 00	Remitted on application of county officers.
February 6, 1861	William F. Wilson,	Forfeited recognizance,	St. Joseph Circuit Court,	October, 1861,	500 00	400 00	Remitted on application of county officers.
February 27, 1861	James W. France, } Thompson Davis, } John B. Wren, } A. C. Bridges, } J. Armstrong, } Willis Bridges, } John W. Cooper,	Forfeited recognizance,	Montgomery,	January, 1859,	1,500 00	1,000 00	Remitted on application of county officers.
March 24, 1861	Bridget Ash,	Forfeited recognizance,	Wayne,	July, 1858,	400 00	200 00	Remitted on application of county officers.
March 30, 1861	Edmund Clark, } George Pomeroy,	Retailing liquor,	White,	March, 1861,	15 00	15 00	Remitted upon petition of judge, prosecuting attorney and county officers.
April 1, 1861	Edmund Clark,	Arson,	Wayne,	Spring, 1861,	100 00	100 00	Remitted on application of county officers.
April 20, 1861	George Pomeroy,	Retailing without license,	Marshall,	February, 1861,	90 00	90 00	Remitted upon the petition of judge, county officers and a number of citizens.
April 25, 1861	Prosper Belcer,	Retailing without license,	Knox,	February, 1861,	15 00	15 00	Remitted upon petition of county officers.
June 25, 1861	Robert H. Way,	Retailing without license,	Henry,	Spring, 1861,	130 00	130 00	Remitted upon the application of the judge, the defendant having sold the liquor under advice of an attorney; that he had stopped selling.
June 25, 1861	Thomas C. Morrow,	Assault and battery,	Franklin,	February, 1861,	100 00	100 00	Remitted upon application of county officers, and number of citizens; the defendant having volunteered.
Sept. 20, 1861	Nathan Garrett,	Forfeited recognizance,	Randolph,	Fall, 1858,	300 00	300 00	Remitted upon petition of the judge, prosecuting attorney, county officers and a number of citizens.
Nov. 1, 1861	James Sylvester, } Thomas McKenzie, }	Forfeited recognizance,	Vigo,	March, 1851,	500 00	500 00	Remitted upon application of the judge and county officers.
Nov. 7, 1861	William A. Perkins,	Assault and battery,	Boone,	May, 1861,	15 00	15 00	Remitted upon application of county officers; the defendant having enlisted in the United States service.
Nov. 13, 1861	John A. Chambers,	Carrying concealed weapons,	Boone,	July, 1861,	20 00	20 00	Remitted upon petition of county officers, prosecuting attorney, and others; the defendant having enlisted.
Nov. 14, 1861	Rufus Willard,	Forfeited recognizance,	Sullivan,	September, 1860,	1,500 00	750 00	Remitted upon application of county officers.

A LIST of Fines and Forfeitures Remitted by the Executive, from the 21st day of January, 1861, to the 31st day of December, 1862—Continued.

Date.	To Whom Granted.	Offense.	Where Tried.	Date of Trial.	Amount of Fine.	Amount Remitted.	Remarks.
Nov. 26, 1861	Louis Bartis,	Forfeited recogni-	Vanderburgh,	April, 1859,	\$200 00	\$165 00	Remitted upon application of judge, prosecuting attorney, and county officers.
Dec. 7, 1861	Philip Isley,	Retailing,	Tippecanoe,	October, 1861,	45 00	45 00	Remitted upon the petition of county officers, and the judge who tried the case.
Dec. 30, 1861	Alfred L. Brooks,	Nuisance,	Greene,	January, 1861,	60 00	60 00	Remitted upon petition of county officers, the party having volunteered.
Dec. 30, 1861	Henry Parsons,	Information,	Greene,	January, 1861,	25 00	25 00	Remitted upon petition of county officers.
January 8, 1862	Amos Font,	Retailing,	Hancock,	August, 1861,	15 00	15 00	Remitted upon petition of county officers.
January 18, 1862	Lewis Parslow,	Malicious trespass,	Marion,	December, 1861,	25 00	25 00	Remitted upon petition of county officers.
Feb. 27, 1862	Dennis Cox,	Forfeited recogni-	Marion,	March, 1861,	500 00	500 00	Remitted upon petition of county officers, and others.
March 3, 1862	August Goelzer,	zance,	Gibson,	November, 1861,	35 00	35 00	Cox having entered the service of the U. S.
March 12, 1862	D. Wirtemberger,	Retailing,	Wabash,	February, 1861,	200 00	51 83	Granted on application of county officers. Judge remitted on application of county officers, and a number of citizens.
March 17, 1862	B. F. Hauser,	Forfeited recogni-	Bartholomew,	October, 1861,	50 00	50 00	The defendant having volunteered, the fine was remitted upon application of county officers.
March 19, 1862	Henry Barnaby,	zance,	Clark,	February, 1861,	50 00	50 00	Remitted upon application of county officers.
April 4, 1862	A. H. Abbott,	Retailing,	Bartholomew,	April, 1857,	50 00	50 00	Remitted upon application of county officers.
May 3, 1862	Starling Coombs,	Assault and battery,	Daviess,	January, 1861,	100 00	100 00	Remitted upon application of county officers.
May 26, 1862	John Goodwin,	Forfeited recogni-	Hancock,	May, 1862,	100 00	100 00	Remitted upon application of county officers.
June 20, 1863	J. L. Mason,	zance,	Kosciusko,	January, 1862,	35 00	35 00	Remitted upon application of county officers.
July 3, 1862	D. Vanlaningham,	Assault and battery,	Marion,	February, 1862,	25 00	25 00	Remitted upon application of county officers.
July 3, 1862	James Lessler,	Assault and battery,	Greene,	May, 1861,	20 00	20 00	Remitted upon application of county officers.
July 13, 1862	Warren Bland,	Assault and battery,	Vigo,	September, 1861,	300 00	300 00	Remitted upon application of county officers.
July 21, 1862	S. R. Cavin,	Assault and battery,	Franklin,	August, 1861,	20 00	20 00	Remitted upon application of county officers.
August 15, 1862	W. F. Winans,	Assault and battery,	Morgan,	June, 1861,	300 00	300 00	Remitted upon application of county officers.
Sept. 25, 1862	John M. Hubble,	Assault and battery,	Morgan,	July, 1860,	50 00	50 00	Remitted upon application of county officers.
October 13, 1862	Mason Warner,	Assault and battery,	Wayne,	August, 1862,	200 00	100 00	Remitted upon application of the judge who tried the case, and county officers.
Nov. 18, 1862	John Kelly,	Retailing,	Henry,	Full term, 1862,	200 00	100 00	Remitted upon application of county officers.
Nov. 26, 1862	John C. Davidson,	Assault and battery,	Grant,	March, 1862,	28 00	28 00	Remitted upon application of county officers. Rodkins having volunteered.
Dec. 10, 1862	Hampton Rodkins,	Assault and battery,	Stark,		15 00	15 00	Remitted upon petition of county officers.
	James P. Austin,	Retailing,			\$7,713 00	\$5,829 83	

PROCLAMATION

CALLING OUT

THE MILITIA.

TWO THOUSAND COPIES ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

INDIANAPOLIS:
JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, STATE PRINTER.

1863.



PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, }
GENERAL MILITARY ORDERS.

In order to be able to repel invasion and insure the public safety, it is hereby ordered:

I. That all able-bodied white male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, *who reside in the counties bordering on the Ohio river*, in this State, immediately upon receiving notice of this order, shall meet at their respective places of holding elections, in their respective townships, towns or wards, and form themselves into companies, for military duty, of not exceeding one hundred persons for each company. Each company will be organized by the election of one Captain, one First Lieutenant, and one Second Lieutenant; and the names of all the persons so elected, together with the names of all the members of the company, shall be reported by proper roll to the Colonel of the Indiana Legion, or, in his absence, to the next officer in rank, in said county, who will give written appointments to said officers. The usual non-commissioned officers will be appointed by the Captains. The members of said companies will immediately arm and equip themselves with such arms and equipments as they can procure, and will prepare themselves, by discipline and drill, for active service, with the least possible delay.

II. All places of business, except Drug Stores, Telegraph and Post Offices, will be closed in the several cities and towns in said border counties at 3 o'clock P. M. each day, and the members of the companies, organized as aforesaid, are required to meet together at that hour and perfect themselves in military knowledge by drill for not less than two hours daily.

III. Companies formed in townships, outside of cities and towns, are required to assemble on each Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M., armed and equipped as far as possible, and at such other times as the Colonel or commanding officer of the Legion in the county may direct, at the usual places of holding elections, and diligently engage in drill during the afternoon of said day.

IV. The usual rules and regulations governing military companies will be observed and enforced in all companies which may be organized under the foregoing instructions.

V. All persons liable to do military duty, as above provided, will be held to a strict observance of these orders, and the Colonel or other officer of the Legion who may be in command, in each of said border counties, is charged with their faithful execution.

VI. All citizens who may be able to do military duty, *over* forty-five or *under* eighteen years of age, are earnestly requested to unite and act with the companies hereinbefore authorized.

VII. The citizens of the other counties in this State, not bordering on the Ohio river, are requested to form companies, in the manner above provided, and meet regularly for drill.

VIII. All persons who belong, or who may hereafter belong, to organizations of the Indiana Legion, and who meet regularly for drill, will be exempted from these orders, but it is enjoined that increased energy and attention be given to their duties.

IX. Should occasion require troops to be called out to repel invasion, or for other duty, the companies organized in each county will be under the command of the ranking officer of the Legion of the county, and at all other times they will be subject to his control, unless otherwise ordered by a superior officer.

X. These orders will be continued in force until suspended by this Department, of which public notice will be given.

Given at Indianapolis, this 5th day of September, A. D. 1862.

By the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

OLIVER P. MORTON.

REPORT

OF THE

STATE PAYMASTER,

OF

INDIANA VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

TWO THOUSAND COPIES ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

INDIANAPOLIS:
JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, STATE PRINTER.

1863.

REPORT.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 31, 1862.

His Excellency O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

The undersigned, Paymaster of the Indiana Volunteer Militia, begs leave to report the following statement of his official operations since his appointment to that office on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1861.

Upon entering on duty, I found in the service of the State, under the "Six Regiment Law," six regiments, and five companies of infantry, one company of independent cavalry, (Stewart's,) and a squad of artillery (Lieut. Wallace's company), nearly all of which organizations had been called into the State service on or about the 23d of April previous, and were reorganized as "one year men."

Early in June, a requisition was made by the War Department upon the Governor for four regiments of infantry, and it was determined to organize them by taking from the six regiments such as would volunteer to enter the United States service for three years. A sufficient number was thus obtained to organize the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and seventeenth regiments of volunteers. They were transferred to the United States service, and immediately mustered and ordered into the service in western Virginia. Before leaving, however, the officers of these regiments made out pay accounts for their State service, and left them with bankers, and others, for collection, all of which were subsequently paid by me. Two commissioned officers of Stewart's cavalry, also transferred to the United States service, were paid by me in the same manner.

Those who declined to enter the United States service for three years were organized into the twelfth and sixteenth regiments of "one year men." The former was stationed at Evansville, and the latter at Richmond.

The five companies of infantry remained at Camp Morton; and in obedience to orders, their pay rolls were at once made out, and they were paid by me during the first twelve days of July, 1861. As each company was paid it was discharged from the State service.

On the 17th of July, I visited the camp of the twelfth regiment, at Evansville, for the purpose of paying the officers and men three months' pay due them. This work was but partially completed, when the news of the Bull Run disaster reached us, accompanied by an order announcing the transfer of the twelfth and sixteenth regiments to the United States service, and directing me to cease paying, and report to Indianapolis, at which place the regiment would stop for a day or two, on its way to the Potomac, when I could finish the payment; and on the 24th day of July, the payment was concluded at Indianapolis, having worked day and night to accomplish it in time for the regiment to move.

I was then ordered to prepare to follow the sixteenth regiment to the Potomac, and pay it, for its State service. Some delay occurred in arranging for the funds, but this completed, I visited Washington, and there learned that the regiment was with General Banks' army at Sandy Hook.

Arriving there I found the army on the eve of marching southward; and as we could do nothing in transit, I marched with them to Hyattstown, where the payment was made, the last company being paid on the 25th day of August.

On returning to Washington, I learned, at the office of the Paymaster General United States Army, that an act had just passed Congress, which they construed as giving authority to United States Paymasters to pay all troops then in the United States service all that was due them for the time they had been in the State service, and that Major Erie Lock, United States Paymaster, had been dispatched to western Virginia to pay the troops in General Reynolds' command, which included the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and seventeenth regiments of Indiana Volunteers. This action on the part of the United States officers of course relieved me of the duty of following up these regiments, and I returned to Indianapolis.

My time, after this, was occupied in making up my accounts, and in paying the claims of soldiers who had been discharged from the State service, prior to the transfer, to the United States service, of their companies, but who had actually rendered military service, and were entitled to compensation therefor.

This class of claims have not all yet been paid, because of a lack of funds; and I would recommend that the Legislature be called upon to appropriate an amount sufficient to pay off all claims of that class. Fifteen hundred dollars would, in my opinion, be sufficient.

While at Evansville, I also made payment to a squad of artillerymen, in command of Lieutenant Wallace, and afterwards, at Indianapolis, payment was made to Captain Klaus's artillery company, of Evansville, called into service by the surveyor of the port, to stop boats passing without landing for an examination of their cargo.

It may be proper to state here, that at the time of making a portion of these payments, no arrangements had as yet been made by Congress to receive them as advance payments to the General Government; but after such an arrangement had been consummated, and the Paymaster General had furnished me with forms, I made the remaining payments in accordance therewith, and submitted the vouchers for all my payments to the Auditor of State, which were audited by him, and then forwarded to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury Department, at Washington, for adjustment. And I doubt not that when these accounts are reached in order, they will be audited, and the full amount refunded to the State.

Since the date of the accompanying statement of accounts, I have paid into the Treasury of the State the sum of four hundred and fifty-one dollars and twenty-seven cents (\$451 27), it being the real balance due the State, on account of military fund, as shown in said statement.

Herewith you will find appended a statement of receipts and disbursements made.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

O. H. KENDRICK,

State Paymaster.

*OSCAR H. KENDRICK, Paymaster Indiana Volunteer Militia,
in account with the State of Indiana.*

D R.

DATE.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
July 6, 1861.....	By cash received on warrant of Auditor of State.....	\$10,000 00	
July 6, 1861.....	By cash received on warrant of Auditor of State.....	5,000 00	
July 17, 1861.....	By cash received on warrant of Auditor of State.....	29,403 96	
July 24, 1861.....	By cash received on warrant of Auditor of State.....	6,000 00	
July 25, 1861.....	By cash received on warrant of Auditor of State.....	3,930 39	
August 8, 1861..	By cash received on warrant of Auditor of State.....	39,000 00	
Nov. 6, 1861.....	By cash received on warrant of Auditor of State.....	1,200 00	
			<u>\$94,534 35</u>
	To balance due the State		<u>\$8,046 35</u>
	To balance due the State		<u>\$451 27</u>

C R.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
July 6, 1861.....	By disbursements made to Indiana State militia, as follows:		
	To officers and soldiers of Captain McLaughlin's Company, Eighteenth Regiment.....	\$1,434 75	
July 6, 1861.....	Captain Burn's Co., Fifteenth Regiment.....	205 89	
July 6, 1861.....	Captain Harrow's Co., Fourteenth Regiment.....	78 94	
July 8, 1861.....	Captain Claypool's Co., Eighteenth Regiment.....	1,732 87	
July 9, 1861.....	Captain Charles' Co., Eighteenth Regiment.....	995 94	
July 9, 1861.....	Captain Harrington's Co., Thirteenth Regiment.....	95 85	
July 9, 1861.....	Captain Rice's Company, Fifteenth Regiment.....	52 53	
July 9, 1861.....	Captain Martin's Co., Fourteenth Regiment.....	42 65	
July 9, 1861.....	Captain Chauncey's Co., Thirteenth Regiment.....	43 14	
July 9, 1861.....	Captain Kelley's Co., Fourteenth Regiment.....	462 07	
July 10, 1861.....	Captain Short's Co., Eighteenth Regiment.....	1,788 46	
July 10, 1861.....	Captain Foote's Co., Fourteenth Regiment.....	5 40	
July 10, 1861.....	Captain Burton's Co., Thirteenth Regiment.....	4 05	
July 10, 1861.....	Captain Lamb's Co., Fifteenth Regiment.....	27 44	
July 11, 1861.....	Captain Young's Co., Eighteenth Regiment.....	1,315 32	
July 11, 1861.....	Captain Samuel Miller's Co., Fifteenth Regiment.....	10 34	
July 11, 1861.....	Captain Templeton's Co., Fifteenth Regiment.....	131 86	
July 11, 1861.....	Captain Comparet's Co., Fifteenth Regiment.....	50 68	
July 12, 1861.....	Captain Claypool's Co., Fifteenth Regiment.....	29 25	
July 19, 1861.....	Captain Doane's Co., Twelfth Regiment.....	1,497 00	
July 19, 1861.....	Captain Hubler's Co., Twelfth Regiment.....	1,593 21	
July 20, 1861.....	Captain Morrison's Co., Twelfth Regiment.....	1,734 40	
July 20, 1861.....	Captain Thompson's Co., Twelfth Regiment.....	1,968 14	
July 22, 1861.....	Captain O'Brien's Co., Twelfth Regiment.....	1,631 21	
July 24, 1861.....	Captain Link's (now Reed's) Company, Twelfth Regiment.....	1,929 09	
July 24, 1861.....	Captain Humphreys (now Nelson's) Co., Twelfth Regiment.....	1,852 82	
July 24, 1861.....	Captain Draper's Co., Twelfth Regiment.....	1,821 09	
July 24, 1861.....	Captain Bachman's Co., Twelfth Regiment.....	1,941 25	
July 24, 1861.....	Captain Noel's Co., Twelfth Regiment.....	1,790 61	
July 24, 1861.....	Lieut. Wallace's Artillery Company.....	222 03	
July 24, 1861.....	Regimental Band, Twelfth Regiment.....	78 75	

*OSCAR H. KENDRICK, Paymaster Indiana Volunteer Militia,
in account with the State of Indiana.—Continued.*

D R.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT.	DATE.
July 24, 1861....	By disbursements made to officers of various regiments of Indiana Militia, upon pay rolls (form 3,) per vouchers from No. 1 to No. 166 inclusive, heretofore submitted.....	\$23,522 49	
July 25, 1861....	By disbursements made to officers and soldiers of Steuben Artillery, Capt. M. Klaus, (enlisted by order of Surveyor A. L. Robinson, of Port of Evansville).....	3,930 39	
August 7, 1861..	By amount paid Lt. Levi Wood, Twelfth Indiana, per voucher No. 167, heretofore submitted.....	174 89	
August 25, 1861..	By disbursements to field and staff officers of Sixteenth Regiment, per vouchers Nos. 168 to 176 inclusive, heretofore submitted.....	1,919 77	
August 25, 1861..	By disbursements made to company officers and soldiers of companies of Sixteenth Regiment:		
	Co. A, Capt. McFarland.....	2,954 23	
	Co. B, Capt. Lee.....	2,826 63	
	Co. C, Capt. Gillespie.....	2,958 49	
	Co. D, Capt. McQuiston.....	2,857 35	
	Co. E, Capt. Orr.....	2,855 88	
	Co. F, Capt. Beachbard.....	2,692 88	
	Co. G, Capt. Dennis.....	2,874 25	
	Co. H, Capt. Judkins.....	3,135 54	
	Co. I, Capt. Platter.....	2,995 35	
	Co. K, Capt. Hawn.....	2,245 12	
Sept. 1, 1861....	By payments made Lewis Burke, Quartermaster and Ed. G. Vaughn, Quartermaster's Sergeant, Sixteenth Regiment, per vouchers Nos. 177 and 178, heretofore submitted.....	271 55	
August 26, 1861..	By payment made Capt. Reuben Williams, Twelfth Regiment, per voucher No. 103, heretofore submitted.....	214 89	
Sept. 16, 1861....	By disbursements to Lieut. R. J. Price, Sixteenth Indiana Regiment, per vouchers Nos. 179 and 180, heretofore submitted.....	188 25	
Sept. 23, 1861....	By disbursements made to Lieut. H. B. DuBarry, Twelfth Regiment, per voucher No. 181, heretofore submitted.....	119 87	
	By miscellaneous disbursements to officers and soldiers of various regiments of Indiana Militia, made from Nov. 14, 1861, to April 11, 1862, per vouchers heretofore submitted.....	1,183 15	
	Balance due State.....		\$1,491 27
			8,046 35
			\$94,534 35
Sept. 16, 1861....	By amount paid into State Treasury per receipt No 3,879 of A. Lange, Auditor of State.....	7,595 08	
	Balance due the State.....	451 27	
			\$8,046 35
			\$8,046 35

I, Oscar H. Kendrick, Paymaster of the Indiana Volunteer Militia, hereby certify that the above account is just and correct; that the several payments therein set forth were made to troops raised for the State of Indiana, and afterward mustered into the service of the United States, for all which payments proper vouchers have heretofore been filed with the Treasury Department of the State of Indiana, and subsequently forwarded to the Treasury Department at Washington City for settlement by the United States.

OSCAR H. KENDRICK, Paymaster Indiana Volunteer Militia.

Indianapolis, Dec. 8, 1862. .

A L I S T

OF

PARDONS AND REPRIEVES

GRANTED BY THE EXECUTIVE,

FROM

JANUARY 19, 1861, TO JANUARY 5, 1863.

TWO THOUSAND COPIES ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

INDIANAPOLIS:
JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, STATE PRINTER.

1863.



A LIST of Pardons and Reprieves granted by the Executive, from the 19th day of January, 1861, to the 5th day of January, 1863.

1035

DATE.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	CRIME.	WHERE TRIED.	SENTENCED.	DATE OF SENTENCE.	REMARKS.
January 19, 1861.	Carlton Fleming.	Forgery.	Ripley Circuit Court.	Two years.		Pardon was granted upon the petition of the State Prison, in consequence of the prisoner having become insane.
January 21, 1861.	Wm. Jones.	Forgery and counterfeiting.	Floyd.	Five years.	October, 1857.	Pardoned on the application of the judge procuring attorney who tried the cause.
February 9, 1861.	Robert Cassily.	Grand larceny.	Laporte.	Four years.	March, 1858.	Pardoned on the application of Judge Osborne, who sentenced him, and who had doubts of his guilt, and thinks he has had sufficient punishment.
February 15, 1861.	R. Praithier.	Grand larceny.	Perry Circuit Court.	Four years.	May, 1859.	Pardon granted upon the petition of the physician and officers of the prison, the prisoner having the consumption.
February 15, 1861.	Jno. Barlow.	Grand larceny.	Shelby Cir. Court.	Three years.	October, 1859.	Pardoned upon application of officers of prison.
February 15, 1861.	Jno. Sperrien.	Grand larceny.	Tippecanoe.	Two years.	April, 1860.	Pardoned upon application of officers of prison.
February 15, 1861.	Jerry Reagan.	Robbery.	Vanderburgh.	Seven years.	August, 1859.	Pardoned upon application of officers of prison.
February 17, 1861.	Henry Loog.	Grand larceny.	Marion Com. Pleas.	Six months in jail.		Pardon granted, the prisoner being but 16 years of age, and his uniform good character.
March 5, 1861.	Elizabeth Knapp.	Murder.	DeKalb Circuit Court.	Life.	Spring, 1860.	Pardoned upon the petition of the members of the Senate, who visited the prison, she being 85 years of age, and in very feeble health.
March 11, 1861.	Ira W. Granger.	Assault and battery with attempt to murder.	Wayne.	Five years.	March, 1858.	Pardoned upon the petition of the jury and recommendation of physician, who represents him as being in an enfeebled condition, and can not live long if confined.
March 22, 1861.	Samuel Voris.	Petit Larceny.	Johnson Circuit Court.	Thirty days.	March, 1861.	Pardoned upon the application of judge, prosecuting attorney, prosecuting witnesses, county officers, and a number of citizens.
March 23, 1861.	Jno. A. Case.	Forgery.	DeKalb Circuit Court.	Two years.	October, 1859.	Pardoned upon application of Warden and Chaplain of prison, and from numerous testimonials of his former good character.
April 16, 1861.	Lewis Myers.	Grand larceny.	Cass Circuit Court.	Four years.	May, 1859.	Pardoned upon the recommendation of the county officers and the judge who tried the case, and others who believe he has had sufficient punishment.

A LIST of Pardons and Reprieves granted by the Executive, from the 19th day of January, 1861, to the 5th day of January, 1863—Continued.

DATE.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	CRIME.	WHERE TRIED.	SENTENCE.	DATE OF SENTENCE.	REMARKS.
April 18, 1861.	Rudolph Sem.	Larceny.	Perry County.	Two years.	August, 1860.	Pardoned upon the petition of the judge, prosecutor and jury, who tried the case, also county officers and officers of prison.
April 20, 1861.	David S. Benson.	Manslaughter.	Shelby Circuit Court.	Two years.		Pardoned upon the petition of the judge, jury, and prosecuting attorney who tried the case, and county officers; the facts being that he was acting in self-defense.
April 27, 1861.	John Schaefer.	Larceny.	Laporte.	Two years.	May, 1860.	Pardoned upon the petition of county officers, city officers of Laporte, judge before whom the case was tried, and a large number of citizens.
May 3, 1861.	Dow. Conway.	Burglary.	Jefferson.	Two years.	May, 1860.	Pardoned upon application of the county officers and a large number of citizens, who thought him sufficiently punished.
May 7, 1861.	Trace White.	Burglary.	Allen Circuit Court.	Five years.	May, 1856.	Pardoned upon the petition of the clerk, sheriff and treasurer of Allen county, the prosecuting witness and Warden of the prison, who testify to his good conduct since confinement.
May 9, 1861.	John S. Bird.	Larceny.	Madison Circuit Court.	Four years.	May, 1860.	Pardoned upon the petition of the judge who tried the case, the county officers, and a very large number of citizens.
May 11, 1861.	Jesse Lane.	Counterfeiting.	Madison Circuit Court.	Two years.	March, 1860.	Pardoned upon petition of county officers, and upon the statement of the prosecuting attorney that the defendant testified at his instance for the State, was the means of bringing other parties to justice, and the Court refusing to <i>nolle prosequi</i> the indictment.
May 21, 1861.	Jno. Bartley.	Assault and battery.	Porter.	Five years.	September, 1858.	Pardoned upon the recommendation of the officers of the State prison, who state that on account of his extreme age his health is fast failing.
June 5, 1861.	Wash. Cramer.	Burglary.	Putnam Circuit Court.	Three years.	April, 1859.	Pardoned upon the recommendation of the Warden and others, who think his punishment sufficient.

June 26, 1861.	W. H. Lynn.	Grand larceny.	Union Circuit Court.	Two years.	February, 1860.	Pardoned upon application of parties present at the trial, who think him sufficiently punished, and entertain doubts of his guilt.
July 2, 1861.	Wm. Humble.	Manslaughter.	Davless Circuit Court.	Twenty-one years.	September, 1859.	
July 22, 1861.	James Hudson.	Forgery.	Vanderburgh Circuit Court.	Ten years.	May, 1858.	
August 2, 1861.	Daniel Hoffman.	Manslaughter.	Noble Circuit Court.	Three years.	February, 1861.	Pardoned upon the recommendation of the officers of the Northern Prison, and a large number of citizens of Toledo, Ohio, where he formerly lived, who testify as to his former good character, &c.
August 12, 1861.	James Seng.	Burglary & larceny.	Vanderburgh.	Fifteen years.	April, 1852.	
August 26, 1861.	Wm. Tredway	Assault and battery.	Floyd Circuit Court.	Two years.	October, 1850.	
August 27, 1861.	Hugh D. Shaw.	Burglary.	Pike Circuit Court.	Four years.	September, 1858.	Pardoned upon the petition of county officers, the prosecuting witness, and a large number of citizens, who represent him as a man of good character, and consider him sufficiently punished.
August 27, 1861.	Jno. Chamberlain.	Grand larceny.	Parke Circuit Court.	Four years.	August, 1860.	
September 6, 1861.	Frank Baldwin.	Petit larceny.	Sullivan Circuit Court.	One year.	August, 1861.	Pardoned upon the petition of the judge, prosecuting attorney, and a large number of citizens.
October 17, 1861.	Adam Snyder.	Burglary.	Green Circuit Court.	Two years.	January, 1860.	Pardoned upon the petition of the officers of the penitentiary, who certify as to their feeble condition, &c.
October 17, 1861.	George Wilson.	Grand larceny.	Jefferson Circuit Court.	Two years.	February, 1860.	
October 22, 1861.	Mason Parsons.	Petit larceny.	Floyd Circuit Court.	Two years.	October, 1860.	
November 7, 1861.	Jas. White.	Burglary.	Vanderburgh.	Five years.	April, 1861.	Pardoned upon the petition of county officers, and Warden and Directors of prison.
November 7, 1861.	Robert Stanley.	Grand larceny.	Vanderburgh.	Four years.	April, 1859.	Pardoned upon the petition of judge, prosecuting attorney who tried the case, county officers, and officers of prison. Since his conviction circumstances have come to the knowledge of the above parties that he was wrongfully convicted.
November 14, 1861.	A. Newton.	Forgery.	Clark Circuit Court.	Five years.	August, 1857.	Pardoned upon application of county officers, judge and prosecuting attorney.
November 14, 1861.	Wm. H. Holt.	Grand larceny.	Tippecanoe Circuit Court.	Two years.	October, 1860.	Pardoned by the Governor, who visited the prison and found them in the last stages of consumption.
November 22, 1861.	Edward Jordan.	Assault and battery with attempt to commit rape.	Dearborn Circuit Court.	Two years.	January, 1861.	Pardoned upon petition of county officers, ex-convict of jury, and Warden of prison, who believe that he has been sufficiently punished.

A LIST of Pardons and Reprieves granted by the Executive, from the 19th day of January, 1861, to the 5th day of January, 1863—Continued.

DATE.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	CRIME.	WHERE TRIED.	SENTENCE.	DATE OF SENTENCE.	REMARKS.
December 7, 1861.	Daniel Leeds.	Murder.	Clark Circuit Court.	Fifteen years.	February, 1861.	Pardoned upon the application of the officers of the Northern Prison, the prisoner having become insane.
December 7, 1861.	Robert Hedgpath.	Manslaughter.	Hamilton Circuit Court.	Twelve years.	October, 1856.	Pardoned upon the petition of the county officers, prosecuting attorney, citizens of Hamilton county, and officers of the prison, who believe that he has been sufficiently punished.
December 30, 1861.	George W. Bell.	Counterfeiting.	Warren Circuit Court.	Two years.	October, 1860.	Pardoned upon the petition of judge, county officers, Directors of prison, and a large number of citizens, who certify to his good conduct.
December 31, 1861.	James A. McGorkle.	Grand larceny.	Wayne Circuit Court.	Four years.	March, 1860.	Pardon granted upon the petition of the county officers and a large number of citizens.
January 1, 1862.	Michael Smith.	Manslaughter.	Rush Circuit Court.	Ten years.	March, 1861.	Pardoned upon the petition of the judge, county officers, and a large number of citizens.
January 1, 1862.	John W. Smith.	Manslaughter.	Rush Circuit Court.	Two years.	March, 1861.	Pardon granted upon the petition of the judge, prosecuting attorney, clerk, part of the jury, and a large number of citizens.
January 1, 1862.	John Hogland.	Rape.	Harrison Circuit Court.	Five years.	April, 1861.	
January 2, 1862.	David Fletcher.	Grand larceny.	Marion Circuit Court.	Two years.	September, 1860.	Pardoned upon the petition of the judge, prosecuting attorney and witness, ten of the jury, and county officers. The prisoner became blind after his confinement.
January 14, 1862.	Alex. McGregor.	Counterfeiting.	Madison Circuit Court.	Two years.	March, 1860.	Pardon granted upon the petition of the prosecuting attorney, jury, and a large number of citizens.
February 28, 1862.	Ch. Graffmiller.	Concealing stolen goods.	Noble Circuit Court.	Four years.	April, 1861.	Pardoned on petition of county officers, officers of prison, and citizens of Noble county.
March 11, 1862.	William Hilton.	Assault with intent to kill.	Vigo Circuit Court.	Two years.	March, 1862.	Pardon granted on the petition of the county officers, prosecuting attorney, and a large number of citizens.
April 3, 1862.	Jeremiah Draper.	Manslaughter.	Laporte Circuit Court.	Five years.	April, 1860.	Pardoned upon the recommendation of the prosecuting attorney, county officers, part of jury, and a large number of citizens.

April 29, 1862.	Wm. H. Dawson.	Larceny.	Deatur Circuit Court.	Three years.	1861.	Granted on petition of officer of prison, clerk and prosecuting attorney, and many citizens of Hamilton county, Ohio, where he formerly resided.
May 7, 1862.	Henry Vickey.	Larceny.	Marion Circuit Court.	Two years.	February, 1862.	Pardon granted on petition of Judge Ray, District Attorney, and prosecuting witness.
May 28, 1862.	Samuel Elliott.	Grand larceny.	Hendricks.	Two years.	May, 1862.	Pardoned upon the petition of county officers, Judge Ray and a number of citizens.
June 19, 1862.	S. P. Dillworth.	Larceny.	Allen Circuit Court.	Five years.	May, 1859.	Pardoned upon petition of county officers, prosecuting witness and many citizens of Allen county.
August 7, 1862.	Charles Fisher.	Forgery.	Tippecanoe Circuit Court.	Five years.	April, 1861.	Pardoned on petition of judge, district attorney, county officers, part of jury, and a large number of citizens.
August 9, 1862.	Riley W. Willis.	Grand larceny.	Shelby Circuit Court.	Five years.	1861.	Granted upon petition of a number of citizens who think him sufficiently punished, and he promising to enlist.
August 12, 1862.	Peter Miller.	Grand larceny.	Dearborn Common Pleas.	Six years.	September, 1859.	Pardoned on petition of the jury.
August 13, 1862.	Jo. H. Lamphine.	Grand larceny.	Dearborn Common Pleas.	Four years.	December, 1859.	Pardoned in consequence of his having become entirely blind.
October 22, 1862.	Chas. White.	Assault & battery.	Marion Circuit Court.	Four years.	May, 1862.	
November 20, 1862.	Wm. Kennedy.	Grand larceny.	Jefferson Circuit Court.	Two years.	September, 1861.	Granted on petition of jury, county officers and a large number of citizens.
December 2, 1862.	Daniel Swan.	Larceny.	Lawrence Circuit Court.	Two years.	Spring, 1862.	Pardoned upon petition of officers of prison, he being in last stages of consumption.
January 1, 1863.	Isaac Dyson.	Grand larceny.	Tippecanoe.	Four years.		Granted on petition of county officers, prosecuting attorney and a number of citizens.
January 5, 1863.	Jas. O'Brien.	Assault & battery.	Jefferson Circuit Court.	Five years.	March, 1860.	Pardoned upon the recommendation of county officers, judge, prosecuting attorney, and board of prison who testify as to his good conduct since his confinement.



REPORTS

OF

SPECIAL AGENTS,

PAY AGENTS, ET AL.,

VISITING TROOPS, ETC.

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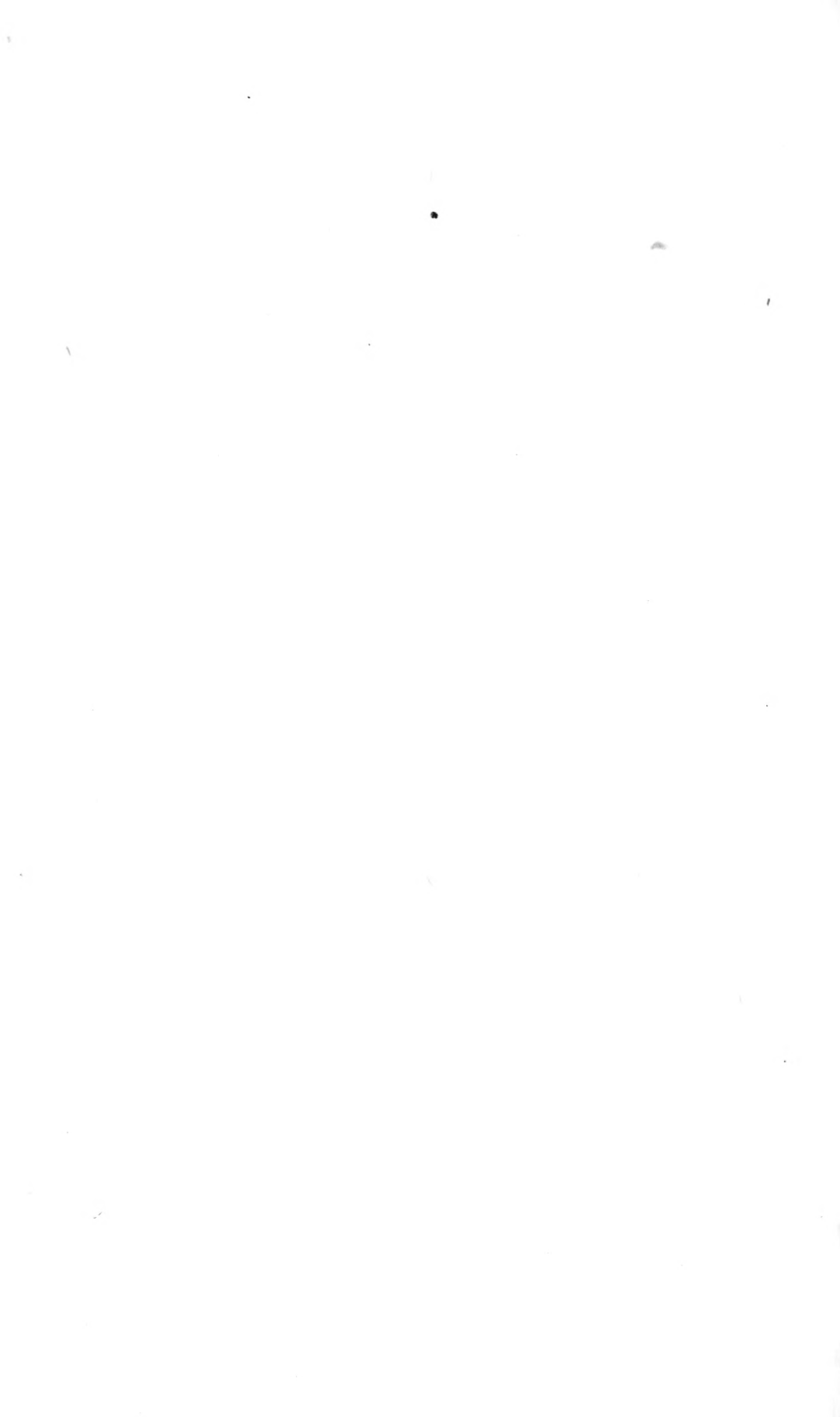
INDIANAPOLIS:
JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, STATE PRINTER.

1863.



R E P O R T
OF
A S A H E L S T O N E.

Pittsburg Landing, May 17, 1862.
Indiana Regiments in Kentucky, February 24, 1862.
Indiana Regiments at Pea Ridge, March 29, 1862.
Returned from Pea Ridge, April 16, 1862.
Nashville, March 7, 1862.
Springfield, Missouri, March 21, 1862.
St. Louis, November 18, 1861.
St. Louis, November 20, 1861.
St. Louis, November 25, 1861.
St. Louis, November 25, 1861.
Camp, near Tipton, Missouri, December 4, 1861.
St. Louis, November 7, 1861.



REPORT.

PITTSBURG LANDING, TENN.,
May 17, 1862.

Governor MORTON :

We arrived here last night, and called upon the Medical Director, who promises fair.

To-day I have visited some of our sick, within five or six miles of this place, and find a number who ought to go home.

The Doctor (McDougal) is sending men promiscuously, without reference to State, and insists we *must* take them. There seems to be a determination that we shall not have exclusively Indianians. I am, and have been, met with obstacles in every quarter, and very seriously retarded in my operations.

I want to know what to do? My impression is we had better give up the boat, unless something satisfactory can be done, or quit trying to get exclusively Indianians, and take them promiscuously, giving the preference to our men as far as possible.

Please give your immediate attention to this, and advise me what to do?

Your, &c.,

A. STONE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL,
INDIANA VOLUNTEER MILITIA,
Indianapolis, February 24, 1862.

To His Excellency, Governor MORTON :

SIR:—On the 3d of this month, I was detailed by you to proceed to Kentucky, for the purpose of examining and inquiring as to the condition, sanitary and otherwise, of the various regiments from Indiana now in Kentucky.

When I arrived at Louisville, I found it exceedingly difficult to ascertain their locations, as they were all on the move; I, however, first went to New Haven, there I found numbers of our sick, who were perhaps as well cared for as from the nature of the circumstances could be expected. I then went to Camp Wickliff, which is located on the turnpike leading from Louisville to Nashville, in the edge of Hart county, some fifteen miles north of Green river. On my arrival there I found the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Fiftieth Regiments, all in General Nelson's Division. The next morning after my arrival at Camp Wickliff, February 7th, the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth moved on some ten miles in the direction of Green river. I remained long enough to visit the five regiments left, and mingled freely with both officers and men; the condition of which is herewith appended. On the 9th I visited the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth, and remained with them until the 13th; in the meantime the Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Fiftieth had advanced to Green river, where were also the Second Indiana Cavalry, and when I visited their last camping ground was surprised at the amount of work done by them in twenty-four hours, in the way of fixing up their grounds for the comfort and convenience of the men. And I am compelled, in this connection, to say that there is not enough energy and care on the part of the officers generally, in arranging and looking after the wants and conveniences of their men. Many exceptions I found. I am happy to say many officers devoted all their spare time to these objects, and are loved and admired by their men, but if these officers are not seconded in their efforts by *all* the officers in the regiment, but comparatively little can be done. I hold that the Government has a right to, and does demand, the entire time of its officers, and that while they are not engaged in other active duties their whole time and energies should be devoted to looking after the health and comfort of their men.

It is, perhaps, not expected of me, that I should go into details with reference to each individual regiment; therefore, what I have said applies to all to a greater or less extent, though from notes taken and observations made on the ground, I can at any time make a detailed statement.

On the 16th, I left the Green river camp for Munfordsville, where I found the Sixth, Fortieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-seventh, and Fifty-eighth. Several regiments having advanced in the direction

of Bowling Green, I did not see them. I also mingled freely with the officers and men of these regiments, and what I have said with reference to the other regiments, apply with equal force to these.

My attention, while in Kentucky, was especially called to gross and grave charges against the Fifty-seventh Regiment. I took occasion to investigate them as far as possible, and have to say that, in my opinion, this regiment has been foully slandered, and many of the misdemeanors charged to them have been perpetrated by other parties. The men of this regiment seem to be as well disciplined and drilled as any new regiment I saw, and I think will compare favorably. Much complaint I found to exist with some of the regiments, by being required to live constantly on hard bread. I inquired particularly into this, and was informed by some that it was in consequence of the want of transportation; some regiments had to leave their ovens; others, that Government did not furnish flour; others again said the ovens were worthless, and therefore did not use them. I am well satisfied from what I have seen, and from the experience of those using them, that the oven furnished by the State is a good and necessary article; true, they will not bake well when exposed to the air, as the tendency is to cool on the outside too rapidly, and burn the bottom of the loaves; yet a very temporary fixture of legs and earth will prevent this. I have seen thousands of good, nice, light and sweet loaves baked in these ovens, and where you find them in operation it tells well upon the health and spirits of the regiment, and I regretted to see so few of them in use. Another very good substitute I saw occasionally, was a small temporary oven for companies or messes. These were built on the plan of the ordinary bake ovens, with bricks or flat stone. These answered a very good purpose for baking biscuit, &c. Indeed, many little conveniences I saw, which, if adopted generally, would add immensely to the health and comfort of our men.

I will add here that I noticed marked improvement in many particulars with reference to the health of the regiments, which I doubt not will be improved on as our men become more accustomed to that mode of living.

Another serious objection which I found in most camps was the want of thorough drainage and proper walks for guard lines, and the want of a rigid adherence to cleanliness of the soldiers, and their tents and bunks; in many instances, I found in these tents offals, or the refusal of victuals, in piles, which had the appearance

of having been there for days. Until the matter is thoroughly taken in hand by company officers, we need not expect any marked improvement in the condition of the volunteers. I will here state that this condition of things does not peculiarly exist in camps of Indiana regiments, nor to camps in Kentucky. I have visited camps of soldiers from other States, and camps in other States, and find the same objection exists. This fact, therefore, increases the necessity of arousing the attention of officers and the country to the fact.

I find great dissatisfaction with some regiments who had two of their companies armed with rifles by the State. These guns were taken from them on their arrival in Kentucky, and other guns, in which they have little or no confidence, substituted, on the plea that each regiment must have the same caliber of gun; and what adds more to their mortification, as they said to me, was that these rifles were given to volunteers from other States.

One regiment (the Forty-sixth) report their guns as very poor, with four or five sizes of caliber, but the same cartridge for all; that while in one gun the ball can only with an effort be rammed home, in another the same ball will drop down easily, and that often the gun will not go off, though bursting the cap every time, either from the smallness of the aperture in the tube, or the coarseness of the powder.

The Second Indiana Cavalry, with near eleven hundred men, have about three hundred and fifty guns or carbines. These are the Burnside. These guns or carbines the men of the regiment do not like, for various reasons, so well as Sharpe's carbines. They therefore need, and by all means should have, a full supply of Sharpe's carbines. This is a fine regiment; their horses look well; and if fully armed would be of immense service to the country.

List of Sick, Deaths, Desertions, &c., of the following Indiana Regiments.

Number of Regiment..	6th.	15th.	17th.	34th.	36th.	40th.	41st.	46th.	47th.	50th.	51st.	57th.	58th.
February.....	16th.	8th.	8th.	11th.	10th.	16th.	14th.	12th.	12th.	15th.	18th.	17th.	18th.
Sick with Regiment....	Ab-	107	65	68	57	23	111	109	139	63	49	128	84
Sick at Bardstown.....	sent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	5	6	30	22	.....	20
Sick at New Haven.....	103	16	.....	13	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Sick at Louisville.....	.....	47	40	.....	20	7	.....	57	.....	16	.....	.....	3
Sick at Nelson's Fur-	Sick at other places.												
nace.....		50	35	34	42	.....	.....	46	43	52	.....	.....	.....
Sick at Danville.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Sick at Indiana.....		2	6	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	7	6	13	.....	.....
Sick at Lebanon.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	100
Sick at Jamestown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sick at Camp Wickliff..	.....	.....	.....	103	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	233	.....	.....	.....
Sick at Stanford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	.....
Deaths.....	16	9	5	14	8	13	8	9	8	26	29	12	28
Desertion.....	.....	3	18	.....	16	.....	10	.....	9	.....	8	4	.....
Discharged.....	15	.....	28	21	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furlough.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extra Duty.....	.....	.....	.....	26	64	10	.....	.....	26	17	23	3	.....
Resignation.....	.....	.....	10	10	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dismissed.....	.....	5	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	15	.....
Number of Men.....	965	878	805	961	978	895	1122	965	964	921	878	805	892
Number for Duty.....	743	642	586	670	631	730	915	739	711	452	571	624	657

Since the dates of the above, many of the sick have been changed to Louisville and other places, and all have been removed from Camp Wickliff. Most of the surgeons report that a very large proportion of those reported on the sick list are convalescent, and will be able for duty in a short time, and the general health very much improved.

Respectfully,

A. STONE,
Commissary General, I. V. M

CAMP "CROSS TIMBERS," ARKANSAS,
March 29, 1862.

Governor MORTON:

DEAR SIR:—I have been here four days, and have seen all our wounded that are here, they are doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances, and every facility is afforded the wounded to get them home as soon as they are able to go. Numbers have already been sent home.

I have a list of killed, wounded, and missing, or will have it completed in a day or two, but as I understand a list has been furnished for publication, which doubtless you have seen long since, I have not hurried up the list as fast as I otherwise should.

The paymasters are here, and the men are very anxious for me to stay and bring their money home; they have but little use for it here, and hence their anxiety. I have concluded, unless otherwise instructed by you, to stay until they are paid off; it will take about ten days yet. I will telegraph at the first office I come to on my return.

The fight which was anticipated by all parties when I wrote you from Springfield, turns out that Price took the other end of the road.

It is now reported that he is going around us to cut off trains, and make a demonstration on Rolla.

Yours truly,

A. STONE.

"ORIENTAL HOUSE,"

April 16, 1862.

To His Excellency, Governor MORTON:

DEAR SIR:—I have been very busy since my arrival in expressing packages, &c., have called twice to see you, and did not want to leave until after I saw you; but I have about three thousand dollars to deliver in Winchester, and will go home to-night, and remain until Monday evening next, unless you want me sooner; in that case I will come at any time you will telegraph me.

I have left with the Adjutant General a list of killed and wounded at the Pea Ridge battle; also, a consolidated morning report, showing the strength of the Indiana troops there.

I left the sick and wounded in charge of two commissioned officers, who will do all in their power to forward them home. I would have remained with them myself, but I was intrusted with too much money, and had to see that well attended to.

Hoping this will be satisfactory, I remain yours, &c.,

A. STONE.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,

March 7, 1862.

To Governor MORTON:

DEAR SIR:—After a great deal of trouble, in finding a chance to come up the Cumberland river, I succeeded in getting a boat to this place, from Smithland, on the evening of the 5th instant.

On my arrival at Fort Donalson, the boat lying there about an hour, I learned that all the Indiana regiments had left for Fort Henry, and that all the wounded and sick had been removed.

There being nothing further that I could do there, as I conceived, I came, on the same boat I had been traveling on, to this place, where I arrived this afternoon. I find, on my arrival, that General Nelson's, General Mitchell's, and General McCook's Divisions are here, and within three or four miles of the city, in different directions, on this side of the river, and that General Woods' Division is on the march, and will be here in two days. In all these Divisions there are Indiana soldiers. And I purpose visiting all our regiments, and rendering them any assistance in my power.

I understand there are already over five hundred sick in the hospital at this place. How many of these are Indiana soldiers I do not, at this time, know.

If you have any definite instructions for me, I should be glad to receive them, as I shall probably remain here until I could get them by mail.

Respectfully,

A. STONE.

SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI,

(AT NIGHT,) March 21, 1862.

To Governor MORTON:

DEAR SIR:—I have just arrived here this evening, and as the Commander of the Post here has kindly offered me the opportunity of sending this by express, I avail myself of his kindness to write you.

On my arrival at Rolla, with the hospital stores, I found it impossible to have them forwarded for a few days, as there were no Government teams then there; and I was informed that some twenty-five teams had already been sent, laden with the same kind of stores; and that all of the next train would be required to haul ammunition, as they were short and needed it badly. Under these circumstances, I left them in charge of the Secretary of the St. Louis Sanitary Committee, who assured me that he would give them his attention, and forward them the first opportunity, with a car load of goods which he had. The Quarter-Master at Rolla also assured me that they should be forwarded the first opportunity.

On my arrival here to-night, I learned that Price has a reinforcement to his army, making them now forty thousand strong, and that our army had fallen back some twenty miles from where the late battle was fought, to or near Keitsville, and was prepared to make a stand, where, I think, from all I can learn, a fight is imminent within a short time.

I leave here in the morning, and if I get there in time, will render them any assistance in my power.

Should you desire any thing of me, a dispatch will reach me through General Jefferson C. Davis, as I shall report myself to him on my arrival in camp.

Truly yours, &c.,

A. STONE.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
November 7, 1861.

Governor MORTON:

DEAR SIR:—I have been very busy since my arrival, and have not accomplished much, only learning the *strings*. I have visited most of the hospitals.

The Fifth and Chestnut-street Hospital is a very large building, kept in most perfect order, and filled to overflowing. It has four hundred and forty-one inmates, two hundred and twenty-five from Indiana, as follows: First Cavalry, one; Sixth Regiment, one;

Third Artillery, one; Eighth Regiment, forty; Eighteenth Regiment, forty-six; Twenty-second Regiment, nineteen; Twenty-fourth Regiment, fourteen; Twenty-fifth Regiment, sixty-one; Twenty-sixth Regiment, forty-two. As far as I can see, nothing is needed to render them comfortable.

The hospital on Fourth-street is a much larger building, recently opened, and has a capacity of holding and caring for from eight hundred to one thousand patients. They have now about three hundred and fifty in it, from Indiana one hundred and forty-five, as follows: Eighth Regiment, thirty-two; Eighteenth Regiment, forty-four; Twenty-second Regiment, thirty-three; Twenty-third Regiment, two; Twenty-fifth Regiment, thirty-one, and Twenty-sixth Regiment, three. One hundred and fifty-two from the Indiana troops have been sent from this hospital to the "Invalid Hospital," Benton Barracks, near the city, as needing no further particular attention, only *rest*. This last number (one hundred and fifty-two) does not include any part of the one hundred and forty-five in the Fourth-street Hospital, as that number are reported there at this time.

I visited the "Barracks" on yesterday, and saw most of the "boys" there. They are doing very well, and but one or two of them expressed any desire to go home, but are anxious to return to their regiments as soon as they are able to go. They complained some of their food, which I shall inquire into, as I had not the time yesterday, and report to you.

From what I have seen, I think everything has been done, and is being done, for their comfort that could reasonably be asked for. The men are anxious to get their pay, as some of them have had none since they left home. Major Stevenson informs me that as soon as the pay-rolls arrive, he will visit them and pay them off. He thinks they will arrive some time this week. Should they arrive before I leave, I will render him any assistance in my power.

I called upon General Curtis yesterday with your letter, and he gave me a letter to the surgeon in general terms that any "invalids who seem to require thirty days' nursing before fit for service, certify the fact, and he will give them leave to go home for that time." I have not yet seen the surgeon, although I waited for him two hours at the hospital to-day. I will again call this afternoon. What he may do, I can not now say.

General Noble telegraphed to Major Stevenson that he had ordered the Sister nurses to return from Jefferson City to this

place, and if they were not needed here for our sick soldiers, to forward them home. They have not yet arrived. When they do, I will afford them all the facility in my power to forward them home, should they not be needed here. So far as my inquiries have extended, nurses are abundant.

My impression is, that the paymasters will not leave here for some time yet to pay off our troops; but as soon as I can do all that seems to be necessary, I will leave here. I shall keep Major Stevenson advised of my whereabouts, so as to be on hand when the men are paid.

Respectfully,

A. STONE.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
November 8, 1861.

Governor MORTON: •

I find myself full of business, and it seems to be on the increase. I presume there are one hundred men here who are anxious to get home, and the most of them have no money, and I think poor prospect for their getting any. Numbers of them have friends who have come after them. They are making slow progress. As soon as it was known that I was here, these men have been flocking to see me, and to-day I have succeeded in getting furloughs for three. Numbers of applications I have now, and I think I shall succeed with them. I have been urging them to wait a few days, as their pay-roll may be forwarded to this place. In that event, the paymasters have agreed to go to them in the hospitals and pay them off. I think some person should be here to look after these men for several days yet; and as I do not know of any necessity for my going just yet after our regiments, and think I can do more here than at any other point, I will remain a short time, unless you think it advisable that I should move on.

I think it would be an act of justice and humanity, on the part of our State, if you would furnish me a package of tickets for me to fill up, and forward our men to their homes until they can recruit up. This would cost the State some money, but I think a

cost that would be most cheerfully met by our tax-payers. I have seen the officers of the Ohio and Mississippi and Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Companies, and they have agreed to honor your ticket at two cents (2) per mile.

If you think as I do about this matter, send me a package by express, and advise me of the fact by mail, and I will carefully use them.

Yours truly,

A. STONE.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
November 14, 1861.

W. R. HOLLOWAY, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 12th instant just received. It will afford me pleasure to do any thing I can to facilitate the forwarding of money for any of our Indiana boys. And if I can find out the time when paymasters will leave here to pay the Eighth Regiment, will telegraph you for D. B. Crawford. No pay-rolls have yet arrived, and I can not say when they will, as the army is now moving back from Springfield. The paymasters say that as soon as they get the money, they will follow the regiments whether they get the rolls or not; these they may get in two or three days, or may not in ten or twenty days. They say to me that they can not tell any thing about it.

The sick in the hospital are doing as well as could be expected. I have obtained leave of absence for about twenty who have gone home, and have in applications for that many more; it is attended with a good deal of trouble and work to get them, as there is a good deal of *red tape* to overcome.

Yours truly,

A. STONE.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
November 18, 1861.

Governor MORTON, Indianapolis:

DEAR SIR:—Your package, containing ninety-two instead of one hundred tickets, I got to-day. They arrived very opportunely, as there were some very needy persons who wanted to go home, and, for the good of themselves and the Government, ought to go, but had not a cent of money; these I have passed home. I have, up to to-day got leave of absence for sixty-one, and nearly all of them have gone. Poor fellows! from the bottom of my heart I pity them.

I have the names of all I got leave of absence for, the company and regiment to which they belong. I expect to have more trouble in the future in getting permits to let more go home, as the officers seem to be down on the whole thing, and God knows they have given me trouble enough already. But I will work for them until I come to the *end*, or until they positively refuse any further passes.

I can only get passes for thirty days, in the event some of them should not be able to return at that time, they will have to report the fact by oath of two physicians, with the certificate of the county clerk of the respectability of the physicians, and send to the Adjutant General of this city; this is the course recommended here.

I am informed by the paymasters that there can not be any arrangement by which absent men can draw their pay by attorney, as they must sign the pay-roll in person or draw from Washington.

I understand that the regiments are bringing back from Springfield all their sick between Springfield and the railroads. I have made particular inquiry as to this, and learn such is the case.

There is no telling yet when the paymasters will pay off regiments.

I learn from an Indianian just from Jefferson City, that our sick are well cared for there; that all from Sedalia, Otterville, and Georgetown, have been removed to this point.

I have been, as far as practicable, recommending our sick, where they seem to be doing well, to remain until they are paid off, before asking a furlough.

Respectfully,

A. STONE.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
November 20, 1861.

Governor MORTON:

I have succeeded in getting our men home beyond my expectations. I got off forty of them last night, which makes in all one hundred sent home. There are a great many others that ought to go, but I am not encouraging them until they get their pay, for if they leave without it, and are unable to return, there is no telling when they may get it.

We seem to be no nearer being ready here to pay our troops than when I first came, there is as yet no money, neither are the pay-rolls here, though I have been very busy all the time since I came.

I am going to move up to 92½ Fourth-street, where our Indiana paymasters are stopping. Any thing you may want to send to me, direct as above. I wish you would say the same to Laz. Noble.

Respectfully,

A. STONE.

ST. LOUIS, November 25, 1861.

Governor MORTON:

After I had mailed my letter to you of to-day, I received Mr. Schlater's and W. Holloway's letters.

As it is important I should go out in the morning in advance of the paymaster, I have written to the men named in Schlater's letter, that they would get their pay in a short time, and the uncertainty of getting it if they are not here when the payment is made; and, also, called their attention to the general order of General Halleck refusing any more furloughs, that they had better remain quiet until they get their money; then, if they desired to go home, I would do all I could for them. The hospital in which they are in is five or six miles from here; as I can not visit them this evening, is the reason I wrote to them.

I went to the post-office and inquired for the letters you directed to the Colonels, and was informed they had been forwarded to them.

Respectfully,

A. STONE.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
November 25, 1862.

Governor MORTON :

I returned from Pilot Knob last night. I found less sick in hospitals there, from our cavalry, than at any other point I have been, in proportion to the number of troops. So far as I could see they are well cared for. The hospitals are located in private houses, and the men tolerably well. The general, or post hospital, is poorly calculated to accommodate the number that are to be placed in it. The building is poorly constructed and illy ventilated, and too many have to be placed in the same room, and in a great many cases two sick persons in the same bed. This could and should be improved. There are only a few of our men in this hospital. I assisted fourteen in getting home on thirty days' furlough from that place. I can get no more furloughs unless in extreme cases, as Major-General Halleck has issued a general order forbidding any more furloughs being granted.

I found our men up there had an arrangement by which they send their money to the brother of Colonel Baker, at Evansville, who distributes it to their families. There is an express office at Pilot Knob, which is very convenient for them. I had a general notice given them the day before I went out, but as the arrangement above referred to had been made, I received no money.

The cavalry have received their clothing; that is, jackets, pants, caps, boots, and shirts from the Government. Those you sent have not yet arrived, and when they do, I do not know what to do with them. Our cavalry do not want them. You had better make some orders in reference to them. They did not draw their drawers from the fact that they wanted woollen ones. The Colonel desired me to send the drawers you sent here to them, if they were woollen. As they have not yet arrived, I can not tell any thing about it. They did not draw their socks, because the ladies in that part of the State where the regiment was propose donating socks to them.

I shall start in the morning for Syracuse, where, at least, four of our regiments are. The paymaster will follow in a day or two, and will then be able to learn more about their true conditions, and will report as occasion and opportunity may offer.

Respectfully,

A. STONE.

CAMP, NEAR TIPTON, MISSOURI,
December 4, 1861.

Governor MORTON:

SIR:—My delay here, waiting on the paymaster, has given me an opportunity to thoroughly acquaint myself with the conditions of the regiments. There are but few sick remaining on the grounds, the sick being removed to the towns in the vicinity of Otterville; there are, perhaps, two hundred sick. In Syracuse and Tipton there are several, all of whom I have visited; they are doing as well as could be expected. Much improvement has been made, and is making, in their condition. I have made some suggestions, which, if carried out, will improve their condition some.

Yet the sick can not be cared for as they should be, located as they are in houses all over these towns, and so far from their regiments. But I do not see how this can be avoided at this time. The Commanding Generals here are down entirely on the furloughing, and will not allow any more to be sent home. I intend to see General Halleck on my return to St. Louis on this subject.

The regiments are now being paid off, and perhaps I shall be on my return home in a few days.

I wish to call your particular attention to one or two matters in reference to the Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Regiments, in which I think I can not be mistaken as to the wishes and desires of these regiments. The Quarter-Master of the Twenty-second, (Bradley), has been promoted, and the Colonel has appointed his brother to the place; he, I think, is the right kind of a man for the place, and, I think, will give entire satisfaction to all, and I hope he will be confirmed.

The Quarter-Master of the Twenty-fourth has resigned, and Colonel Gerber has appointed Marcus A. Gavitt, who, as far as I can learn, is the right kind of a man for the place, and will give entire satisfaction. This regiment has suffered much from the inefficiency of the Quarter-Master. General Hovey has appointed Commissary Sergeant Peter Schunck, as Brigade Commissary, temporarily. This man is represented as very efficient, but, as the case stands, he can only draw sergeant's pay. The general desires you should commission him Captain in the Indiana Legion, which will entitle him to the pay of the position he holds.

I am also informed that Captain Merrick, Company H, Twenty-fourth, resigned; and the First Lieutenant, John B. Hutchens,

elected Captain; Second Lieutenant James F. Jones chosen First Lieutenant; and Thaddeus C. Withers chosen Second Lieutenant; these men were chosen and have been acting since the 19th day of October. The recommendations were signed by all the field officers, and forwarded to you some time since, with the money to pay for the commissions; but not a word has been heard from it. The General desires that you issue them, if not already done, and forward them here.

If General Hovey should be confirmed as Brigadier General, I think, to subserve the true interests of the regiment the present Lieutenant Colonel and Major should be promoted. And I have no hesitation in recommending for the majorship Captain William T. Spicely. He is, I think, without doubt the most efficient man for that place, being thoroughly drilled, and liked by all.

I have no motive in making these suggestions to you, other than the good of the service; and I hope you will give them such consideration as you think they deserve.

Respectfully,

A. STONE.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
January 22, 1862.

Governor MORTON:

DEAR SIR:—I arrived at 11 o'clock, A. M., to-day, all "O. K."

The Paymasters intend starting in the morning to Otterville to pay our troops; they think it will take them some ten days, or two weeks, to get through. I will accompany them as far as Jefferson City, where I will remain one day to render our Indiana soldiers some assistance in getting discharges and furloughs, and whatever other assistance to our soldiers that I can; and will then go to Tipton, Syracuse, and Otterville, and remain there until the men are paid.

I visited, this afternoon, the Twenty-Fifth Regiment, at Benton Barracks. The officers and men look well, and are in fine spirits, and desirous of going South, as they think there is going to be too much *fun* ahead not to allow them a chance at some of it. This

regiment is suffering still from sickness; there was less than four hundred men on drill and dress parade this evening. However, some were detailed and on other duty, guard, &c., but I am informed that there is not, perhaps, more than half of the original number fit for active duty.

Yours, respectfully,

A. STONE.

CAMP OF THE 26TH REGIMENT,
NEAR OTTERVILLE, MISSOURI,
January 26, 1862.

Governor MORTON:

I left St. Louis on Thursday morning, and stopped off at Jefferson City, found several of our soldiers there in hospital, but, as a general thing, doing well; the hospitals are cleanly and well kept. I left there on Friday, for this place, and at Syracuse learned that the Eighth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-Second Regiments were encamped one mile from there, and going on early in the morning; and that the Eighth had been paid. I left the train and took the mud, water, and woods for the camp; it was dark as pitch, and after some trouble and not a few *tumble downs*, I reached the camp of the Eighth Regiment. I notified the Captains of all the companies of that Regiment. They were on the lookout for me. In the morning, in about two hours, the boys *piled* up and gave me nearly seven thousand dollars. I think near three thousand dollars more could be collected there if I had time. The regiment moved on at 8 o'clock, and are now near Tipton. Where they are going to I do not know. I shall try and find them to-morrow. The Twenty-Sixth is now being paid off, and the Twenty-Fourth will be paid some time this week, and, also, Frybarger's Battery.

The First Lieutenant of company B, Twenty-Sixth Regiment, has resigned; I presume the Second Lieutenant will be promoted to his place. I wish to call your attention to the name of Samuel Bannister. He has been acting as Quarter-Master Sergeant of the Twenty-Sixth since its organization; is a good man, and will be acceptable to the company. I know him well, and cheerfully make the recommendation.

Yours truly,

A. STONE.

"IN CAMP," HART COUNTY, KY.,
February 10, 1862.

Governor MORTON:

SIR:—I left Louisville on Thursday morning, February 6th, and came to "Camp Wickliff," nine or ten miles north of this. I found the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Thirty-Fourth, Thirty-Sixth, Forty-Sixth, Forty-Seventh, and Fiftieth Regiments. The Thirty-Fourth and Thirty-Sixth Regiments moved to this place the next day after my arrival.

The other regiments I saw were with the officers and men. I find a good deal of sickness, but not any more than I expected, from what I had heard before I arrived; indeed, the health is much better than I expected to find; there is a marked improvement even within the short time I have been here.

I am getting a full report of the true condition of all the regiments, and will report them to you as soon as completed.

On Sunday I came to this place and found the Thirty-Fourth and Thirty-Sixth Regiments. I have mingled freely with officers and men, and what I have said of the others will apply with equal force to these, only that the Thirty-Fourth Regiment is in command of Colonel Ryan, who is doing all he can for the prosperity of his regiment; but he is in feeble health, and, in consequence, is not doing justice to himself or men, and I urgently recommend that the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major be appointed, if not already done, and *immediately* put to work. This would be but an act of sheer justice to the regiment, and I hope will claim your earnest attention.

The Colonel and Major of the Thirty-Sixth are also absent; they are both sick; but the Lieutenant-Colonel, Casey, is in command, and, from what I can see and learn, is competent for the task.

The regiment is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

The Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Fiftieth Regiments moved by here to-day, going South, destination said to be Green river.

I shall go to-morrow to the Forty-Sixth and Forty-Seventh Regiments, and get my reports from them, and then return here; afterward visit those that have advanced. I can not now say where I may then go.

The men in this Division have not received their pay for nearly

four months. The Paymaster is looked for this week. If he comes I think I had better remain, and get what money the boys may desire to send home, and then again visit Kentucky, if this course should meet your approbation.

Yours, respectfully,

A. STONE.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS,
March 1, 1862.

Governor MORTON:

SIR:—I arrived here this morning; have made all the inquiry I can after our troops, and find that all the Indiana regiments have left; they went up the Mississippi river to Point Commerce, Missouri, and I presume they are on the road, in that direction toward Columbus, though, of course, I know nothing about it. I went this morning to the headquarters of the Medical Director, and there learned that most of our wounded had been moved from Mound City to Evansville and other points; also that Mr. Holloway had been there yesterday, and taken the names, regiments, &c., of the wounded, which will preclude the necessity of my going to that point. I visited the hospital here, and found but seven Indianians in it; they are from the Twenty-Fifth, Forty-Second and Forty-Sixth Regiments, all sick, not wounded, and doing well.

I found the hospital here not one-third full, and I understand the same is true of the hospital at Mound City.

The general impression here is that a fight will come off soon at Columbus.

I shall probably leave here on the first boat for Paducah and Fort Donelson.

Yours, &c.,

A. STONE.

PADUCAH, KENTUCKY,
March 3, 1862.

Governor MORTON:

DEAR SIR:—I arrived here this morning, and have put in the day among the hospitals.

There are four or five places set apart for hospital purposes in this place. The following is the list of wounded, stating the company and regiment to which they belong; they are all doing well, and but few of them I think, if any, but what will ultimately get about again. So far as I could see and learn, they are well cared for, and every facility afforded them, as soon as they are able, for furloughs home.

List of Wounded at Paducah Hospitals.

Casper Mors, Company B, Twenty-Fifth Regiment, wounded in the arm.

D. W. Brown, Company A, Twenty-Fifth Regiment, Evansville, wounded in the thigh and amputated.

Toby Leiptz, Company K, Twenty-Fifth Regiment, wounded in the leg.

John Dukes, Company F, Twenty-Fifth Regiment, wounded in the shoulder—furloughed.

David Knowlton, Company K, Twenty-Fifth Regiment, wounded in the arm.

P. Canister, Company A, Twenty-Fifth Regiment, wounded in the shoulder.

Wm. Gray, Company K, Twenty-Fifth Regiment, wounded in the shoulder—furloughed.

Andrew Casper, Company F, Twenty-Fifth Regiment, wounded in the shoulder.

Edward Cosgrove, Company K, Twenty-Fifth Regiment, wounded in the shoulder.

John Given, Company A, Twenty-Fifth Regiment, wounded in the knee.

Robert Clark, Company A, Twenty-Fifth Regiment, wounded in the hand.

Lieutenant Wm. F. Tempers, Company H, Thirty-Sixth Regiment, wounded in the thigh.

John Wilholten, Company B, Fifty-Second Regiment, wounded in the ankle.

Ross S. Jones, Company G, Thirty-Fifth Regiment, wounded in the head.

Died of Wounds.

William Cummins, Company G, Twenty-Fifth Regiment, February 19, 1862.

Blan Benson, Company D, Eleventh Regiment, February 24, 1862.

Corporal H. H. Jordan, Company B, Eleventh Regiment, February 21, 1862.

Quite a number of the wounded have been sent to Evansville. There are fifteen sick in the different hospitals, belonging to the Eleventh, Twenty-Fifth, Fifty-Second, Thirty-Fourth and Thirty-Sixth Regiments.

I will leave here the first opportunity for Fort Donelson, and perhaps Nashville.

It is a good deal of trouble to find steamers going up the Cumberland river, as Government is sending all the down-river boats up the Tennessee river.

Yours truly,

A. STONE.

EVANSVILLE, April 30, 1862.

GOVERNOR MORTON:

DEAR SIR:—I have been detained here beyond all endurance. We did not get here until nine o'clock last night, owing to detention by fog night before last.

I could not get a dray or any other vehicle to haul a pound of freight from the depot until about midnight, when one two-horse wagon was procured. After we got two loads the depot was closed, and here we are, and likely to remain till nine o'clock.

If there is any one here with life, he should be telegraphed to

procure drays to be at the depot, and thereby saved me twelve hours.

Nothing was done here to procure a surgeon; they have sent ten miles in the country, whether he will be in time for this boat or not I can not tell. I shall not wait for him.

Yours, &c.,

A. STONE.

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,

May 20, 1862.

W. R. HOLLOWAY:

SIR:—We arrived here about one o'clock, P. M., to-day, having been detained by bad weather to some extent. I had hoped to have met you here, as it appears to me the object of sending the boat can not be accomplished, as the authorities are *determined* we shall not have exclusively Indianians. I, however, managed to get all of our boys that were at Pittsburg and Hamburg. There are a great many more sick, but when or how they will be got to the river I do not know.

I made an effort to get a message to the Governor, and sent a messenger, but he failed to reach him, hence I could not get any advice from him.

I am ready to return, if the sanitary goods were here, but it will take some time to get them from the depot, then I shall return again to Pittsburg.

I hope you will, without fail, have money here for me on my return, to pay off the boat. I am left without a surgeon, as Dr. Rucker has gone home. I think perhaps I can get one at Pittsburg, as there seems to be plenty of them there anxious to return home.

Yours, &c.,

A. STONE.

P. S.—The citizens of this place have furnished me with another surgeon for this trip.

A. S.

WINCHESTER, INDIANA,
June 4, 1862.

W. R. HOLLOWAY;

DEAR SIR:—

* * * * *

You will, perhaps, recollect that you received a letter from Daniel Osborn, of Hazeldell, Illinois, inquiring about money (\$25) sent by me from Arkansas. He lives, I presume, in a little town where there is no railroad or express agent. At Indianapolis, Mr. Ohr informed me that St. Louis was the nearest express office; and I sent the money there in April last. On the receipt of your letter, at Evansville, I immediately wrote him the fact. I find that I sent by express to Henry Harrison, French Lick, April 16, \$105. The money was sent to Orleans, which, I presume, is the nearest express office; at any rate, Mr. Ohr so informed me. I have, to-day, written to Mr. Harrison where his money is.

Yours truly,

A. STONE.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL,
June 18, 1862.

W. R. HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR:—I arrived here all "O. K.," about two o'clock this morning, and stopped at this hotel, thinking that I would find Dr. Perin, but learned this morning that he was keeping house some distance up town.

I, however, found him at his residence this forenoon, and had quite an interview with him. He says that he has sent a medical man out there to inquire after their wants, and report to him in full. This man he is expecting to return every day.

The doctor thinks the better course would be to have a sufficient supply of hospital tents, and form field hospitals near some water-course, floor their tents, and otherwise make them comfortable.

He has promised me to furnish all the tents that may be necessary for this purpose. If this can be done, and the proper supplies

can be delivered them, I am satisfied it is the best that can be done for them; for men will certainly do better in comfortable tents this time of year, than they will cooped up in almost any of the hospitals I have seen.

I can not leave before Tuesday morning, as there is much information to be gained before leaving.

I want to know, if possible, how and with what they are supplied. I have not been able to learn whether their supplies are drawn from this point or Cincinnati. Indeed, I shall be able to learn but little intelligibly, without first going to see them.

The doctor will co-operate with us in doing all that can be done for our men, except in furloughing them home. I presume that nothing can be done for them in that particular, only in exceptional cases.

I am of opinion that if a sufficient number of tents, lumber for flooring, cots, &c., and the proper food, straw or hay for beds, are furnished them, that the field hospitals will be better than transferring them to Lexington, or any other hospital.

I think that in all cases where there is a doubt as to the permanent restoration of health in a short time of the soldier, he should be discharged; and I believe I will have the doctor's co-operation.

I will keep you advised, from time to time, of my actions and doings.

Yours truly,

A. STONE.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL,
(EVENING,) June 9, 1862.

W. R. HOLLOWAY:

DEAR SIR:—I have this day seen Dr. Howard, the Medical Purveyor, who has just returned from an official visit to Cumberland Ford, and reports them all in good condition as to medical supplies, instruments, hospital tents, &c., but saying that, owing to the neglect of the officers of the Forty-ninth Regiment, they have no hospital fund, whereas they could and should have had a nice fund

out of which they could have made all the purchases of little extras for their sick. He says this is the only regiment in the Division that has not accumulated such a fund. He says he found their camp in a bad and dirty condition, and so reported them to the General commanding, and thinks now the condition of things improving.

I have made a few purchases to-day, viz., one barrel dried peaches, one barrel of dried apples, one box lemons, some dried beef, and fifteen dozen young chickens (all I could get). There are no potatoes or kraut that I could find in the market.

I shall take the above things with me, and leave for Lexington in the morning. I may make some purchases at Lexington should I see any thing that the men might want, and I succeed in getting transportation.

The Quarter-Master here, Colonel Swords, informed me that he thought it doubtful about getting it from the Government, as every thing indicated an advance very soon, and all Government teams were very busy. I can, perhaps, get private teams.

Yours truly,

A. STONE.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
September 8, 1862.

Governor MORTON:

DEAR SIR:—On yesterday I went to the camps to see our boys. I found them located on the banks of a miserable dry branch, the water standing in pools, stagnant and filthy, small dead fishes floating on the surface in large numbers. The water they have to use is poor muddy stuff, half or three-quarters of a mile distant. I was informed of one tolerable spring nearer, which with a little work would supply the whole camp, but it is guarded and kept exclusively for General Cruft's headquarters.

The General I did not see, as he was not in camp from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., when I left. I was busy all the day, mixing freely with officers and men of all the regiments that were in the field in

the Richmond fight. They are almost entirely without tents or blankets, lying on the ground. They have no camp equipage. They have nothing to eat but hard bread, salt meat, cooked over the fire on a stick or ramrod, coffee made in tin cups, and beans cooked in the same way. I saw hundreds of men cooking and eating in this way; in short, they are in the worst condition I have ever seen men. The men are tired and worn out, and completely discouraged and disheartened. In my opinion, nothing will save them but rest and a return to their respective camps of rendezvous, and there recruit again and drill.

The men are all murmuring and complaining about being sent into the field without, saying they were promised, time to drill first in Indiana and then in Kentucky. This feeling of discontent will prevail all over the State where these men have friends, and, to a greater or less extent, the fault, if fault there be, will be fastened upon you; hence, I am fully satisfied that you owe it to yourself, as well as a duty to your men, to make an effort to have these men removed from here. If it can not otherwise be done, better go at once to Washington and urge upon the President the necessity of this, both to our own men and your own good name. This is no fancy picture, but substantial facts as I have gathered from observations. I will here say that I did not find any who fault you; on the contrary, they all believe you will do and are doing everything in your power to relieve them, which I assured them was the fact.

I find in the camp much complaint existing against General Cruft and his staff for tyranny, and an overbearing, haughty disposition. As I said before, I did not get to see him.

This morning I learn that at least one of the regiments (the Twelfth) have, or are about to get tents. From the others I have not heard.

I hope you will consider these plain unvarnished facts, and act accordingly.

Yours truly,

A. STONE.

ON BOARD STEAMER "CRAWFORD,"

May 7, 1862.

To His Excellency Governor O. P. MORTON:

In obedience to your instructions, I left Indianapolis on the morning of the 26th of April, and proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where I succeeded in procuring the services of the Steamer "W. W. Crawford," for which I agreed to pay the sum of one hundred and twenty-five (\$125.00) dollars per day; the boat to be at all the expense of running, and the State to have the benefit of passengers and freight. I took charge of her on the morning of the 28th of April, and left Louisville at 5 o'clock P.M., proceeded to Jeffersonville, took on board the sick which had been left by steamer from Nashville, and left them at New Albany. That night, the fog being dense, the boat was compelled to lay by from 10 o'clock until nearly 8 o'clock next morning, which delayed us in arriving at Evansville until 9 o'clock, April 29th. At that place, I was delayed until 10 o'clock next morning in getting some freight from the railroad depot to the boat. Here we took on board Dr. Rucker, who had been selected as the surgeon to accompany the boat, and Mr. M. P. Gee as clerk, with eight surgeons, who had been commissioned as assistant surgeons to various Indiana Regiments, and four agents of Sanitary Committees with stores in charge. We arrived at Paducah at 10 o'clock P.M., April 30th, and were delayed until 7 o'clock next morning to report and get permission to pass up the Tennessee river. We arrived at Pittsburg Landing at 5 o'clock P.M., May 2d.

After consultation with leading citizens from Indiana, I concluded to wait a few days, and, should the impending battle at or near Corinth come off, I will be prepared to bring home one hundred and fifty or two hundred wounded. We remained there until the 5th instant, when it was thought best to load with sick, there being all or quite two thousand Indianians in and about Pittsburg Landing, who were very poorly provided for. With some difficulty and a good deal of labor, we succeeded in getting an order from the Medical Director to load our boat with Indiana soldiers, who were at Hamburg, some six miles above Pittsburg Landing. In less than one hour after we had landed, we had on hand one hundred and ninety (190) men. A full list accompanies this report. We left the Landing May 6th, at 6 o'clock, and have had a fine trip and pleasant weather.

I believe, without an exception, the patients are all improved, and, with proper care and kind treatment, will mostly recover, and in a short time be able to rejoin their various regiments. We have, perhaps, thirty cases on board that are very sick, but the surgeon thinks that, perhaps, with two exceptions, they will recover. We have endeavored to make them as comfortable as possible, neither pains or trouble, night or day, have been spared either by the surgeon and his assistants, or nurses and attendants, in administering to the wants of each of our sick. I append herewith an account of the receipts and expenses of this trip, including expenses of the 7th of May.

I can not, and do justice to my feelings, close this report without making honorable mention of the valuable services, performed in assisting me in my arduous duties, of Dr. Rucker and his assistants, of whom the Doctor will report, which will be embraced in this. And of the valuable aids of James H. Turner, who acted as Steward, assisted by Wm. R. Ely, Wm. McGregor, Wm. H. Replogle, Company B, Fifteenth Regiment; Wm. H. Dickson, Company F, Fifteen Regiment, and Daniel Neihardt, Company C, Fifteenth Regiment.

Respectfully submitted,

A. STONE.

STEAMER "W. W. CRAWFORD,"

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,

May 8, 1862.

Colonel STONE:

SIR:—The Hospital Steamer, now in port, having just arrived from Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee river, with one hundred and ninety of the sick and wounded soldiers of the armies of Tennessee, all of whom, with two exceptions, are Indianians, with orders from the Senior Medical Director of the armies of the Tennessee, to deliver them to the Senior Port Surgeon of the Hospital at Evansville, Indiana.

Permit me, sir, to express through you to the Governor of the State, and the people of Indiana, my high appreciation of the

invaluable aid afforded me by the gentlemen of the medical staff, Drs. H. G. Sexton and J. Helm, of Rush county; Dr. H. H. Gillan, of Wabash county, and Dr. Stage, of Vienna, Indiana, all of whom were prompt with sympathy and skill to relieve the sufferings of the poor soldier in their transit from port to port.

Please accept, sir, my thanks for your personal kindness, and assurances of my highest appreciation of the skill and indomitable energy with which you have conducted the entire expedition. For be assured I but express the sentiment of all who have accompanied you, in saying all honor to the man who has proven his loyalty and patriotism by deeds which will make his name a household word in the families of our returned soldiers. I conclude by testifying to the gentlemanly deportment and social harmony of the entire corps making up the expedition, who, by their noble efforts, have proven themselves worthy of the trusts committed to them by the Governor of the State.

I am, sir, with all respect, your obedient servant,

T. H. RUCKER,

Surgeon in charge of Hospital Steamer Crawford.

REPORT

OF

DR. JOHN S. BOBBS,
MEDICAL DIRECTOR,

OCTOBER 12, 1862.



REPORT

INDIANAPOLIS, October 12, 1862.

His Excellency, O. P. MORTON :

SIR:—In pursuance of your instructions, I proceeded to Louisville on Friday night last, in company with Drs. Fletcher, Newcomer, Stevens, and Banks, from this city ; Drs. Davis, Boynton, Culzer, and Wright from Columbus, and Drs. Monroe, Chorleton, and Hagan, from Seymour, hoping to procure transportation to Perryville from that point, in time to afford assistance to the wounded in the late battle at that place.

I called soon after daylight Saturday morning, at General Boyle's headquarters, and not finding him called again at eight and at one during the day, without seeing him. At the second visit I found his adjutant, and presented a letter from you requesting him to furnish transportation for the corps of surgeons (12) to the field of battle. He informed me that it was impossible to do so, as he had no means of transportation, and had impressed such as could be had for ambulances, and referred me to Dr. Head, Medical Director. Upon calling upon Dr. Head, he stated that the only way to reach the field was by private conveyance, and he was getting up a train of ambulances, to leave some time during the day, to convey stores to the wounded, and that surgeons could be conveyed in them, and I accepted the offer. Owing to the insecurity of travel, no private conveyance could be had, and it was not advisable to attempt to move, unless in bodies able to offer some resistance in case of molestation by the enemy.

Further information gathered through the day, from those who had been in the engagement, and other sources, satisfied me that the number wounded was overstated, and that no lack of surgical assistance existed. Dr. Head stated there were no sick in the camp, as all the invalids had been left at Louisville, and there were

three hundred surgeons on the field, with about one thousand wounded. That the multitude of surgeons proposing to go would probably become an incumbrance, with a remote chance of being any benefit. The distance was stated to be from seventy to eighty miles, the ambulances would be laden with sanitary stores and other necessary supplies, and would require from two to three days to reach the field, during which time it was believed all the wounded would be cared for so far as surgical aid was necessary. The same information was obtained at the Sanitary Commissioners' rooms.

No intelligence of any further engagement was received. All the evidence I was able to elicit only corroborated the prevailing opinion that surgeons were not needed to care for those already wounded. A number of surgeons from Ohio, who went down in the train with us, became so well satisfied with the same opinion that they *all returned*. Deeming it unnecessary to send all the surgeons forward under these representations, as a matter of precaution, I placed Drs. Banks, Stevens, Davis, Boynton, and Hagan in charge of Dr. Fletcher, and procured passes and transportation for them in the ambulance train, with instructions to communicate promptly with the authorities of the State, if any further assistance was required. The other surgeons returned home, ready to obey any call that may be made upon them.

Hoping my course herein may prove satisfactory,

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. BOBBS,

Medical Director.

LOUISVILLE AGENCY.

INSTRUCTIONS AND REPORTS.

DR. CALVIN J. WOODS, AGENT.

INSTRUCTIONS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

INDIANAPOLIS, October 28, 1862.

SIR:—You will proceed to Louisville, Kentucky, where you will at once procure a suitable room upon the ground floor, in a convenient part of the city, and fit up an office. You can possibly rent the requisite amount of furniture, but should you not be able to do so, you will only purchase such articles as are necessary for the transaction of the business to which you have been assigned.

You will call upon Brigadier General J. T. Boyle, deliver your letter, and inform him that you are there to co-operate with the military authorities, and look after the interests of the Indiana troops now in Kentucky, as well as to look after the sick and wounded.

You will cause an advertisement to be inserted in the *Journal* and *Democrat* for one month, informing the officers and privates of Indiana regiments where you can be found, and requesting all such officers to call at your office when in Louisville.

A Register will be furnished you from this Department, in which you will keep a correct list of all sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals and barracks in and around Louisville and New Albany, in order that you may be prepared to communicate their exact condition to any friends that call upon you for information.

You will visit, as frequently as your time will permit, the various hospitals, and ascertain the exact condition, wants, and necessities of the Indiana soldiers there confined, and any assistance that they may need you will take such steps as will enable them to be relieved at the earliest possible moment.

You will make yourself acquainted with the various Departments and their manner of doing business, in order that you may

give the information to officers, and be enabled to assist them at such times as they may need it.

As soon as you ascertain what articles are most needed by our soldiers you will at once advise this Department, when they will be promptly forwarded to you.

You will also, so far as practicable, keep advised of the condition, wants, and necessities of Indiana troops in hospitals in the interior of Kentucky.

You will be careful to keep vouchers for the expenditure of all moneys. You will be supplied with stationery, pens, paper, &c., from here.

You will act, as a general thing, under instructions from this Department, but use your own judgment, and act for the best interests of the service, in the absence of any instructions from here.

You will keep this Department constantly advised, by letter, of your actions, and should any thing of importance occur, you will advise us by telegraph. The dispatches will be paid here.

O. P. MORTON.

REPORTS.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
October 29, 1862.

W. R. HOLLOWAY:

SIR:—I am at my post. Saw General Boyle at nine o'clock this morning. Called on Dr. Head. They both treated me first rate. I have advertised in the papers for a furnished room; by so doing, think I will be able to obtain a better selection and cheaper rent. I consulted Bro. Goodwin and Dr. Head about the location of the office. I am bound to have it in a good place, comfort and convenience consulted. While on my way to the Medical Director's office, I met a soldier who had lost the power of speech by sickness. He had been sent here without any pass. He knew no more what to do or where to go than a sheep. I took him to the Medical Director, who sent him to a hospital. I am at No. 180 Galt House. Any commands addressed to me as above will be promptly attended to.

I shall not be in a hurry to take a room, but must look around until day after to-morrow morning. In the meantime I visit hospitals and hunt out the points. Dr. Head says he will furnish me more work, legitimately in my province, than I can do.

Respectfully, &c.,

C. J. WOODS.

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 9, 1862.

W. R. HOLLOWAY:

SIR:—We have gone to about one-third of the hospitals, and obtained the names of some seven hundred Indiana soldiers. Some of the poor fellows cried like children when they were told that

Governor Morton had sent us to see them as friends. We assured them that the Governor of Indiana was not forgetful of the wants of his soldiers; that he had sent us to inquire into their wants and supply them, as far as we had authority. I never saw men exhibit marks of more sincere and unmistakable gratitude.

We find a great work to do here. Many men have not had a dollar from the Government in six months. The want of descriptive lists seems to be the prime cause of this misfortune. Thus far we have been well treated at all the hospitals. We find some of our men need flannel shirts. We will make no call on you, however, until we finish our investigations. Every body here seems to know Governor Morton. His authority seems to be a sufficient passport every where in Louisville.

Our office is rapidly filling with a variety of business. Soldiers, officers, fathers, and letters, crowd in on us every day. Scott goes with me, and renders very efficient service in obtaining lists from the hospitals. I would be glad to have him here all winter. I feel well assured there will be more work at this Agency than three men can do all winter. Somebody should be speedily sent in pursuit of the regiments to obtain descriptive lists. The sick soldiers are suffering for nothing so much as for their descriptive lists.

I wish you to forward to me a nice warrant of authority, answering in place of a commission. As soon as we can get all the names, and ascertain, by personal examination, the true condition of all the sick Indiana soldiers in Louisville and New Albany, I will send you an official report of the result. I think you should send the *Daily Journal* to the Agency. Accept my best wishes, and believe me,

Very respectfully, &c.,

C. J. WOODS.

P. S.—Every officer with whom we have met cordially approves the objects of our Agency.

C. J. W.

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 17, 1862.

W. H. H. TERRELL:

DEAR SIR:—I find S. B. Freeman in Hospital No. 1, Louisville. He is doing well. I advised him, after a personal interview, not to apply for a discharge at present. If he is discharged now, and proves to be permanently disabled, he would lose a pension, to which he would be clearly entitled, and well deserves.

I beg you to assure the friends of said Freeman, that a boy that has fought through six battles, and *always stood fire*, shall not want for any assistance the Military Agent at Louisville can render him.

Very respectfully, &c.,

C. J. WOODS,
Military Agent at Louisville.

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 20, 1862.

W. R. HOLLOWAY:

SIR:—I saw Captain Jenkins this morning. He says the rubber blankets have not come yet, and may not arrive for a week. He says he will issue them to no other than Indiana troops. You had better send an agent to obtain the requisitions from the regiments which need them most. Jenkins says the requisitions should be in by the time the blankets come to Louisville.

Respectfully, &c.,

C. J. WOODS.

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY.
LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 26, 1862.

W. R. HOLLOWAY:

SIR:—Messrs. Jobes and Bosworth are both here. I have ordered Jobes to Evansville. I have just had a long conference with Drs. Head and Goldsmith, in reference to the expedition South for descriptive lists. Dr. Head says that Governor Morton is right. It is a good idea.

Dr. Head agrees to write to the Medical Director down where the troops are; Major Spencer agrees to write to General Rosecrans, stating the real necessity of the plan, and procure a General Order in its favor by the time our agent gets down to the troops. Governor Morton should send a letter, also, by the agent to General Rosecrans, asking his approval, &c.

I am unable to procure blanks here. I inclose one of the latest approved forms from Major Spencer, and suggest that you have a lot printed, and send me one thousand to furnish the agent. It will be three or four days before he can get the names from Evansville.

Very respectfully,

C. J. WOODS.

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 27, 1862.

Mr. WM. HANNAMAN,
General Military Agent, Indianapolis:

SIR:—We have now closed the week's work at the Indiana Military Agency at Louisville. The current demands for our services have been varied and pressing. Fathers have begged us to assist them in obtaining the discharge of their sons; mothers have urged the claims of affection, the value of life, and the horrors of a military hospital in the same behalf; wives have pressed on our attention the claims of afflicted husbands. From morning till night, every day, some anxious friend stands at our counter, representing the claims of afflicted soldiers in hospital. If the sick soldier happens to be at Nashville, we are requested to obtain a pass to visit him. If at Gallatin, to have him transferred to Louisville. If at Louisville, to have him transferred to Indianapolis, &c., &c. Citizens of Indiana come here with the full understanding that this Agency has the full power to discharge soldiers, give furloughs, and transfer from one hospital to another. They are disappointed to learn that we have no power, directly, to do either the one or the other.

We have learned the many curious windings of "red tape;" the location of all the thirty hospitals here; the Provost Marshal, Commander of Post, Medical Director, Paymaster, Quarter-Master,

Assistant Quarter-Master in charge of transportation, Examining Board, office where final discharge papers are furnished, express and telegraph offices, Sanitary Commission, &c.

We render assistance to all as far as we can. We give precedence to the most distressing cases. For instance, a poor woman comes here who has but one child in the world; that child is a soldier, sick in hospital. She is a widow, and has no dependance in the world save her soldier boy. She is robbed at the depot when she arrives here of every cent she has. She is in a strange city without money. No possible means of returning home except to get her son discharged, draw his pay, and go home on that. She obtains from the surgeon a certificate of disability. His case is rejected by the Board of Examining Surgeons. For her we work.

A poor soldier is about to die at Park Barracks. We obtain for him a discharge furlough, give him transportation, and send him home to die with his family. I spent a whole day with his case alone. Our work is rapidly increasing. We will report to you every week.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. J. WOODS,
Agent.

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 27, 1862.

Governor O. P. MORTON:

SIR:—Our business is rapidly accumulating. The book we got for a Register is already full. Shall I have another printed, or will you furnish us one? We need one ruled the same way, but three times as large. Can you send us one soon?

My rent is fifty dollars per month. I wish to pay the first month on the first day of December. Will you send funds to pay rent.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

C. J. WOODS,
Military Agent.

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 27, 1862.

Governor O. P. MORTON:

SIR:—Among the many distressing cases that are met at this agency, I beg leave to submit the following: On coming to my office one morning before sunrise, I found shivering at the door two lone women from Indiana. They were in search of their husbands. The door was opened—the fire burned bright—the women proceeded to tell their sad story. Both had husbands in the hospitals somewhere about Louisville. By reference to our book, I found the name of one of the men at Hospital No. 6, New Albany. After hearing her narrative of a helpless family and destitution at home, I wrote a letter to the surgeon in charge of the hospital. I gave her full directions, assisted her into an omnibus, and she drove off, expressing her many thanks for my kindness.

I then proceeded to take up the case of the other woman. She held in her hand a letter from her soldier husband, written in hospital a few days before. She attempted to read it to me, but her tears and sobs soon converted her reading into impassioned weeping. Recovering from her paroxysm of grief, she insisted that she never would find her husband. That she had never traveled any, was in a strange city, lost, and had no one to tell her where to go. I tendered to her my kind sympathies; informed her that the Governor of Indiana had instructed me to be her friend, and render her all the assistance I could. These assurances seemed to soothe her distress. I found, by reference to the Register, that her husband was at the Eruptive Hospital, two miles from Main street. I procured a buggy, and started to drive this disconsolate wife in search of her companion. Having partially restored her confidence, and reassured her broken spirit, she conversed more freely. Told me where she lived, how anxious she was to find her helpless husband. She showed me the likeness of herself, and many little memorials that she had brought as presents for her husband.

When we arrived at the hospital, we hastened to the office and inquired for the name. The Doctor answered that he was there. Anxious to hear something that would encourage the poor woman, I asked the Doctor how he was. To the evident satisfaction of the anxious wife, he answered that the man was better, and in the convalescent tents out in the yard. We requested the Surgeon to

show us at once to the tent. The woman seemed to exult in the thought of being then in the very presence of her husband. We hastened to the tent. The wife rapidly glanced at a long row of pale-faced soldiers there. All were strangers. The husband was not there. The terrors of fear seemed quickly to seize upon her. Her suspense was agony. I observed to the Surgeon that he had better refer again to his register; perhaps we were searching in the wrong tent. He went again to the office. I stood at the door of the tent, the woman trembling by my side. I inquired of the inmates of the tent if they knew a soldier there by the name of ——. They answered no. The woman looked round among the passing soldiers. She expected every moment to meet the eye of her husband. I, too, felt assured that in a moment this fearful suspense would be dissipated, and the anxious wife be introduced to her husband. The Surgeon slowly returns. He had re-examined the record. The man had been dead three days. The woman shuddered. She sobbed aloud. Her whole frame shook with grief. Her sad wails startled many a listless soldier as they carelessly walked along the line of tents. We took her to the office. She wept as only a true wife can weep. She asked for the nurse who waited on the dying soldier, did he speak of home or of her? Had he left any request? Not a word. He had no one but his Maker to hear his dying prayer. I need not attempt to tell you the sad extremity of this woman's sorrow. An incident more painful or equally sad, I hope long to be spared. Only one melancholly request was left. She begged me to take her to the grave. We gathered the effects of the dead soldier and drove away from the hospital to the soldier's grave yard. In a long range of humble soldiers' graves we found the number and the name. The disconsolate wife knelt by that new made grave, and breathed a prayer that only God could hear. She returned to the buggy and we rode pensively back to the city. Although she said the world looked all dark to her now, yet her cup of sorrow was not yet full. On returning to the hotel she requested me to inquire the cost of taking the remains of her husband home with her. I went to the undertaker and express office. Reported the cost. The amount was beyond her means. She had now done all she could. She remained at the hotel one night, and took the cars for a desolate home. She assured me of her sincere gratitude for my kind attentions. I never expect to see her again in this world, but shall long

remember this sad incident among the horrors of war. Such is life at the Louisville Agency.

Yours, &c.,

C. J. WOODS.

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 3, 1862.

Governor O. P. MORTON:

SIR:—Yesterday morning I learned that an Indiana soldier was sick and confined in a house on Market-street. I went at once and made search for him. Found him in a solitary garret in the rear of a coffee-house. He was in the last stages of consumption. He gave me his history as follows: He remained with his regiment but a short time—took sick—was sent off to hospital—after a long spell of sickness he followed the regiment—overtook it in Kentucky—was attacked with lung fever—again sent into hospital—transferred from one hospital to another, and from hospital to barracks. His health entirely failed. He often applied by letter for his descriptive list—as often failed to receive it. He has been in service thirteen months, and has never received a dollar from the Government in the shape of pay. Has a wife and four children at home in destitute circumstances. Said he would as leave die in the service of the Government as to go home penniless to beg for a living. Altogether his case was a very sad one. His long and hopeless confinement in hospitals had driven him to despair. All his efforts to obtain redress from his company officers or from the Government had failed. He had exhausted the last alternative in his reach. He was no longer able to write or walk. He had yielded to the hard decree of fate—to die a victim of willful neglect of company officers, and the inexorable intricacies of “red tape.”

Under your instructions I addressed myself to the necessities of his case—became his agent. Got his papers completed—drew his money for him—carried it to his bed and put it into his own hands. It amounted to one hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-five cents. You can imagine the happy influence on a man in his condition. I gave him what encouragement I could, sent him to the

depot, put him in charge of one of your most kind and efficient traveling agents, and started him home. He said, when I left him, that my assistance would secure to him, he hoped, two inestimable blessings—he could present the money to his needy family, and have the melancholly satisfaction of dying at home.

Very respectfully,

C. J. WOODS.

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 18, 1862.

Governor O. P. MORTON:

SIR:—Our agency here is full of work. Crowds of our fellow-citizens call on us every hour during the day. These people ask us to give them information. We are called on to tell them where to find the Medical Director, the Provost Marshal, the Quartermaster, the Examining Board of Surgeons, the Transportation office, the office where discharges are made out for soldiers, in what hospital their friends may be found, &c., &c.

Many inquiries are addressed to us by letter, imploring us to find out the whereabouts and condition of a son, a husband, or a friend. To all these people, and to all these inquiries, we render as speedy satisfaction as possible. We travel from office to office during the day to assist those that are here, and at night write letters in reply to anxious inquirers. Yesterday I succeeded in obtaining a transfer of a poor wounded soldier to the great joy of a distressed wife. To-day I obtained the final discharge papers of another soldier, who was anxious to go home to see a dying child. A mother comes here to get her son out of hospital; she is robbed of all her money on the cars. I am at work to obtain the discharge of her son, so that he may draw his pay—the only hope left for means to take them home.

I have received a large box of clothing, &c., from Mr. Hamman, of Indianapolis. I got no invoice of its contents. For distribution I have no special orders. I knocked the box open, took out the goods. I rolled them in my buggy, and peddled them out to the hospitals. I make this a special condition with

geon of every hospital, that the sheets, towels, rags, &c., are to be used for the common good of the hospital; the shirts, drawers, and wearing apparel shall be put on Indiana soldiers exclusively. If this is wrong, you can instruct me differently. If you leave it to my discretion, I shall, as far as possible, apply contributions from our citizens to the special benefit of Indiana soldiers. This course is unpopular in the hospitals, and also with the Medical Director and Sanitary Commission. I believe, however, that it is the true interpretation of the wishes of the contributors.

I find it a very grateful and pleasant work to go round and deliver clean shirts, &c., to the needy sick soldiers. To-morrow I shall visit the Eruptive Hospitals, three miles out of the city, to distribute clothing and inquire the wants of Indiana soldiers.

Very respectfully, &c.,

C. J. WOODS.

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 19, 1862.

Governor O. P. MORTON:

SIR:—My clerk, Mr. Covington, wishes me to ask you what you are willing to allow him as compensation for his services here as clerk in this agency. Please answer.

Tell Mr. Terrell we need the new book he promised us very much. Will there be any hospitals established at Madison and Jeffersonville?

Mr. Ham is here, and I think will give excellent satisfaction. With him we can give a Quaker finish to all our good works.

To-day, an old soldier from Fayette county, Indiana, came in to get us to assist him in drawing his pay. He was absolutely out of clothes. We gave him a shirt and pair of drawers.

Ohio has sent an agent here. He has rented a room from us in the second story. Illinois will follow suit. We have another story to let yet.

Very respectfully, &c.,

C. J. WOODS.

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 20, 1862.

Mr. HANNAMAN:

SIR:—I take pleasure in acknowledging your favor of the 18th instant. Glad you are in charge of a military agency at our capital. Hope to avail ourselves of your experience and of your help. We received and forwarded your cargo of goods for Gallatin, Tennessee. Through the aid of the Sanitary Commission, the goods started South to-day. You are, perhaps, not aware of the fact that no goods can be sent to the army unless it is at the recommendation and approval of the Sanitary Commission. This Sanitary Commission is unwilling to forward any goods or sanitary stores, unless they are consigned unconditionally to them. They demanded of me an inventory of the goods. Of course I had none. I insisted that they should forward the goods to Gallatin just as you had marked them; that if you had wished them to have any thing to do with the distribution, you would have notified them. I insisted on giving them a written notice of the case, and of our request; that I would keep a copy of it, and send it to you. I regard it as a point of vital moment for our State to know unequivocally whether we can send sanitary stores for ourselves when we please, and to whom we please; or are we of necessity bound to consign every thing of the sort to the Sanitary Commission at Louisville for it to dispose of. You sign yourself "President of Sanitary Commission." Are you a part of the same commission that seeks to monopolize every thing here? If so, why do they refuse to honor your instructions? You will please let me hear from you on these points. The ground this commission takes is substantially that Indiana shall contribute no sanitary stores unless she will consent to trust the commission to deal them out.

We received the first box you sent us, opened it, and are daily supplying destitute Indiana soldiers with shirts, drawers, &c. We find more work here than we can do. We address ourselves to the most distressing cases, and spend all our time in rendering assistance. Will be pleased to co-operate with you in this work of humanity. It is truly a wide field. I trust that we may all be faithful in the discharge of these sacred duties. Let us hear from

you often. Accept my best wishes, and allow me to subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, &c.,

C. J. WOODS,

Military Agent at Louisville.

W. HANNAMAN,

General Military Agent, &c.

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY,

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 23, 1862.

MR. HANNAMAN:

SIR:—Your favor of the 22d instant is at hand. In reply, you have doubtless ere this received my letter of last Saturday. Dr. Bullard has also informed you that (not without trouble) we succeeded in forwarding the hospital stores to Gallatin.

In reference to the one thousand shirts and drawers you have shipped to us, do you mean to instruct us to distribute them to the surgeons of hospitals in lots, or do you wish us to distribute them to the needy soldiers? If we distribute these goods to the surgeons, we can take vouchers and return them to you; If we give them directly to the soldiers, we can not so easily obtain vouchers or receipts.

We are distributing the first lot you sent to us promiscuously to all destitute Indiana soldiers. When we find a poor Indiana boy destitute of clothing, we furnish him with what he seems to need, encourage him to be a man and a good soldier, and ask him no further questions. Are the one thousand shirts, &c., the property of the Government, of the State, or of the Sanitary Commission? Shall the soldiers be made to receipt or pay for them? We wish to discharge our duty promptly, and ask for special instructions.

When the clothing arrives we will hold it until we receive further instructions from you. Do you wish this clothing to be used for Indiana men, or do you wish it distributed among all who need it?

Very respectfully, &c.,

C. J. WOODS.

REPORT
OF
DR. G. O. JOBES,
SPECIAL SANITARY AGENT.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
October, 6, 1862.

Colonel STONE:

Believing my work at Helena was about done for the present, and that I could make myself more useful in that way than any other, I volunteered to come up on the Fanny Bullett and take care of the sick. I still think I was right in doing so. There was much suffering on board, and I think I contributed my full share toward its alleviation.

Accompanying this is a list of sick Indiana soldiers on board. On arriving here, they were ordered on to Keokuck, Iowa, where there is said to be plenty of room, and as I had only volunteered to come this far, and other surgeons could be obtained to go with them the remainder of the way, I concluded to stop here and report to you by letter.

I met with James W. Scott yesterday, and upon consultation we agreed that it would be better for me to remain and assist him in the work to be done here. If this meets your approbation, please inform me of the fact as soon as possible.

I visited the First Cavalry and the Thirty-Fourth Infantry, after communicating with you last, and found them in comparatively good condition, the sick being as well cared for as seemed to be

possible under the circumstances. Both regiments are, however, suffering for want of more surgeons.

I subjoin a memorandum of the wants of some of the regiments, as I learned them from officers and men.

The First Cavalry wants the following:

A supply of Rubber Blankets and Carbines, if possible,
 50 Revolvers,
 40 or 50 Wall tents, or their equivalents,
 1 Set field desks,
 50 to 100 Hospital blankets.

They also want a second assistant surgeon badly, and suggested the name of Dr. John Conyngton, of Mount Vernon, Indiana.

The Thirty-Fourth Regiment wants the following:

2 Four-wheeled ambulances,
 1 Set field desks.

They have repeatedly made requisitions for the ambulances, which have been unheeded. They, too, want an assistant surgeon badly, and suggest the name of Dr. J. B. Harriman, of Alexandria, Madison county, Indiana.

This regiment, you will recollect, was compelled to exchange its rifles for worthless Belgian muskets, of Fremont's purchase—their rifles being turned over to the Thirty-Sixth. They have always felt that this was an act of great injustice, but have waited patiently for its rectification. From what I could see and learn, I am of the opinion that this is now one of our most efficient regiments, and that justice as well as policy would require that they be furnished with as good arms as possible, and that they ought, at least, to have enough good rifles to arm their flanking companies.

The Twenty-Fourth Regiment wants the following:

20 Wall tents,
 18 Sibley tents,
 700 Wool blankets,
 700 Over coats,
 2,000 Pairs socks, (not to be had of the Quarter-Master.)
 160 Springfield rifles in hands of recruits,
 10 Drums,

10 Fifes,

2 Ambulances,

They also want a assistant surgeon badly, but suggest no name. Colonel Spicely desires the following commissions to be made out and forwarded as soon as possible:

For Captain Francis M. Downey, Company E,

For First Lieutenant Thomas I. Reed, Company E,

For Second Lieutenant John M. Lemons, Company E. All to date from July 31st.

The Forty-Third Regiment wants the following:

30 Wall tents,

20 Servants' tents,

1 Hospital tent,

Enfield rifles, or good muskets, to supply all recruits,

800 Jackets,

300 Blankets,

50 Hospital blankets,

200 Rubber blankets,

600 Overcoats,

2 Four-wheeled ambulances,

1 Set field desks.

The offices of surgeon and assistant surgeon are vacant. Dr. Smith makes an excellent medical officer, and would like to have the place of first assistant, but is too modest to want to go higher. Would like to have Dr. A. G. Preston or Dr. H. E. Ellis, of Greencastle, above him, and Dr. O. H. Helmer below him. Dr. Helmer has been acting in the capacity of a surgeon in the regiment for some time, and is said to be amply qualified and very meritorious.

I send some other reports along with the names of those on the Fanny Bullett. I would have written sooner, but my time was so intensely occupied in the care of the sick on the Fanny Bullett, that I could not do so.

I should like to hear from you, and, with your permission, would be glad to report at Indianapolis in a few days.

Yours truly,

G. O. JOBES,

Surgeon, &c.

REPORT
OF
T. A. GOODWIN,
PAY AGENT.

JUNE 12, 1862.

Hon. O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana:

I have the pleasure of transmitting a report of my second visit to the army as Agent of the State, for receiving the money of the soldiers, and transmitting the same to their families.

I reached home from my former trip on Monday, April 21. Having disposed of the trusts committed to me, I started for the army near Pittsburg Landing, on Friday, the 25th. The State furnished transportation through Captain Ekin to Paducah. There I found a Government transport loaded with troops for the army.

I reached the army on Tuesday, 29th, and immediately began to visit Indiana troops, and to gather, though in small quantities, from regiments which had been paid some weeks. Within a few days, paymasters began to arrive, ostensibly to pay the May payment to the soldiers, but really to spend weeks on the steamboats, in preparing the pay-rolls, and waiting for the "fight," so that payment on the May and June payments did not begin, except in one or two regiments, until about the 21st of May, the first being by Major Stevenson to the Eleventh Indiana Regiment.

As the probabilities and promises were for an earlier payment, I did not feel at liberty to leave, though I had *gleaned* some thirty thousand dollars from former payments. Opportunely, Father Kilroy, another State Agent, returned, and expressed the moneys received up to the 10th, yet not in time to prevent serious complainings, if not apprehensions, as to the delay of some letters containing money then on hands three weeks. This is unavoidable, unless the State proposes to run a special agent for each regiment.

After the Paymasters could no longer find a plausible excuse for remaining on the boats at the landing, the incessant movements of the troops, and the utter ignoring of the presence and duties of the Paymaster by the commanding officers of Divisions and Brigades, delayed the payment up till the last days of May.

On the 2d of June, having accumulated some one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, I left for the States, deeming a longer delay unjust to the regiments paid, though others were about to be paid. I have just finished the expressing of the letters brought home, and shall leave in the morning for the army.

Though the officers and the more provident privates will probably have expressed, or otherwise sent home, their money from such regiments as will have been paid, my experience suggests that others, and those whose families are most needy, require a special agent to induce them to do their duty.

I hope to make a shorter, though probably less successful trip, than the one just made.

You instructed me to look after the general interests of the troops. I found but little time for any thing but my special mission; yet, incidentally, I noticed, much to my regret, that some things are sadly out of joint. Too few of the Chaplains are men qualified for their work. Whatever they may have been at home, they have fallen into too many of the ways, if not the vices, of the camp. They are, in short, lazy, if nothing worse. There are honorable exceptions, and a faithful Chaplain proves himself to be a useful man in the army.

The Surgeons are no better. Not one in ten of them attend to their business as they should. They make hasty examinations at "roll call," and deny the poor sick man any further attention till the hour of "call again."

I know of no remedy for either within your power. Neither the Doctor nor the Preacher who retains a place in the army for pay only, is fit for the place.

My expenses for the seven weeks were but fifty dollars and thirty-five cents, a detailed account of which will be hereafter presented. Much of the time in camp the hospitality of the officers and men was cheerfully extended, thus lessening the expense of board in the army.

Respectfully submitted,

T. A. GOODWIN.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

R E P O R T

OF

ANDREW WALLACE.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,

September 20, 1861.

Governor O. P. MORTON :

YOUR EXCELLENCY :—In accordance with your instructions, I have visited the different posts and camps of our army now in the field in Western Virginia, and have to report the following as the result of my investigations:

I find at Grafton (to use the only terms that fully express my meaning) a great many “broad cloth men” under pay of Government, and also many outsiders and idlers, who are, to all appearances, supported under various pretences by our officials. This should be remedied.

At Webster, Va., four miles from Grafton, I found great scarcity of clothing, but plenty of hard bread, *hard* in every sense of the word; some salt, beans, and coffee; no flour, pork or molasses. This is the point from whence most of the supplies are forwarded to Beverly. Our wagons are allowed six days to make the trip from Webster to Beverly and return, a distance of only forty-two miles; and do not generally load heavy enough. I would recommend that the time required for a trip be shortened, more load given them, and the drivers and men with the wagons armed, when unaccompanied by an armed escort, and also that the horses be fed higher.

At Beverly I find great scarcity of supplies, orders from General Reynolds for large quantities of pork and flour remaining unfilled. The Post Commissary informed me he had written and telegraphed frequently for supplies, without avail, as I informed you in my letter of date September 9th. I find here a large quantity of very inferior vinegar, which I think must have been donated to the Government, as I can not imagine any agent would purchase such stuff; also, considerable, mouldy, hard bread, slop-fed bacon with the *rind peeled off, not fit for use*, and about ten barrels salt; very little of any thing else at this post. Our men are paying too high for beef; in fact, I think pork would be much better for army use than beef, especially in these mountains. It imparts so much more warmth to the system. Our men also need, in my opinion, an ample supply of good, fresh, New Orleans molasses, not syrup or reboiled, but fresh and fermenting; also, sourkrout or pickles, as vegetables are very scarce.

Upon my arrival at head-quarters I called upon General Reynolds, and handed him your several letters, addressed to himself and the Colonels under his command. His remark upon perusing them was, "Well done, Governor Morton!" He informed me that if you could give him four thousand more Indiana troops he could drive the enemy out of those mountains. I immediately telegraphed you his wish. Your answer was received with regret, as had it been in your power at that time to have furnished the reinforcements, General Reynolds was of the opinion that he could have entrapped and captured the entire rebel force.

Under escort of Major Foster, Thirteenth Indiana, I visited the camps of our forces, posted as follows: Thirteenth Indiana, Cheat Mountain; Fourteenth Indiana, Cheat Mountain Summit, fourteen miles above Pass, with the Twenty-Fourth Ohio, Colonel Ammon, and Twenty-Fifth Ohio, Colonel Jones; Fifteenth and Seventeenth Indiana, with Third, Sixth and Tenth Ohio, at Elkwater. These regiments comprise General Reynolds' command.

I found the clothes of the Thirteenth old, Seventeenth, now good as could be expected, apparently being of much better material and workmanship than those of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth, which regiments are much in need of new suits, many being in rags. The clothing of these regiments was a disgrace to our State.

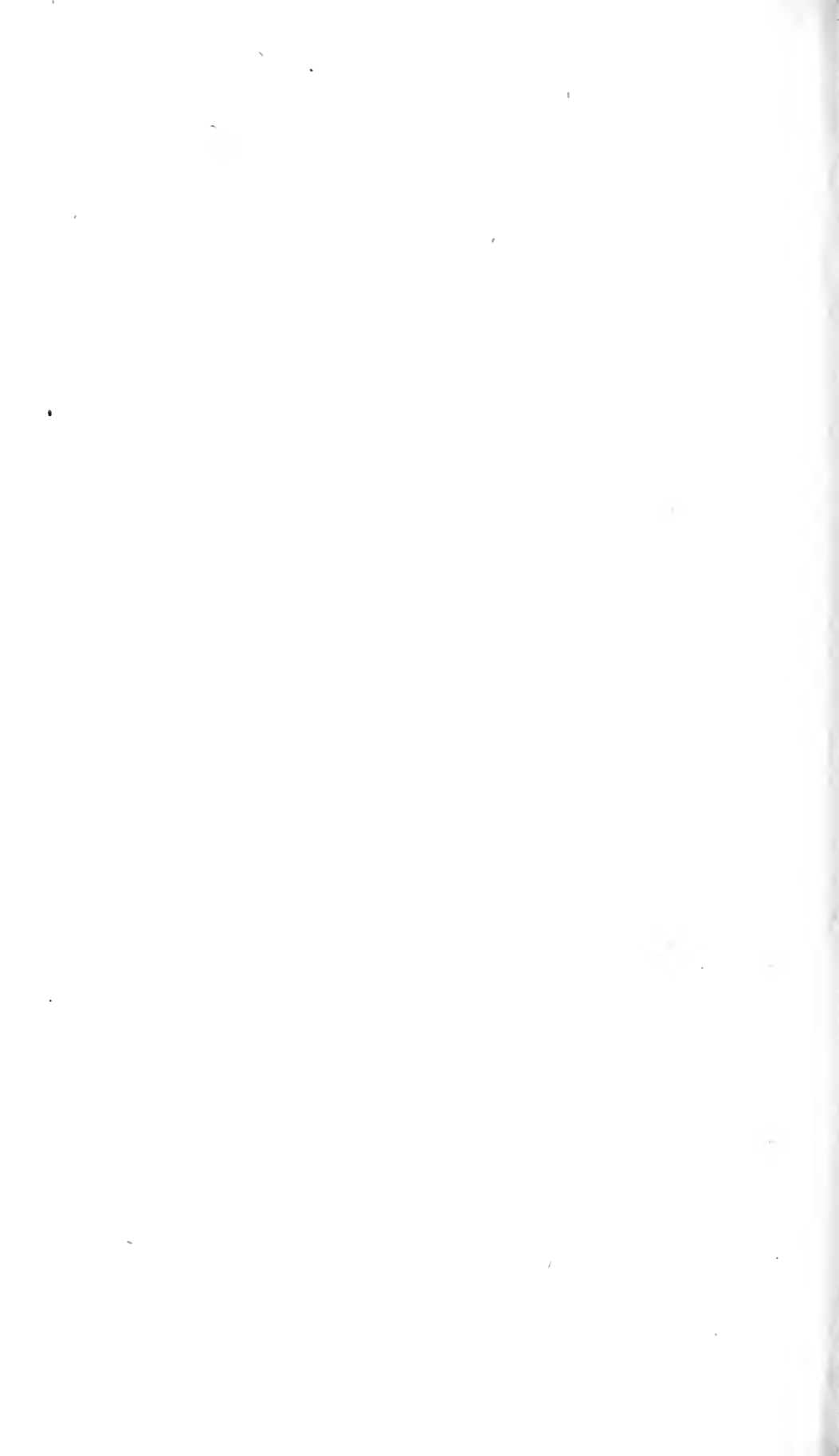
I would recommend that Quarter-Masters be allowed to supply soldiers with clothing and shoes whenever needed, without refer-

ence to "Army Regulations," as I have seen men go to picket duty and remain out all night *barefooted*, and in rags, merely because the regulations gave but so many pairs of shoes and suits of clothing per year. I would also suggest that extra rations be issued to those occupying posts on the mountains, as man in that climate needs more food to preserve him in full bodily vigor than is allowed him by the present regulations. I find our surgeons entirely out of medical stores, and unable to procure supplies. They should be supplied immediately.

I would strongly recommend the appointment of some thorough, practical business man to inspect monthly, or oftener, the stores and accounts at the various posts, believing the Government would save money by such appointments.

In conclusion, I would return my acknowledgments to General Reynolds and the officers in command of our forces, for the numberless attentions shown me, and the ready and efficient aid rendered in my investigations. Better men or braver officers are not to be found in any army, and with the cool, resolute and skillful Reynolds at their head, I feel assured that our brave little army in Western Virginia will continue to add to our triumphs over "armed treason," and enhance the glorious reputation our State has acquired under your administration.

With profound respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,
 ANDREW WALLACE.



PHILADELPHIA AGENCY.

REPORT

OF

ROBERT R. CORSON, AGENT.

OFFICE MILITARY STATE AGENT,
PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1862.

Your Excellency, Governor MORTON, *Indianapolis*:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your commission appointing me Military State Agent for your State. I inclose a list of sick and wounded soldiers from your regiments in the hospital in this city to July 31st inclusive. Those marked "not found," I did not see when calling at the hospital, they being generally convalescent or out about the city.

I remain, your obedient servant,
ROBERT R. CORSON.

OFFICE MILITARY STATE AGENT,
PHILADELPHIA, August 12, 1862.

Governor MORTON, *Indianapolis*:

DEAR SIR:—I send you to-day a list of arrivals per "S. R.
2 D. J.—79

Spaulding." The "Elm City" and "St. Marks," are now coming up the river. Will send their published lists to-morrow.

Yours truly,

ROBERT R. CORSON,

Per S. H. RETTER.

OFFICE MILITARY STATE AGENT,

PHILADELPHIA, September 4, 1862.

Governor MORTON:

Your Excellency will please find inclosed a full list of Indiana soldiers in our hospitals.

I have visited nearly all of them, and am glad to report their condition, in most cases, improving. Their wants are few, owing to the excellent regulations of most of our hospitals and the kindness of those in charge. The great desire is to have a short furlough, to enable them to visit their native State.

We are expecting fresh arrivals daily from the battle field. I will report their names to your Excellency upon their arrival, and their condition as soon after as possible.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

ROBERT R. CORSON.

OFFICE MILITARY STATE AGENT,

PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1862.

Governor MORTON:

SIR:—Your Excellency will please find inclosed a *partial* list of Indiana soldiers now in the hospitals in this city. We have so many here at present, I thought best to send your Excellency this list of those visited, and the balance I will send in a few days, as I visit the hospitals.

My desire is to visit each man and provide for his wants; I still have three large hospitals to visit, when the list will be completed. Many of these men were wounded in the late battles in Maryland.

A list of the graves of a few Indiana soldiers on the battle field I sent you a few days since.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

ROBERT R. CORSON.

OFFICE MILITARY STATE AGENT,
PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1862.

To his Excellency, Governor MORTON:

I inclose your Excellency a list of Indiana soldiers now in the "German" and "West Philadelphia" hospitals, with their condition, &c. I will inclose a list of those at Chester and Germantown in a few days, which, with the list sent you a few days ago, will include all the Indiana soldiers now in all the hospitals in and around this city, (some twenty in number.)

The men are in good spirits, and in most cases improving fast.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

ROBERT R. CORSON.

OFFICE MILITARY STATE AGENT,
PHILADELPHIA, November 3, 1862.

To His Excellency, Governor MORTON:

The inclosed list of soldiers from Indiana, now in the "Summit House," "Chester," and "Germantown" hospitals, with the lists sent your Excellency a few days since, include *all* the soldiers from Indiana in the army hospitals in and around this city, with their condition, &c.

I find their wants are few, but in some cases, when the men have procured no pay for several months, they are out of pocket money, and in want of postage stamps, writing paper, tobacco, &c., and do not wish to receive it from the Aid Society, but prefer to wait for pay day.

I have been authorized by his Excellency Governor Solomon, of Wisconsin, in cases of this kind, to give *small* sums of one or two dollars, which I do as a *present* from their Governor. This sum I requested to be limited to fifty dollars per month, which amount was not used the first three months.

I have had but few calls of this kind from Indiana soldiers, and have advanced very little in this way, having no authority to do so.

Should your Excellency think well of it, and direct me so to do, I will be very careful that the money will go to worthy cases only.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

ROBERT R. CORSON,

Military State Agent.

OFFICE MILITARY STATE AGENT,

PHILADELPHIA, November 22, 1862.

To His Excellency, Governor MORTON:

I inclose you a list of Indiana soldiers visited in the hospitals within the last few days. The list includes seven hospitals. I will report the others as I visit them.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

ROBERT R. CORSON.

OFFICE MILITARY STATE AGENT,

PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1862.

To His Excellency, Governor MORTON, of *Indiana*.

I inclose you a list of Indiana soldiers visited in some of the hospitals since my last report. Many have returned to their regiments, and many are to go as soon as paid. The soldiers are

much in want of money, some of them having received no pay for *ten* months. If some arrangement could be made to give them a small amount I think it would do much good. In some instances, I advanced small amounts to the Indiana soldiers. I am authorized by the Governors of some of the States for which I am acting as Military Agent, to go to "an expense of not more than fifty dollars per month," and I would like very much to have your Excellency's views in regard to expenses for the State of Indiana.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

ROBERT R. CORSON.

OFFICE MILITARY STATE AGENT,

PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1862.

WM. HANNAMAN,

General Military Agent, Indianapolis, Indiana:

DEAR SIR:—I inclose you a list of Indiana soldiers visited in our hospitals, with list of those who have arrived within the last few days from Washington and the field. I also inclose list of all the deaths that have been reported of Indiana soldiers in our hospitals.

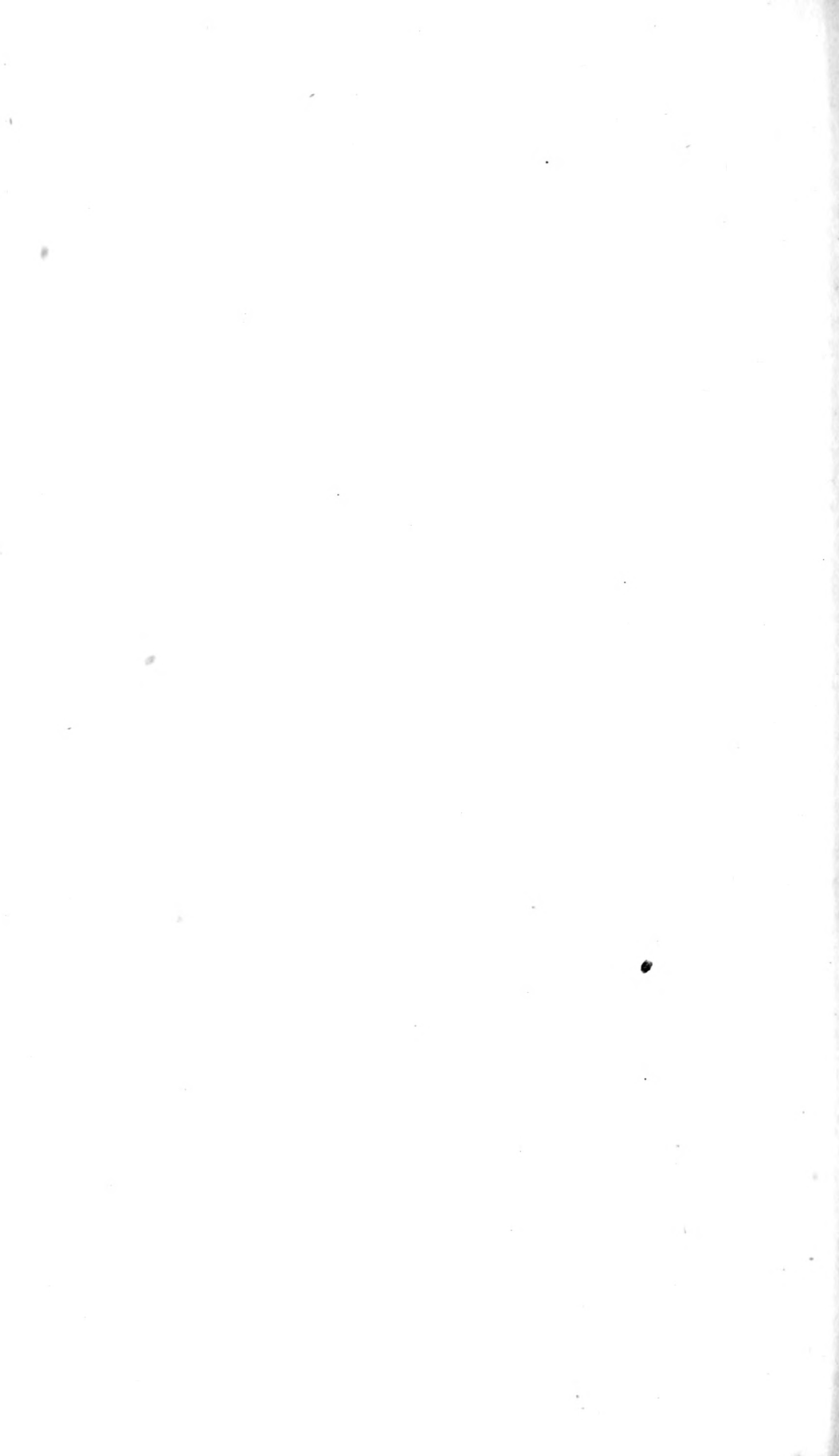
I wrote his Excellency, the Governor, for permission to give the soldiers small sums of money, when I found them very much in want, and am pleased to find he approves of it. I had been doing it in cases when I *knew* they were very much in want, but in only a few cases did I give *money*. Where I found a man very much in want of shirts, shoes, &c., I sent out and got the article. Tobacco, stationery, stamps, car tickets, &c., I would give them when they were in want, and in some cases a dollar or two. This account I will send you after the first of January, and after that the first of every month.

Our hospitals are now very well regulated, and if the paymaster had funds to pay the men their back pay, their wants would be few.

With a wish that you may have a merry Christmas and a happy new year,

I remain, yours very truly,

ROBERT R. CORSON.



APPOINTMENT AND REPORT
OF
A. F. SCOTT,
SPECIAL AGENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 23, 1861.

Hon. O. P. MORTON:

DEAR SIR:—Happening to see your circular in regard to the appointment of agents to collect funds of soldiers in the field, &c., for the purpose and use of their families, &c., I concluded to say to you that if my services are needed as one of such agents, they are hereby tendered to you. If I have the selection of places I would like to visit the regiments in the neighborhood of Washington. I called in person to see you to-day, but you being absent, I concluded to drop you this line. I am going to-day and will be back Monday.

Yours, truly,

A. F. SCOTT.

RICHMOND, Jan. 11, 1862.

To His Excellency, Governor O. P. MORTON:

SIR:—Owing to the fact that I could not obtain all the statistics I desired, in regard to the health of the Nineteenth Regiment, while

on my visit to said regiment, I have deferred reporting until the present. As much has been reported and published in reference to the health of this regiment, I have endeavored to arrive at the facts in relation thereto. On the 21st of December, 1861, there were forty-one sick in quarters, twelve in camp hospital, and thirty-five in general hospital, (at the Patent Office,) making a total of one hundred and eight. Those sick in quarters are those excused from duty, being only slightly indisposed. Altogether, four hundred cases have been sent to the hospital; forty have been discharged on certificate of disability; thirty-eight have died, with disease, in the general hospital; one killed, three wounded, three taken prisoners, and one drowned while bathing. There have been four dislocations, three fractures, and six shot by accident, which constitute the casualties to this regiment, and as this is a much larger per cent. of sickness and fatality than has befallen any of our regiments on the Potomac, (but still much less than has been reported by letters and newspapers,) I was particular to inquire the causes of it, both from the officers and a large number of the sick men themselves, and according to the information received of them, it proceeded from the following causes: the most of the men were recruited from the rural districts in the month of July; their clothes changed from a light, loose undress, to warm, woolen clothes; were mostly shipped in box cars, suffered for want of pure air and refreshment all the way to Washington; forty were sick on their arrival from this cause. The regiment was encamped on "Kalorama Heights," an old tobacco patch, recently plowed by order of a Government engineer, and which, at the time of the arrival of the regiment, was said to little better than a mud hole. They were supplied with the "wedge tent," with six men to each, which made the tents *wedged* inside, in fact, and outside in shape. Many of the men contracted their diseases at this unhealthy place, where they were exposed to the heavy fogs rising from the Potomac, particularly those on guard at night. It is a well known fact that those poisonous malaria, while comparatively innocent during the day, are terribly fatal at night. The water at the camp was surface water, warm, flat, and unpalatable. After remaining at this camp several weeks, they were moved across the Potomac, to a location equally unhealthy; compelled to work in ditches during the day, and stand on picket at night for some two weeks, and without tents, and many without blankets, and the whole regiment slept on their arms seven nights in an old field, during most of

which time it was raining. During the stay of the regiment at these two camps, three hundred were sent to the hospital. They were then sent to "Fort Craig," their present location, which I should think was a healthy one, as they are back from the river, on high, rolling ground, and have good water. Since their location at this place the health has been improving. The general average among raw recruits is about ten per cent., and if the health of the regiment continues to improve, it will soon be below that standard. During all the sickness the surgeons, Drs. Wood and Kendrick, were, as I am informed, most assiduous, and did all they could to alleviate the suffering of those under their charge. Dr. Kendrick has since resigned on account of ill health, and his successor, Dr. Prunk, I am sorry to say, does not fill the place of Dr. Kendrick in the estimation of many of the officers and men. They seem bold to say they were dissatisfied with the appointment; they seem to have no confidence in him, and the wonder seemed to be how he ever found the way to the regiment. My own opinion is, that even admitting that he is what is termed a good physician of the Eclectic School, (to which I am informed he belongs,) for that reason alone I think it a bad selection, as the Surgeon belongs to the "Old School," consequently they could not agree as to the treatment of a case. I think both the Surgeon and Assistant should belong to the same school, be it what it may, and for that reason I think justice to this regiment requires a change, and a good assistant of the same school appointed.

This regiment had been paid about six weeks before I reached it, and, being convenient to the city, had sent to their homes, by express, all the money they desired, which was a large share of their earnings. I distributed allotment rolls to the officers, and explained the object to them. The regiment is in comfortable quarters now, consisting generally of a space the size (or a little larger) of the tent, dug about two feet deep, and built up about two feet higher, with pine and chesnut poles, the loose dirt banked up around the outside, then the tent is placed on top, and each have a stove or fire place. The regiment is armed with the Springfield rifled musket. They have good, comfortable clothing. The three or four different times I saw them on parade, their clothes were in good condition; their boots nicely blacked, and all wearing white gloves. The only thing I could find that the officers and men wanted badly was a fair change to fight. The band belonging to the regiment is said to be one of the very best on the Potomac. The rations

furnished are excellent. The bread is furnished daily fresh from the Government Bakery, and is not, "according to my taste," excelled any where. They have also, daily, good fresh beef.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. F. SCOTT,
Agent Indiana Troops on the Potomac.

FREDERICK CITY, MD.,
December 11, 1861.

To his Excellency, O. P. MORTON,
Governor of the State of Indiana:

SIR:—In pursuance of your instructions I visited, yesterday and the day before, the Twenty-Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers. They are at present located about four miles southeast of this city, where they will remain for a few days only. They are erecting new quarters about a mile from their present location. They are building log cabins, (seven in number to each company,) in size about sixteen by twenty-four feet, and intended to accommodate fourteen each. They will all be completed in a few days. They are covered with clapboards, made by the men, "chinked and daubed" nicely, door and window in each, also a board floor and large fire place with back wall of slate stone, (a quarry of which is in sight.) The encampment is regularly laid off into streets of uniform width, and is to be styled "Hoosier City." Two streams fed by springs converge just below the "City." The one on the north side they design to use for their stock, the other, on the south side, for drinking and culinary purposes. It is a suitable location, being shielded on the north and west by high hills and timber. The regiment was very much in need of pantaloons and shoes. The quarter-master of the regiment promised to meet me to-day, but did not come. I, however, visited Captain Bingham, United States Quarter-Master in this city, examined the requisitions of the quarter-master of the regiment, and found they had been on file about four weeks. I represented to him that the regiment needed these articles very much, and particularly should cold weather set in, which we might reasonably expect any day, and he assured me most posi-

tively that they should be furnished in a few days, which I hope will prove to be the fact.

This regiment was paid about the first instant, being their first payment; and previous to my visit, and while I was there, they sent home by express about \$14,500. A large number of them living remote from any branch bank, and having made arrangements by companies to send by express in packages, to some friend to distribute, and at a small cost, say about twenty-five cents on the average of each man. I advised them to carry out their original arrangement, supposing that the object of the State authorities would be as fully carried out in that way, and perhaps at less expense, than if I had brought home the money and deposited it in bank, as the holder of a check, living only a few miles from a bank, would be put to some trouble and expense to collect the same. In fact they generally preferred to send their money in that way. Allotment rolls were left with the regiment. I urged upon the men the propriety of sending home as much of their earnings as possible, to which they seemed readily to assent.

This regiment has about twenty in general hospitals at Washington, Baltimore, and Frederick, most of whom are cases of general debility, following the attack of measles, which disease has scourged the regiment since it came into service. There are about twenty-five or thirty sick in the regiment, variously afflicted with camp fever, dysentery, and catarrh, although none regarded dangerous. There are, also, others unfit for duty, being those slightly afflicted and convalescent. The health of the regiment now bids fair to improve, as they will soon be in comfortable quarters. They have also a large and comfortable cabin nearly completed, which is intended for a camp hospital.

The following is a list of deaths that have occurred in this regiment since its organization :

John Palmer, Company A, typhoid fever, November 12.

Charles Robinson, Company A, typhoid fever, November 20.

James Allen, Company A, killed on railroad, September 16.

Stephen Borden, Company B, measles, November 12.

B. F. Chesnut, Company B, measles, November 27.

John S. Forhler, Company B, typhoid fever, November 27.

Geo. E. Davis, Company B, measles, December 7.

Wm. Cline, Company C, typhoid fever, November 18.

Adam Williams, Company D, measles, December 8.

John F. Williams, Company E, measles, November 9.
 Henry Sipes, Company F, measles, November 23.
 Wm. Brown, Company F, measles, November 28.
 Jno. Robinson, Company G, typhoid fever, October 31.
 Samuel Fleemer, Company G, measles, December 1.
 Henry McCaslin, Company H, shot by accident, October 28.
 Richard Sudith, Company K, measles, November 18.

Whole number men enlisted.....	1,013
Deaths.....	16
Men fit for duty.....	812
Commissioned officers.....	29
Discharged, number of sick, including those excused from duty.....	156
	— 1,013

This regiment not having been long in its present location, and the boys generally having some money, there are a great many persons desirous to secure it by offering all kinds of inducements, such as half-baked pies, candies, cider, cakes, apples, &c., an over gorge of which, I have no doubt, rendered the list of those unfit for duty much larger than it otherwise would have been. Colonel Colgrove coming to the same conclusion, ordered them all off, and told them very emphatically that if any of them were found near his lines he would visit them with severe punishment. One of them, in particular, was very desirous to sell some jewelry, &c., and as an excuse, said he was out of business, and wanted to make a living, &c. The Colonel looked him in the eye about half a minute, and then said to him: "My friend, my advice to you is to join the army, shoulder your musket and fight for your country. The Government will feed and clothe you, and pay you beside. If you do not take this advice you can't stay near the camp, as the boys have no use for such traps."

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. F. SCOTT,
Agent Indiana Troops.

FREDERICK CITY, MD.,
December 13, 1861.

To His Excellency, O. P. MORTON,
Governor of the State of Indiana:

SIR:—After visiting the Twenty-Seventh Regiment, I went to the camp of the Sixteenth, which is located about two miles from the former, and about four miles south of east from here, on the turnpike road to Baltimore, and in the southern skirts of a very beautiful grove of young oaks, and is convenient to pretty good water and plenty of wood. The location is a beautiful one, and I should think healthy. They are building cabins, and will be in them in a very few days, and will then be in good comfortable quarters. They were much in need of clothing (except overcoats), which, however, was procured while I was there. They have plenty to eat and to spare. There came to Frederick to-day from the State authorities sixteen large boxes of under-clothing, socks, comforts, &c., which will be taken to camp to-morrow. They will, in a very few days, be in as good and comfortable condition as any regiment on the Potomac.

The health of this regiment is most excellent, there being now *only* eight in number sick, none of whom are serious. Only eight deaths have occurred in the regiment since its organization, six from natural causes, and two from accidental shooting. I doubt whether a single regiment in the whole service of the United States can show as healthy a record; indeed, it would almost seem strange that this number of men could live any where in Indiana, (except, perhaps, in old Wayne,) and experience so little sickness.

Four companies of this regiment have the old altered muskets, which, perhaps, are good enough for a close engagement, but they do not look as if they could do much, if any, execution at over two hundred yards, or against an enemy with rifled guns. The men would be glad to have them exchanged for some better arms.

This regiment received its last payment some six months ago, and being very convenient to an express office, the men have sent home nearly all the money they intended, (except some sent by private letters,) I urged upon the officers the propriety of inducing their men to send as large a portion of their pay home to their families as they could. I apprised the officers and men of the deep interest manifested in their behalf, success, and comfort by the people generally, and the State authorities in particular. Allot-

ment rolls were left with the regiment, but as they have only about five months to serve under their present enlistment, they thought it unnecessary to enter into the arrangement.

There is a daily mail arrangement in this camp. News boys sell the Washington and Baltimore morning papers about noon of each day, by which means they are as well informed as any one else, and much better than many would be if at home. A large number of men manifested a strong desire to re-enlist when their present term of service expires, if it should be found necessary.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. F. SCOTT,
Agent Indiana Troops on the Potomac.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
December 18, 1861.

To His Excellency, O. P. MORTON,
Governor of the State of Indiana:

SIR:—I spent a part of yesterday and the day before at the camp of the Third Indiana Cavalry, Colonel Scott Carter, at Budd's Ferry, in going to which the boat I was on had to run past two rebel batteries; the other boat of the same line was fired into the day before thirty-three times, only one shot taking effect; that was a six-pound shell, which entered the cabin of the boat, but failed to explode. It seemed like getting pretty close to the enemy when you could see their camps and batteries. They, however, did not fire on our boat.

The health of this regiment is pretty fair, considering their service as scouts, and not getting their overcoats until late. During the month of November there were one hundred and thirty-nine cases, treated, ten of which were typhoid fever, fifteen ague, the balance diarrhea, flux, colds, &c., of which number one died, two remained in hospital at the end of the month, and the balance returned to duty. In the month of December, to the 15th, about an average of last month, but more in proportion of typhoid fever.

At present there are thirteen in hospital, and seven in quarters sick. Their hospital is not as good as it should be in cold weather, being wall tents, with fire-places in them. They need, at least, one more hospital tent.

The strength of the regiment is five hundred and seventeen, and very much scattered, three companies being seventy miles off, and one about fifteen miles, leaving but two in camp. They seem to have all the scouting and picketing to do for some miles up and down the river, being out at least twenty-four out of every forty-eight hours. They have been without overcoats (except twenty-eight) until the 5th instant. At present those in camp are well, have good quarters, and an abundance of food. They are well located, but do not keep their camps as well policed as some others, owing, no doubt, to their being compelled to keep their horses in and about their camp.

General Hospital at Baltimore, having been taken sick during the expedition to Accomac and Northampton counties.

About ninety per cent. of this regiment are young and unmarried men, and generally the sons of good farmers, accustomed to good living at home; and being located within a quarter of a mile of the street railroad leading to the city, where the temptations and facilities for spending money are great, and in consequence they have not sent home a very large portion of their earnings. The married men have, perhaps, sent home nearly as much as some others referred to in other reports. It may not be out of place to say here that I believe the officers and privates are less addicted to the use of alcoholic stimulants than is usually found among a similar number of men under the same circumstances beyond the restraints of home and friends. As I have not referred to this matter in former reports, I will now say the same statement will apply to our other regiments on the Potomac.

The flanking companies are provided with Enfield rifles; the others have the Belgian and altered Harper's Ferry muskets, and of different patterns, some of which are almost worthless. Company K has purchased, at their own expense, and are now armed with the Merrill breech-loading rifle, manufactured in this city, with saber bayonet attached, complete, at forty-five dollars each, with improved cartridge box. For rapidity of firing, ease of loading and handling, and for all that pertains to a good and effective weapon, it is considered, by competent judges, to be superior to

any other now in service. It is effective at eight hundred yards, and can be fired three times to once of any other gun.

This regiment is very well supplied with clothing, with two blankets each, one of which is a very inferior article, and when we take into consideration that two blankets are to furnish bed clothing beneath and over the soldiers, it will require no other proof of the inadequacy of two *thin* blankets for comfort than the experiment by any person in a cold winter night. This is my experience, and with not much winter, and I would suggest (if it can be done) that each of our soldiers be furnished with another good blanket. Humanity and economy of health should suggest attention to this.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. F. SCOTT,

Agent Indiana Troops on the Potomac.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,

December 19, 1861.

To His Excellency, O. P. MORTON,

Governor of the State of Indiana:

SIR:—The Twenty-First Indiana, Colonel McMillan, is located at Fort Murray, on Murray's Hill, just beyond the eastern limit of the city. It is supposed to be one of the best positions to command the city and Chesapeake bay. The fort is nearly completed, and with the guns already mounted and well manned, it looks as if it could be defended against almost any force from the bay or city, or that they could defend the city against a large force from the bay. This regiment will, in a very short time, be in comfortable quarters. The quarters consist of two large buildings, outside the fort, built in the shape of an "L," about one thousand feet long, in the aggregate, by thirty feet wide, divided into rooms of about thirty feet square, and intended to accommodate twenty-four men each, with bunks, and room to cook. The two buildings accommodate eight companies and the Quarter-Master; the other two companies are to occupy a building inside the fort for the officers, &c. The most of the officers now board with the sutler. The health of the regiment is very good. Fifty-seven have been dis-

charged on account of physical disability; sick in quarters and hospitals, seventy; number of men on du'y, eight hundred and sixty-nine. None of the sick are dangerous, the majority being excused from duty on account of influenza, which has prevailed to a great extent. The following is a list of the deaths:

James W. Dryke, August 31,
 Thomas W. Bonham, August 31,
 James Trasel, September 4,
 George Zinn, do 17,
 Jos. G. Smith, October 14.
 David Todd, do 24,
 Eli Pitman, November 9,
 John Clark, do 22,
 James Craig, do 17,
 James C. Comstock, November 27,
 Howard R. Hays, (sergeant,) December 13.

James Craig and Comstock, of Company E, died at Fort McHenry, that company being on detached service at the fort nearly four months, and Sergeant Hays died in the * * * *

This regiment was organized August 1st, since which time six deaths have occurred, and four have been discharged from service. They have been paid but once, (about four weeks since,) out of which they have sent home from \$6,000 to \$7,000 from each company, say at least \$30,000. Furnishing their own horses, the pay of privates is about \$25 each per month. Allotment rolls were left with the officers, and their object explained. The men being so much scattered, I did not get to see many of them. They need Navy Revolvers very much. They say they were "promised them long ago, but have not got them, though they have waited patiently." I apprised the officers and men of the interest the State authorities in particular, and the people generally, manifested in their welfare and success, and when I left they sent their respects to your Excellency, saying, they would still look for those revolvers.

Much has been said about "red tape." Having occasion to attend to a little business (which, in an ordinary way, at most, would not have required fifteen minutes for the surgeon of this regiment in this city,) I saw some of it, and spent about a day in measuring off five and a quarter miles of it, (having been regularly schooled in "Scott's Tactics," it was measured by the regular thirty-three-inch step, and is supposed to be accurate;) it was of irregular width, and a great deal redder in some places than in others; it had no

beginning or ending, and I finished where I began; none of them seemed to know their own duties, or that of any other office.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. F. SCOTT,
Agent Indiana Troops on the Potomac.

REPORT
OF
D. B. CRAWFORD.

RICHMOND, INDIANA,
November 29, 1861.

Adjutant General NOBLE :

SIR:—I delivered to Colonel Stone the allotment rolls you sent by me, and the Colonel sent them out. I spent several days with the Eighth, Colonel Benton, Eighteenth and Twenty-Second. Heard one of the Chaplains, Rev. Mr. Ames, read the notice; the men received it with interest, and I think, if properly managed, will be of much benefit to our soldiers' families.

I found Colonel Stone the right man in the right place. I visited with him many sick men of Indiana, who needed attention, and they received it from his hand. A friend to visit some times a poor sick soldier, does more good than medicine. Our men have good attention and care in St. Louis, but out at Syracuse, and along the line of the Pacific Railroad, they do not fare so well. The accommodation is temporary.

I take the liberty of addressing you this hasty scrawl, to thank you for the aid you gave me in getting out to see after the interest of Wayne county.

If a man is needed East or South to act as Colonel Stone, all the aid I can give you in his selection will be done with pleasure, as I am desirous of doing what I can to put down this unrighteous and wicked rebellion.

Yours with respect,

D. B. CRAWFORD.

REPORT
OF
REV. J. M. MATHES.

BEDFORD, INDIANA,
November 28, 1861.

General LAZ. NOBLE :

MY DEAR FRIEND:—Yours of the 25th instant received and contents noted. I regret to say, that my letter to General Vajen of the 4th instant has received no attention, or at least, I have heard nothing from him.

I have just returned from Missouri, from a pretty extensive trip among our brave volunteers in that rebellious State. I left Bedford on the 15th instant, after I had despaired of receiving any attention from General V. If authorized, I could have taken the clothing intended for them in this vicinity, and distributed it among them, and I assure you it would have been very acceptable to them, as I found many of them actually suffering for these very articles. But having no authority to do so, I only took a few private donations.

Governor Morton surely does not know the condition of our troops in Missouri, or he would have them cared for, and made as comfortable as the circumstances will admit. A winter campaign is a dreadful thing in this latitude, but tenfold more so when many of the men have nothing to protect them from the cold prairie winds and snows but their warmest summer uniforms, received in August at Camp Morton, with only the addition of an overcoat. This is precisely the condition of the Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers. I tell you, General Noble, they are positively suffering.

Some of the regiments have the large Fremont tent, with the cast iron or sheet iron fixtures for warming them, but the Indiana

Eighteenth and Twenty-Second, and many others, have nothing but the little summer tents that they took with them from Indiana last August. In these the boys can not be comfortable this winter. Indeed, unless they are better provided for immediately, there must be great suffering among them.

I found them temporarily encamped at Sedalia, Otterville, Syracuse, and Tipton, on the line of the Pacific Railroad, and also at Rolla, at the terminus of the Southwest Branch Railroad. They all seem to have a vague impression that they are to move soon to St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cairo, or some where else, but they generally know nothing certain.

The Indiana troops in Missouri have suffered perhaps more than any others from measles, typhoid fever, camp dysentery, &c. Hundreds are yet in the hospitals, and many have died.

The sick in the hospitals at St. Louis and Jefferson City, seem to have very comfortable quarters, and to receive proper attention. But the poor fellows further out are in a bad condition. Large numbers, on some occasions, being crowded together in small rooms, with very little attention to their food, medicine, or cleanliness.

On one occasion, on the march to Springfield, some twenty or more became sick, and had to be left at Hamonsville; among them was one of my own sons, and I learn that they received no attention for seven days, and during all that time had not a single ration of any kind issued to them! For those seven days they lived on apples that they got from a neighboring orchard and roasted. On the eighth day they had a little soup.

Now, General, somebody is terribly to blame about these things. What can be done in this matter? I fear I am boring you, but you must excuse me. I have a good deal of feeling on the subject. Why is it that the Eighteenth Regiment has received no winter clothing, except their overcoats? And why is it that that regiment has received no pay for near three months? They could supply themselves with clothing if they had their pay. There is great neglect some where.

Some thing ought to be done immediately for them. It is a burning shame to the great State of Indiana that any of her brave sons in the field should be suffering in the cold, and exposed to all the hardships of a winter campaign, half clothed, and almost without tents. If the Government is unable or unwilling to supply them, let some way be pointed out that the people of the State may do it.

A considerable amount of clothing, blankets, and other necessities are on hand here, intended for them, and Judge William Duncan is ready and willing to go immediately and distribute it among them, if he had the authority to do so, and a pass furnished him for self and goods, and I presume he would be willing to pay his own expenses home. But it would tax his liberality too much to bear the whole expense himself. It cost me between fifty and one hundred dollars to make the tour.

I can not address General Vajen again on the subject, as he has treated my earnest appeal to him of the fourth with contempt. If you think proper to lay the whole thing before Governor Morton and General Vajen, and can get a pass for William Duncan and the goods, we shall feel under lasting obligations to you.

Very respectfully,

J. M. MATHES.

REPORTS

OF

W. J. COLLAM.

JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA,
June 17, 1862.

To His Excellency, O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana:

DEAR SIR:—I had the honor to receive from your Excellency the appointment of Special Medical Agent, dated May 8, 1862, to proceed at once to Lexington, Kentucky, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the sick and disabled soldiers in the hospitals in that city; and I was further requested to have all Indiana men in the hospital in Lexington transferred to our own hospitals as rapidly as the state of their health would allow—thence to be furloughed to their homes. In obedience to said instruction, I proceeded as soon as I could leave home to discharge the duties assigned me, and beg leave to report the result of my action in the matter.

I found, on presenting my credentials at Lexington, that the care and attention manifested by your Excellency in regard to the Indiana sick soldiers was duly appreciated, not only by the officials in charge, but by the soldiers themselves, and your praise for such care was in the mouths of all, and every facility was furnished me in the discharge of my duty.

I went to work immediately and examined each man, without regard to his locality, and I trust impartially adjudged his case without knowing where his home was, so that it was in Indiana. It gives me great pleasure to state that I found none unable to travel, they being chiefly convalescents.

The hospitals in Lexington are the best arranged of any that I have ever seen, and the comforts of the soldier are well provided for. Drs. Letcher, Hall, Piler, and Brigade Surgeon Chambers, with his aid, Dr. Emerson, are kind and attentive, and, aided as they are by the good Union ladies of Lexington, (and they are many,) I have no fear that our soldiers will suffer as they come in from the different regiments sick and requiring aid.

I herewith transmit to you the various telegraphic dispatches which I received from Surgeon Chambers as he furloughed and sent off our sick. I had previously furnished him with blank furloughs and passes for railroad transportation, which had been furnished by Adjutant General Noble. I took the receipt of Surgeon Chambers, which I hereby transmit, for twenty-five blank passes, which could be filled up for one or fifty sick soldiers as they were furloughed. Fifty blank passes were furnished me; the balance I hold, to be returned at the proper time, or be accounted for by me.

It will be seen by reference to the dispatches, that one hundred and thirty-four (134) invalid soldiers are now at their homes recruiting, and will, I trust, soon be able to join their regiments for duty. Some, however, will have to be discharged, as they, in my opinion, will never be fit for service.

I trust that I have discharged my duty satisfactorily to your Excellency, as well as to the soldiers. No doubt there may be some dissatisfied, but the public service required a careful analysis of those who were properly entitled to a furlough, and a proper discrimination made, which must, of course, leave some dissatisfied; and if I have erred in my discrimination, it has not been from design, but in the conscientious discharge of my duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. F. COLLAM, M. D.

TELEGRAMS.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,
May 23, 1862.

Dr. W. F. COLLAM:

I send fifty-nine (59) soldiers by trains to-day—they must report to Major Flint.

W. W. CHAMBERS,
Brigade Surgeon, &c.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,
May 24, 1862.

Dr. W. F. COLLAM:

I send you five (5) soldiers by the train to-day—they must report to Major Flint.

WM. CHAMBERS.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,
May 26, 1862.

Dr. W. F. COLLAM:

Forty (40) soldiers on train this P.M.

W. M. CHAMBERS,
Brigade Surgeon, &c.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,
May 27, 1862.

Dr. W. F. COLLAM:

Twelve (12) soldiers on train this P.M.

W. M. CHAMBERS.
Brigade Surgeon, &c.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,
May 28, 1862.

Dr. W. F. COLLAM:

Ten (10) soldiers on the train this afternoon.

W. M. CHAMBERS,
Brigade Surgeon, &c.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,
May 27, 1862.

Dr. W. F. COLLAM:

Eight (8) on the train this P.M.

W. M. CHAMBERS,
Brigade Surgeon, &c.

RECEIPT FOR PASSES.

HEADQUARTERS MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, U. S. FORCES,
LEXINGTON, KY., May 21, 1862.

Received from Dr. W. F. Collam, Agent for the sick soldiers for the State of Indiana, twenty five passes to enable the furloughed Indiana troops to return to their homes.

W. M. CHAMBERS,
Brigade Surgeon, &c.

REPORT
OF
J. S. WILSON,
NASHVILLE.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 7, 1862.

To His Excellency, O. P. MORTON:

In accordance with your instructions, I left Indianapolis on the 11th of April, and reached Nashville, Tennessee, the next (Saturday) evening.

On the following Monday morning I commenced operations. I visited Dr. E. Swift, a regular army surgeon, Acting Medical Director at that point, who very readily promised that my mission should receive his co-operation. Flattered with my success so far, I turned my attention to the sick, with the intention of procuring transportation for those who were able to endure the journey home, and to better, as far as I was able, the condition of those who were too feeble to be moved.

I regret to say that, at that time, the condition of some of the hospitals in Nashville was not commendable, the chief objection being their want of ventilation and the crowded condition of the wards. A number of the buildings then in use as hospitals had been built for business houses, and without any regard to their ventilation, particularly the lower stories. Several of these rooms, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet in length, were filled with patients. These rooms had but two or three windows

at either end, and, as a matter of course, were without fresh air, and in almost total darkness

This condition of things, I think, may be attributed, in the first place, to the want of a proper head to the Medical Department at the time our troops moved from Nashville; and, secondly, to a want of judgment or carelessness in the selection of buildings for hospital purposes. Dr. Swift, now in charge, (who, I think, is a very capable man,) informed me that when he came to Nashville (but a short time before my visit) he found things in perfect confusion. Many of the surgeons in charge of hospitals had neglected to keep any record of patients at all; and I have no doubt but that, during the time of this confusion, a large number of soldiers died in those hospitals of whom there is no record. They were huddled into buildings without regard to their eligibility for hospital purposes, and certainly without a thought for the comfort of the inmates. The men in the hospitals informed me that, until the arrival of Dr. Swift, no proper arrangements had been made for supplying the necessary provisions to the hospitals, and much inconvenience and unnecessary suffering resulted to the sick from this. But I am glad to say that Dr. Swift was making very commendable changes, and much had been done to improve the condition of the hospitals, and to add to the comforts of the sick, before I left. The patients were being removed from the lower stories of the hospitals in the city, and put into the upper stories, where the ventilation was much better, and the worst of the buildings were being abandoned altogether. The manner of supplying provisions to the hospitals had been systematized, and was working well. The large number of Indianians brought away by me would also have a most salutary influence upon those remaining, as the overcrowded wards were very materially relieved.

What I have said above applies more particularly to the hospitals in the city, Nos. 6 and 7. In contrast with these, I can not help making special mention of Hospital No. 1, at the Blind Asylum, about one mile from the city on the Columbia road. This hospital is under charge of Dr. B. M. Taylor, of Ohio. The building, its arrangement and location, could not be better, and its management is a model that deserves to be imitated. I could not help remarking the cheerfulness of the patients here, with plenty of wholesome air, and boundless prospect of cheerful landscape, in contrast with those in the hospitals referred to above, shut out from both. To a person who has visited the hospitals to any extent,

nothing is more readily noticed and remembered than the depression of spirits among the patients, particularly the half convalescent. Enfeebled in body and mind, they wander about their badly ventilated and prison-like hospital, absolutely dying of home sickness. To these men, the value of cheerful scenery and humane and kind attendants can not be over-estimated. As an illustration, the men sent by me from Nashville, were, many of them, so feeble that they had to be hauled to the boat, yet when they landed at Jeffersonville, in spite of their tiresome journey, shouldered their knapsacks and walked off apparently well.

There were in the hospitals at Nashville, belonging to the several Indiana regiments and batteries, at the time of my visit, six hundred and fifteen sick, not including some two hundred reported for duty at the convalescent barracks. Of this number I brought home five hundred and forty-nine, all that were able to come. Of the number brought home, about one hundred and eighty were furloughed; but on account of an order from General Buell prohibiting furloughs, the rest, as you are aware, were *transferred* to Indiana hospitals on the order of the Secretary of War.

One other thing in connection with the hospitals I will give a passing notice, and that is the total want of feeling and sympathy for the condition of the sick often exhibited by both physicians and attendants. Gentleness and kind words, it seems to me, are as indispensable as medicine to a large class of cases that are to be found in all military hospitals, and I am sure it would not be ungrateful to any.

Why it is that men in charge of the sick so often forget to be humane, I can not comprehend, but the fact is, that any one intent on kind offices to the sick, in almost any of the hospitals south of the Ohio river, will often be pained, not to say shocked, at the tardiness and peevishness exhibited by attendants who only make a mockery of waiting on the sick, and the impatience and rudeness too often shown to the feeble and helpless, by those whose duty it is to see that all their wants are properly supplied, should, if possible, be remedied by the proper authorities.

In regard to the transportation of the sick by river from distant points, my experience in the present trip suggests to me that the present arrangement, made by your Excellency through Colonel Stone, is the only one that can be at all satisfactory, or in any degree practical. As a matter of economy to the State, and comfort to the sick and wounded soldiers, I think the arrangement will

be found pre-eminently successful. The sick, in their transportation from one point to another, require at all times much attention, and often medical treatment, and persons competent and reliable for that purpose can not be had without some permanent arrangement.

Special details from regiments for that duty can not be relied upon, unless they are themselves under charge of some superior officer whose known reliability is a guarantee that their duties shall be performed.

In conclusion, Governor, permit me to tender through you my acknowledgments to Brigadier General Dumont, and his Assistant General Captain Braden, and also to Colonels Miller and Scribner, of this State, for the valuable assistance rendered me in my duties and the interest manifested by them in its success.

Your obedient servant,

J. S. WILSON.

REPORT.

OF

DR. DELANEY WILEY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 27, 1862.

Commissary General STONE:

SIR:—After my arrival here I inquired for Mr. Dennis, and found he had gone out to the late battle field, in consideration of which I thought that it would be best for me to go over to Alexandria, which I did on last Tuesday, and I have been visiting Indiana men from early dawn to late at night.

In all the hospitals in Alexandria, Fairfax Seminary, Fairfax High School and Fort Ellsworth, I have found one hundred and fifty Indianians who are sick and wounded. I have been careful to take the description of the wounds which I will bring on my return home. I can not think that there was need of so many amputations as there has been. I find very many of our soldiers in great want of army clothing. Some are entirely out of shoes and boots. The men say that they have been promised these things, yet they do not come. I hope they may be supplied soon, as the nights are getting cool here.

Some of them complain of their surgeons, that when they ask them for medicine they tell them to go to their regimental surgeons, when, in fact, we have no surgeons from the West, while there are thousands of men in the camps at Fort Ellsworth from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, who have not a surgeon from those States to look after their wants. Many of these men should be discharged and sent home, they are, in fact, worn out from marches and

battles. I am told that the mortality at Fairfax Seminary is great, as many as thirty per week have died. I find numbers here who have come out to nurse their sick.

To-morrow I contemplate starting to visit the hospitals in this city of magnificent distances, as it is called. How long I shall be detained I am unable to say.

Yours with respects,

DELANEY WILEY.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,

October 17, 1862.

His Excellency, O. P. MORTON:

SIR:—According to your request, and Commissary General Stone's commission, I proceeded to Washington City, D. C., and not finding the Hon. Wm. J. Dennis there, I at once passed on to Virginia, visiting all the hospitals, camps and barracks in that region, taking down the names of all the disabled Indiana troops, with their regiments, companies, and diseases. Then having returned to Washington, I commenced visiting the hospitals in that city, and all contiguous thereto, keeping a faithful record, which I have forwarded to the proper Department of the State.

From Washington I proceeded to the cities of Baltimore, Md., and Harrisburg, Pa., going from hospital to hospital, until I had visited the last one in those cities.

The whole number of sick and wounded that I was able to find is four hundred and thirty-eight (438), a large majority of whom are wounded.

In looking over the list now in the Commissary General's office, it appears that our soldiers are doing well, excepting that clothing is somewhat needed by them. I saw some at Harrisburg, Pa., with nothing on but shirt and drawers, of which I informed Mr. Dennis, and I doubt not he will see that they are supplied with comfortable clothing immediately.

Having thus closed my labors in the direction assigned, I will again resume the practice of my profession in this vicinity.

I am your most obedient servant,

DELANEY WILEY, M. D.

REPORT
OF
B. F. TUTTLE,
PAY AGENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,
October 25, 1862.

Governor O. P. MORTON:

SIR:—Before handing in my account for services rendered the State in looking after the wants and interests of Indiana troops, I thought it best to present you with a brief report of my stewardship, without entering into detail.

My first trip to Camp Nevin, Ky., was expressly to collect from the soldiers such amounts of money as they desired to send to their families. I collected from three regiments near seven thousand dollars (\$7,000). Twenty-seven days' services were rendered.

My next trip to Louisville and Lebanon, Ky., was to look after the condition and wants of the sick and wounded, who were in the hospitals at those places. After giving all the relief and aid that was within my power at those places, I went to Nashville, Tenn., where I arrived but a few days after our troops took possession of the city. There I found several hundred of Indiana troops, much in need of some one to make provision for their comfort and many wants. That I did, so far as possible, considering the many inconveniences I had to contend with. Part of the Indiana troops were paid, and I succeeded in collecting some fifteen thousand dollars

before they were under marching orders. I was absent thirty-seven days.

The third trip was through Maryland and Virginia. I was at Winchester but a few days after the battle with Stonewall Jackson. The sick and wounded at that place were amply provided for. I went forward up the Shenandoah Valley, some forty miles, where our army and that of the enemy were encamped, near Woodstock. I there awaited the payment of our troops. Four regiments were paid. I took possession of some thirty-seven thousand and fifty dollars (\$37,050). From this point there was no other facility by which money could be forwarded but through the State Agent. This amount of money, as it has since proven, would have nearly all fallen into the hands of the enemy, had it not been for the provision you made for the safe transmission of it to the soldiers' families and friends. I was absent twenty-five days.

My fourth and last trip was to Cumberland Gap, Tenn. This mission was expressly to look after the sick, and truly I found them by hundreds, seemingly without a friend. At Lexington, Ky., there were over two hundred sick troops who were from Indiana, and very many of them were obliged to seek such shelter as the trees afforded, with the pavement and the street for beds. No provision seemed to have been made by the Post Surgeon for the accommodation of the sick who were being sent there. I demanded of the city authorities of Lexington, in behalf of the sick, their college building for a hospital. It was given, and in a few days I had the pleasant satisfaction of removing from the *Negro Jail*, and the gutters, hundreds of sick and disabled troops. The Sanitary Commission at Indianapolis had provided me with abundance of stores which were in part distributed to the sick—the balance were taken to Cumberland Gap, where I found the same distress in consequence of sickness. I succeeded in getting them nearly all removed to Lexington, where they were properly cared for. I can safely say, without speaking egotistically, that my services in this department saved the lives of more than a hundred soldiers who were from this State.

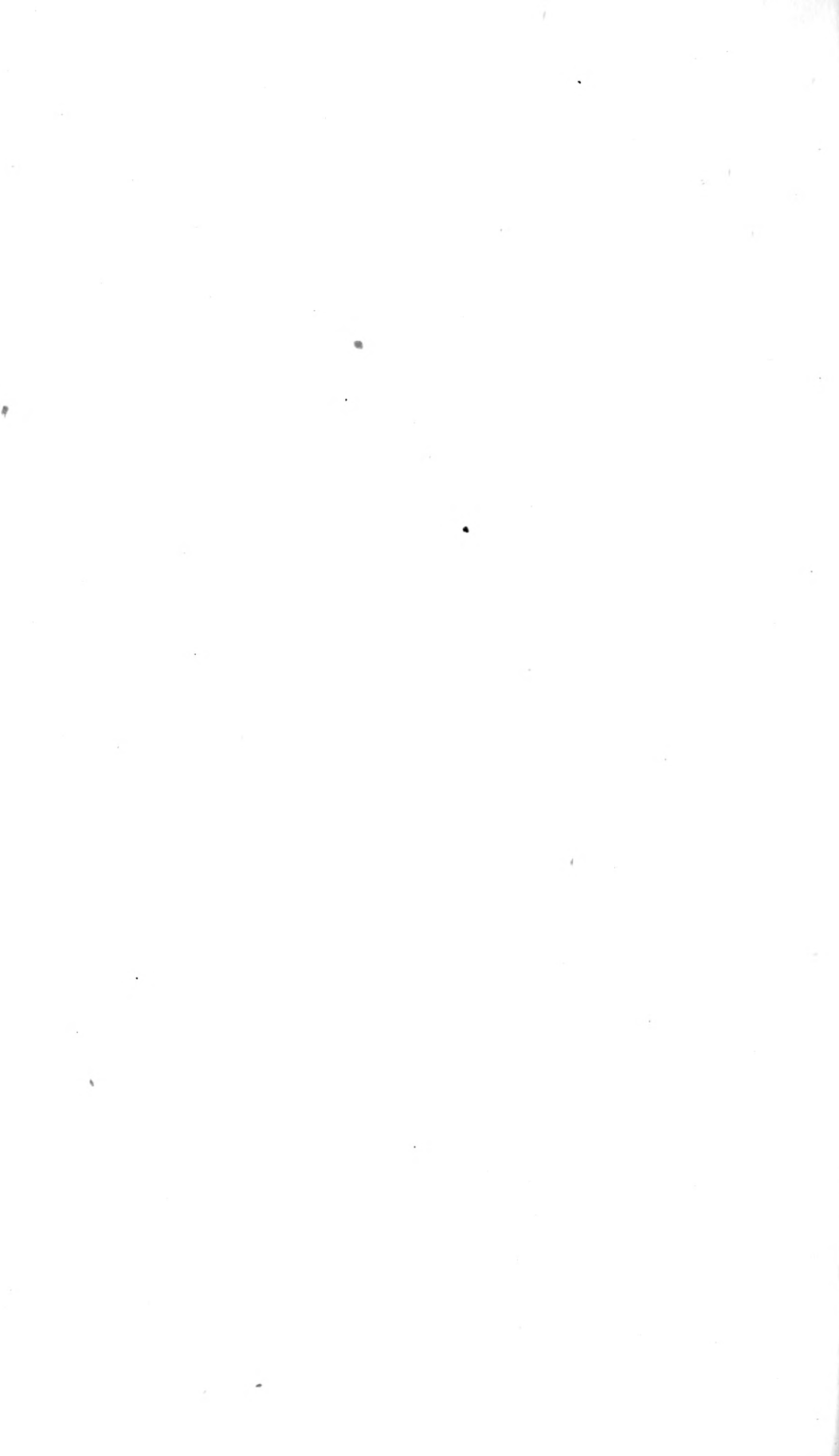
The paymaster had not visited this department for a long while, therefore no money was placed in my hands to bring home.

The aggregate amount collected from the troops and distributed by me to their friends, without any expense to the soldiers, is as follows:

Collected at Camp Nevin.....	\$7,000 00
Collected at Camp Nashville.....	15,000 00
Collected at Camp Woodstock.....	37,050 00
Total.....	<u>\$59,050 00</u>

I was absent, looking after the welfare of the troops, without including the time given for distribution and forwarding the money, one hundred and seventeen days.

B. F. TUTTLE,
Indiana Military Agent.



REPORT
OF
T. A. GOODWIN,
PAY AGENT.

OCTOBER 3, 1862.

Hon. O. P. MORTON, *Governor of Indiana:*

In making this second quarterly report of my doings as agent for receiving money, and transmitting the same to the families of soldiers, I have little of permanent interest to relate.

Since my report of July, I have visited Louisville and New Albany, on a mission to the hospitals in those cities; also Memphis, Tenn., Corinth, Miss., and vicinity, Richmond, Ky., and Louisville.

In all places I have regularly visited the hospitals, in addition to the duties assigned me as Pay Agent. These visits have at least convinced our sick soldiers that they are not forgotten. I have had no funds or comforts intrusted to me for their relief, but I have carefully inquired into their condition, and reported from time to time to the Sanitary Commission, and suggested such relief as they might render. I have the pleasure of saying that our sick are in general well provided for.

In the Pay Department, a task which at first seemed thankless, as well as laborious, has been relieved greatly by many marks of gratitude, on returning to the regiments whose moneys had been safely and promptly transmitted, and I am hailed as a true friend upon second visits. The system inaugurated by Indiana, is becoming common in other States.

The following is a detailed statement of my expenses for the last three months.

Respectfully,

T. A. GOODWIN.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,
July 9, 1862.

Governor MORTON:

DEAR SIR:—I have the pleasure of transmitting this report of my third trip to the army as Allotment Commissioner.

I was absent twenty-three days; visited the army in North Alabama, and received some thirty-one thousand dollars, chiefly from the Ninth and Thirty-Sixth Indiana Regiments and Cox's Battery, with some gleanings from the other regiments. The general health of the regiments is good, and I have nothing to add as to their condition.

Herewith is a detailed statement of my expenses for three months. In explanation to the relative expensiveness of the three weeks last out, as compared with the seven weeks previous, it may be proper to say, that during the former trip the army was where, for the most part, expense could not be incurred, and the hospitality of the camp was cheerfully extended.

During the latter, the camps were constantly in confusion, hence hospitality impossible, while the *loyal* natives made big bills for little food.

It is expected that Buell's army will be paid again in ten days. Unless otherwise ordered, I will start for their camps in a few days.

Respectfully submitted,

T. A. GOODWIN.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,
April 23, 1862.

Hon. O. P. MORTON:

GOVERNOR:—I have the honor of submitting the following report of my official visit, under the combined authority of the President of the United States and yourself, to the troops from Indiana under General Pope in the Department of Mississippi.

Immediately on receiving instructions from you on the 7th

instant, I started for New Madrid, Missouri, in the vicinity of which were the Thirty-Fourth, Forty-Sixth, Forty-Third, Forty-Seventh, and Fifty-Ninth Indiana Regiments.

The letters of introduction and instruction from you secured for me every where the most courteous reception and prompt facilities from the officers of the army and navy whom I met, with the single exception of Major-General Pope, whose treatment was abrupt and insolent.

I found the Fifty-Ninth Regiment at New Madrid, expecting the Paymaster. I visited its hospital, and found it in admirable condition. At the General Hospital were three of the Thirty-Fourth Regiment, as well provided for as hospital comforts away from home will allow. The clothing of the Fifty-Ninth Regiment was good, and the men generally in good spirits.

I followed on, and overtook the Forty-Third and Forty-Sixth Regiments at Tiptonville, Tenn., and the Thirty-Fourth and Forty-Seventh Regiments at Riddle's Point, Missouri. The condition of these regiments was deplorable, so far as clothing was concerned. Scores were absolutely barefoot, and half the men were ragged—some of them coatless and trowserless, the latter being destitute of seats and fronts, and being worn off to the knees, and torn from that to the waistband. I diligently sought for an explanation, and found that requisition after requisition had been made, but they had never gone beyond General Pope's Division Quarter-Master. Passes for our Regimental Quarter-Master were refused, and the sufferings of our brave men unnoticed. Accompanying, and a part of this report, is a written refusal of General Pope to allow Quarter-Master Campbell to obtain the clothing, which is abundant at headquarters.

In general, the sanitary condition of the regiments is good. The sick soldiers have not, indeed, the tender care of home, but they have, in most instances, all that could be reasonably expected on the tented field.

Additional surgical and medical care is, however, rendered necessary by the repeated advances of the army, leaving often large numbers without the attention they need.

I would suggest, in this connection, the appointment of a laborious and competent man—a good physician would be preferable—whose duty it should be to remain at Cairo, and give general counsel and attention to the numerous invalids who are daily put off there to the coldest charity of the muddiest town on the continent.

These men should be provided for, until enough accumulate to load a transport for Evansville or New Albany. In addition to the damaging fatigue of so long a railroad ride, the exorbitant demands of the Illinois Central Railroad, fleecing the soldier of his last dime, renders this important.

The soldiers hailed my visit with delight, except in a few cases where the officers had made a plea of returning home to carry the money. I have, however, brought home a large sum in small amounts, which has been forwarded as per directions of soldiers.

I was furnished transportation gratis throughout my entire journey, except food and lodging. These, in two weeks, amounted to eighteen dollars and fifty cents. A detailed report of items will be furnished.

Respectfully submitted,

T. A. GOODWIN.

R E P O R T

OF

MERRITT & HARRISON.

To His Excellency, Governor O. P. MORTON:

At your request we went to Louisville to examine into the condition of the hospitals and convalescent barracks. First, on arrival, we visited Exchange Barracks No. 1, at the door of which we were met by a stench worse than any ordinary privy, and a sight of filth of all descriptions, in which we had never before supposed civilized beings could live. We proceeded to examine the building, and found in the sleeping rooms and halls the same filth and stench pervading the whole building. For sleeping accommodations the hard floor was all that was provided, except in a few instances where board bunks had been made, but all without sign of mattress or straw, or any thing to make them any more comfortable than the floor.

We afterward visited the rest of the barracks in the city, and found them all in the same condition—filth, disorder, and discomfort being the rule in all. In these miserable places our convalescent men, and those broken down by exposure in the field and forced marches, are expected to recruit their health *and patriotism!*

We must also refer to the fact that very many men are in these barracks that might be in the hospital. In one instance, we saw several men near together on the floor, too sick to leave the room or to sit up much of the time. One of them was sitting on the floor trying to make a meal on hard bread and a piece of very indifferent looking bacon, and a tin of what was intended to pass for *coffee!*—while within three feet of him stood a chamber nearly full of very foul excrement, which he was not able to remove!!

All the food that we saw was bread, beef, and bacon; and the general complaint was, that the usual variety allowed well soldiers was not given them, and what they did get was not well cooked.

We next visited Park Barracks outside the city, which seemed to have been originally fitted up much better than the others, but which, through the neglect of some one, was fast approaching the same condition of filth as the rest.

We then called on Dr. Head, Medical Director, and made a statement to him of the above facts, and were told by him that he had before heard of them, but had no power to remedy the evil, and could not inform us who was responsible for the condition of the barracks.

We then visited Hospitals Nos. 1 and 4, and found them in excellent condition; also visited the hospitals in New Albany, which we found in very superior condition in all respects.

We then called on General Boyle, and gave him a statement of the barracks and hospitals, and are happy to inform you that he promptly issued his order in the most positive manner for the thorough renovation of the barracks, and sending the sick men to the hospitals. He assured us that every officer who was responsible for their filthy condition should be promptly punished.

We found in the various barracks eight hundred and five of our Indiana men, one-fourth of whom may be considered on the sick list.

GEORGE MERRITT,
ALFRED HARRISON.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

R E P O R T

OF

FRANK E. HOWE.

NEW ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
NEW YORK, July 10, 1862.

His Excellency, Governor O. P. MORTON:

SIR:—I have to report, after a careful visit, the names of your men now in our hospitals and on our islands.

My monthly report will contain the names of all those who have been entertained in this building.

I mail this report to Colonel A. Stone, Commissary General.

I remain, with high regard, your obedient servant,

FRANK E. HOWE.

P. S.—As this is my first report, I mailed it to your Excellency.

NEW ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
NEW YORK, July 18, 1862.

His Excellency, Governor O. P. MORTON:

SIR:—I shall complete my weekly list of the sick and wounded in our various hospitals and on our islands to-day. Some of the cases are very trying, and the mental condition of some of the men in consequence of their ability to travel (acknowledged so by the medical authorities,) and yet, by the recent orders, can not be furloughed. I am obliged to turn a deaf ear to the applications and entreaties of fathers, mothers, wives, and relatives, who daily come from a distance to take their dear ones home with them. The majority of these cases (in this military imprisonment) will be unfit for duty for thirty or sixty days, while, in their native air, and surrounded by home comforts, they would convalesce much more rapidly than they could any where else. I am satisfied the Government at Washington do not comprehend the position of matters here, and while with them I would not advocate any system that will tend to deplete our army, I would, on the other hand, discriminate between a man fit for duty and one to whom thirty days of home life is essentially necessary.

Mrs. Lincoln has visited our hospitals here with me, and has a correct idea of the position of matters.

I purpose visiting Washington on receipt of your reply to this, and *know* I can make some suggestions to the Secretary of War which will wonderfully improve the condition of our men, and yet be compatible with the public service.

I have to ask if you will kindly write a few lines by return of mail, indorsing me to the President and Secretary of War as your Military Agent, and on this especial mission.

Your obedient servant,

FRANK E. HOWE,

Military Agent, Indiana.

N. B.—Will you oblige me by sending the rosters of all your regiments in the field?

NEW ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
NEW YORK, September 17, 1862.

To His Excellency, Governor O. P. MORTON:

SIR:—I now have the honor to inclosed a list of men from your State who have reached here since my last report, and who are in our different hospitals.

I shall forward the names of all those who have passed through this building, on the first of the month.

I have not troubled you with reports of individual cases, thinking the details of matters in these busy times to be unnecessary.

I am your obedient servant,

FRANK E. HOWE,

Indiana Military Agent.

REPORT
OF
B. F. TUTTLE.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
March 3, 1862.

Governor O. P. MORTON:

DEAR SIR:—Since I arrived here I have been engaged visiting the different General Hospitals Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, besides those for the convalescents, known as the Barracks. I find in the General about eighteen hundred sick, and at least one-third are from the State of Indiana.

In the Barracks and House of Refuge, the latter recently fitted up for hospital purposes, and more particularly for the convalescents, there are probably two hundred Indiana soldiers, out of some five hundred patients.

A good portion are fit for duty, and are daily sent to their regiments.

I discovered the Barracks were very much crowded, and considerable complaining in consequence of the men not getting their meals regularly, and too sparingly.

This, I am convinced, is only of recent occurrence, occasioned by an unlooked for amount of sick having been left by General Thomas' Division. The House of Refuge is now relieving the over-crowded Hospital Barracks, and there can be no cause for further complaint.

The General Hospitals are thoroughly systematized. Surgeons of practical knowledge are in charge; medical attendants are placed in the various wards of the buildings. Good nurses are provided

from the convalescents, with rigid orders to attend faithfully to the sick.

Sisters of Charity are devotedly engaged; also, the city is rendering all the necessary aid and attention required for the sick.

Your telegram instructing me to have as many of our sick furloughed as possible, was received, and I endeavored to have it done, but succeeded in only one or two cases.

At Headquarters, the Medical Director has given stringent orders to the surgeons in charge, to make out no papers for furloughs, unless the applicant has a near relation or friend who will accompany him home, and then the applicant must give very satisfactory reasons for the desired change.

I particularly requested the Directors to grant me the privilege of selecting a few from each hospital, whom I thought would be greatly benefited, but met the same repulse. The reason assigned was, that the men invariably failed to report at the expiration of their furloughs, and in some instances they would desert, thereby causing the department no little trouble. I could select over one hundred men in the hospitals who need only a change and friends, when a few days would render them fit for duty.

There are many disabled and unfit for duty, who have been discharged by the surgeon in charge, and have been anxiously waiting several weeks for the discharges to be returned. I will call the attention of officers belonging to the different regiments, to the importance of attending promptly to the papers of disabled soldiers.

The wants of the sick are well and amply provided for, and are as happy and comfortable as they can possibly be made here.

In answer to my inquiries as to what they were most in need of—"Furloughs! Furloughs!!" was the response, and in one instance "furlough and a canton flannel shirt," would fill the bill.

If the ladies have a few canton flannel shirts and drawers at their society, send a few to General Hospital No. 1, care of Dr. T. L. Caldwell.

I shall probably leave here to-morrow for Nashville. I have not determined whether by railroad or steamboat.

I can get no information here as to the whereabouts of the different regiments.

I will give you notice where I stop.

Yours respectfully,

B. F. TUTTLE.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
March 6, 1862.

Governor O. P. MORTON:

DEAR SIR:—I find in the hospitals at Lebanon about seventeen hundred (1,700) sick soldiers. As near as I can ascertain two hundred (200) are from Indiana. Every house that could be vacated is now used for hospital purposes—churches, school-houses, court-house, hotels, in fact every dwelling-house that could possibly be spared is now being used as a hospital. Barracks are now nearly completed sufficient to accommodate comfortably all of the sick. Dr. Daniels, the surgeon in charge, who is eminently qualified, deserves great credit for the manner in which he has labored for the completion of these barracks.

I would advise the following articles to be sent at once to Lebanon, Ky., care of Mrs. Foster Ray, who will give her personal attention to the distribution of them: Cotton shirts and drawers, pillows, sheets, say one yard in width, and a few socks—all kinds of reading matter contributes greatly to their pleasure. Wine is particularly needed for the convalescents.

I will leave for Nashville to-day. I am particularly anxious to get there as early as possible, in order to aid in procuring comfortable places for the sick, and, if possible, have the sick Indianians together. We, as friends, can better provide for them.

Yours, respectfully,

B. F. TUTTLE.

REPORT

OF

DR. N. J. DORSEY.

FREDERICK, MARYLAND,
July 25, 1862.

A. STONE,
Commissary General Indiana Volunteers:

DEAR SIR:—In December, 1861, the United States Barracks at this place was converted into a Military Hospital. The hygienic advantages, with the health and salubrity of climate, soon marked it as a desirable location for a United States General Hospital, and it was enlarged by the addition of seven buildings, making it now one of the largest General Hospitals in the United States service. It is under the control of Surgeon Weir, United States Army, to whose care and attention it is indebted for its character of being one of the very best hospitals in the country.

Since its organization, it has received two thousand six hundred and twenty-five (2,625) patients, of which number thirteen hundred and eleven (1,311) have been returned to duty, one hundred and fifty-three (153) have been discharged, fifty-three (53) furloughed, and one hundred and seven died, leaving one thousand and one (1,001) now in the hospital. Of the entire number, one hundred and nine (109) have been Indiana volunteers, of which number only two have died, seventy-three returned to duty, six discharged, two furloughed, leaving now in the hospital twenty-six, a full list of all being herewith submitted.

Very respectfully,

N. J. DORSEY.

P. S.—The removal of the Post from Winchester will preclude the necessity of visiting that place, but I will send a list of all at Harper's Ferry, Va.

N. J. DORSEY.

Should you desire me to visit any other points, write me here, as I will remain a week longer.

N. J. D.

REPORT

OF

DRS. RIDDLE, WILEY, & ATHON.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,
May 12, 1862.

Hon. O. P. MORTON:

SIR:—From the result of our late mission to Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, we are strongly impressed with the advantages resulting therefrom to our wounded and sick of Indiana, and would beg leave to suggest to your Excellency the propriety of continuing the corps of surgeons to follow the army now on and near the Potomac. Notwithstanding the commission is not remunerative, from the good results, we are willing to spend our time to afford relief to our brave boys.

Very respectfully yours,
GEORGE W. RIDDLE,
DELANEY WILEY.

I fully concur in the above suggestions.

JAMES S. ATHON.

REPORT
OF
DR. DELANEY WILEY.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS,
December 24, 1862.

His Excellency, Governor O. P. MORTON:

SIR:—I have been here since Saturday, since which time I have used all possible diligence to secure an office, and to-day I have succeeded in procuring one on the third floor over the Medical Purveyor's office—a very conspicuous place, if it was not so far from the ground. Office on Levee-street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, in full view of the Steamboat Landing.

I have seen the heads of all the military departments at this place, and they all seem willing to co-operate harmoniously in all our movements.

There is a General Sanitary Depot here, and a Soldier's Home connected therewith. They ask, would your State be willing to deposit sanitary stores in their buildings, and I draw on them when needed, or on any thing they may have? I await an answer to this.

I wish some cards struck for this Military Agency, and I will have need of some transportation tickets for those soldiers who have no money to carry them home. I shall have to use fifty or more.

On yesterday I visited the General Hospital here, and found it in most excellent condition, under the supervision of Dr. Taggart, Medical Director for this place. I found but two Indiana men in the hospital here.

I shall make a visit to Mound City in a few days to see how many I can find there. I find a number of surgeons here who

have had to stop for the time being on account of the obstruction of the roads.

I saw Mr. J. S. Wilson on his way to Columbus. He left here on Sunday evening. Brigadier-General Veach, Paymaster Yohn, and several others, are here. Please write me soon.

Respectfully yours,

DELANEY WILEY.

REPORT

OF

DR. JAMES S. ATHON.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 23, 1862.

To His Excellency, Governor O. P. MORTON:

SIR:—In obedience to your request and directions, I visited the hospitals located in the City of Louisville and vicinity, and examined, as far as practicable, the condition of the Indiana sick and wounded confined therein, and now have the honor to report that, with the exception of the one known as Park Barracks, situated on the Diagonal and the southern end of Third-street, the arrangement and material for the accommodation and successful treatment of patients are as ample, under the circumstances, as could be expected, with a very fair prospect that, before cold weather sets in, further improvements will add many comforts to the conveniences already in progress for medicating the invalid soldiers. The Park Barracks, however, where the resident medical officers report eighteen hundred sick inmates, of whom three hundred and twenty are soldiers from Indiana, present a wretched deficiency in every thing approximating to the character of a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers. The rooms are badly ventilated and culpably filthy. They are crowded with patients stowed away in pairs on bunks, six patients occupying three bunks, one above the other, almost equivalent to sleeping in the same bed. The dirt on the floors, in the tattered straw beds, and among the bed clothing, is so abundant that the least agitation of the floors by walking over them, sets the dust flying in every direction, so that the visitors, as well as the unfortunate patients, are constantly inhaling more or

less disgusting particles from every imaginable substance bespattered on the floors. The clothes of many patients are ragged; the faces and hands of the weaker class of invalids are besmeared with dirt, and every thing about them indicated neglect and misery. The surgeons in charge admitted that vermin inhabited the wards, and it was difficult to get rid of the pest. They also offered an excuse for the miserable appearance of things, which, in justice to common humanity, ought to be accepted before they are condemned. In brief, the surgeons assert that they have not the means in their possession to treat the patients under their charge as they desire or the patients require. The entire Medical Department in Louisville is under the control of a Medical Director, whose mandate is the law, and, in view of this state of affairs, the only course left to pursue, in order to remedy the evil in Park Barracks, is to procure the establishment of a hospital at Jeffersonville, Ind., where the friends of our soldiers may have an opportunity of contributing directly to the comfort of the sick. The advantages of erecting hospitals at Jeffersonville are incalculable.

First. The location in favor of health.

Second. The materials for subsisting such institutions are abundant and easily procured; and, further, the prices are less than across the river.

Third. The patients may be easily supplied by their friends with a great many delicacies, which the sick need, but which are not furnished by the Government.

Fourth. The location of a hospital at Jeffersonville would relieve the Government of an unnecessary expense. When patients become permanently disabled, the facility for moving them to their homes would be greatly expedited from this side.

I would most earnestly urge your Excellency to make an effort to procure the establishment of a hospital at Jeffersonville for the treatment of the Indiana soldiers. I feel confident that such an institution would redound to the benefit of the sick, and give great satisfaction to the humane in our State.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JAMES S. ATHON.

REPORT
OF
CHARLES LANIER.

NEW YORK, November 27, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCY, O. P. MORTON:

SIR:—I herewith transmit the report of Mr. Charles Lanier, in regard to the trip to Fortress Monroe and back, which you desired that I should undertake, but which I was unable to do, in consequence of the press of business here.

From what Mr. Lanier has told me, I do not doubt that his visit greatly encouraged and gratified Colonel Brown and his regiment, after the fatigues and perils they had undergone while stationed at Hatteras.

The seven hundred and fifty guns (long Enfields) were consigned to the United States Transportation Quarter-Master for this city, Colonel Tompkins, and are doubtless, ere this, in the hands of the regiment.

The only other article for which they expressed a desire, was a stout *blouse* for each soldier, as a sort of fatigue undress. I do not know whether the Government furnishes such.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT DALE OWEN.

P. S.—Inclosed is duplicate of Mr. Lanier's account for expenses and per diem, which I paid.

THE STATE OF INDIANA TO CHARLES LANIER,

Dr.

For traveling expenses to and from Fortress Monroe, six

days at \$6.....\$36 00

For services six days..... 18 00

\$54 00

NEW YORK, November 18, 1861.

Received payment.

CHARLES LANIER.

NEW YORK, November 21, 1861.

HON. R. D. OWEN :

DEAR SIR:—At your request I left New York on Tuesday evening, November 12th, for Fortress Monroe, to look after the comfort of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, Colonel Brown commanding. I arrived at Baltimore Wednesday morning, and called upon Major-General Dix, and explained to him my errand, asking for a pass to enable me to leave the boat at Fortress Monroe, which was immediately granted.

Wednesday evening I left by boat for Fortress Monroe, arriving there Thursday noon, when I was marched, together with other passengers, to the Provost Marshal's office, where I was asked if I had any objection to taking the oath of allegiance, to which I of course replied in the negative.

I was then conducted to the hotel, where I ate a poor dinner, after which I endeavored to find some conveyance to take me to Camp Hamilton, which is one and a half miles from the Fortress, but was unable to find any thing in the shape of a wagon or horse. I should not have hesitated to walk, had not a heavy rain set in, which made the roads too bad for a pedestrian. I succeeded the next morning in finding a seat in an United States lumber wagon, in which I was driven up to the Colonel's tent. I presented my letter to Colonel Brown, who was much pleased at the promptness of Governor Morton in his care for the comfort of his men.

The Colonel informed me that the regiment had been supplied

with every thing in the way of tents, blankets, underclothing, &c., but that they still were poorly supplied with guns, having some few Springfield guns only, and requested me to telegraph to the Governor for seven hundred and fifty more pieces, better than the altered muskets with which some of them were supplied.

I was introduced to many of the officers of the regiment, whom I found agreeable and intelligent gentlemen. I took an excellent dinner with the Colonel, after which we had a review. The men under his command are a fine, hearty set of fellows.

Before leaving Colonel Brown, he addressed me a letter, which I handed to you, in which he sets forth all his wants. Colonel Brown was kind enough to send me to the boat on his horse.

I left the Fortress on Friday afternoon, in the steamer for Baltimore, which place I reached next morning (Saturday), but too late for the New York train. Taking the afternoon train for Philadelphia, where I was obliged to lay over until Sunday, I reached home on Sunday evening, after a very pleasant trip of six days.

I am, with respect, very truly yours, &c.,

CHARLES LANIER.

REPORT

OF

P. F. ROOTS.

CONNERSVILLE, INDIANA,
April 26, 1862.

Governor MORTON :

You will remember that about two weeks ago three ladies and myself tendered our services, in any way you might direct, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of Indiana. I submit a brief statement of our operations.

Agreeably to your recommendation, we started on Monday evening, 14th instant, for Nashville, and arrived there on the evening of the next day, and reported ourselves as directed. General Dumont, and particularly Dr. Swift, took much interest in the mission of the ladies. We were also much indebted to the kind offices of Dr. Taylor, Surgeon in charge of Hospital No. 1.

The arrangements adopted were as follows: Two of the ladies, Mrs. Rhodes and Mrs. Roots, were to make Hospital No. 1 their headquarters and base of operations, and extend their labors as much as they could to other hospitals. They were to lodge and spend their nights at Mr. Clayburn's, a very fine residence near Hospital No. 1.

Mrs. Disney was to remain at the St. Cloud Hotel, and be Matron in charge of Hospital No. 7. I understood subsequently, from Major Wilson, that Dr. Swift had made Mrs. Disney Matron in General, to visit all the hospitals. The arrangements respecting the ladies were completed the first day after our arrival. My efforts were then directed, in co-operation with Major Wilson, in getting furloughs made out for proper cases, and collecting the furloughed soldiers for transportation. On Friday, 18th instant, at Major

Wilson's request, I started on the steamboat C. E. Hillman in charge of one hundred and forty-four soldiers, all, with one exception, I think, provided with discharge furloughs. One soldier died on the boat at Clarksville. I procured a coffin for him at that place, and brought him to Louisville, where he was buried. He belonged to the First Ohio Artillery, and came or was brought on board without invitation. Of the one hundred and forty-four men on board, about one hundred and ten were from this State. One very sick soldier was left at the hospital at Evansville, and two others that were unable to proceed further were left in a hospital at Louisville.

We arrived at Jeffersonville on Thursday morning, 24th instant. I saw Major Wilson in Louisville, and made a full report to him. Being myself somewhat seriously affected with diarrhea, I concluded to return home, at least for a few days, but have purposed to return to Nashville soon.

Very respectfully,

P. F. ROOTS.

REPORT
OF
W. J. ELLIOTT.

NASHVILLE, July 9, 1862.

General STONE:

DEAR SIR:—I have spent this day examining the hospitals in this city, and not having been able to get through, I have concluded not to report until I returned from Buell's army. I leave in the morning for Huntsville, as there is an escort going through in the morning. There is, and has been, some trouble on the route. Only yesterday morning some three of our pickets were killed or wounded. I learn there are a member of sick at Shelbyville, Huntsville, and other points. Some five hundred convalescent soldiers were sent to their regiments on Monday last from this place.

I did not get the blanks from your office. I called, and your clerk said he would leave them at the Palmer House. When I called there on the eve of my leaving, they were not there, so I had to come away without them.

Yours, very truly,

W. J. ELLIOTT.

REPORT
OF
DR. E. W. BANKS,
PERRYVILLE.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 30, 1862.

To His Excellency, Governor O. P. MORTON:

SIR:—At your request I proceeded to the battle field of Perryville, immediately after the fight of the 8th instant, arriving at Louisville a train of ambulances ladened with sanitary stores was being sent to the wounded, and I accompanied them.

Leaving Louisville on Saturday evening, the 11th instant, traveling day and night, we arrived at Perryville on Monday, the 13th instant, at 12 M. I found our wounded men lying in churches, houses, barnes, and, I am sorry to say, upon the field. The ambulances were used to convey the wounded to the town from the places they were carried immediately after the battle.

With the assistance of Drs. Fletcher and Stevens, of Indianapolis, Colonel Webb, and Mr. Conklin, of Cambridge City, Ind., the men were kindly cared for, so far as the sanitary stores reached.

There was a great want of shirts, drawers, &c., but, under the circumstances, the men bore their wounds patiently and without a murmer, with the exclamation invariably of "God bless Indiana!"

I found about fifteen hundred wounded at that time at Perryville and vicinity, having met seven hundred and fifty, under the care of Dr. Jaques, of the Eightieth Indiana, at Springfield, on their way down to Louisville. There was a great want of medical stores at Perryville, and many a poor fellow suffered in consequence.

Under the care, however, of Dr. Shumard, Medical Director of that District, (Danville,) and Dr. Hatchett, Post Surgeon at Perryville, all was done that human skill could do under the circumstances.

Remaining at Perryville one week, and knowing by personal observation that our men were as comfortable, under the circumstances, as could be expected, by the direction by Dr. Bobbs, who had arrived with a number of medical gentlemen on Saturday, the 18th instant, Dr. Newcomer and myself proceeded to Danville in charge of a train of wagons containing one hundred and fifty sick and wounded; arriving there we were immediately placed in charge of hospitals. Our army returning through Danville, left upon the streets four thousand sick and wounded soldiers. They were placed in churches, colleges, houses, blacksmith shops, stables—in fact Danville was one great hospital. In the course of four days, under the almost superhuman energy and medical skill of Dr. Shumard, and Drs. Wright and Devendorf, his assistants, the men were comfortably housed, and when the storm of Saturday and Sunday last came on—six inches of snow having fallen and remained until Monday—the men felt as though Dr. Shumard was indeed their benefactor.

We found the sanitary supplies at Danville as deficient as at Perryville. If the good citizens of Indiana knew but half the suffering our brave boys were laboring under at that time, they with one accord would send to the Sanitary Commission at Louisville supplies sufficient to satisfy their wants. The medical stores, as at Perryville, in military phrase, were “played out.” It is true there are drug stores at both places, but you must remember that the rebel army passed through both places, and with their instinct for picking up supplies, they did not neglect visiting the drug establishments. Dr. Newcomer found in one of the stores, however, and all that could be found in Danville, one ounce of powdered opium, at a cost of *one dollar*. That did not go far in relieving our suffering men. It is not to be presumed that the medical gentlemen having charge of that district are accountable for this negligence, but a higher *Head*, and when all is ferreted out, let the negligence and inefficiency fall where it belongs.

Dr. Newcomer and myself remained at Danville until Monday, the 27th instant, and returned home by way of Lebanon. At the latter place we found nine hundred sick and wounded, but all

doing very well, a great many leaving for their regiments, having become convalescent.

Of Indianians, I found at Perryville three hundred sick and wounded, at Danville four hundred sick, and at Lebanon one hundred and eighty sick, all at this time doing well. The great trouble was at first and two weeks after the battle. Supplies are arriving for them at the different points, and things are working much more smoothly.

Of Drs. Shumard, Thrift, Devendorf, Hatchett, and others, we can not speak too highly, for their kindness and care of our wounded and sick. To their surgical and medical ability we bear testimony, as well as to their courteous and gentlemanly demeanor toward us.

To Colonel Webb and Mr. Conklin, of Cambridge City, who assisted at Perryville in distributing the sanitary stores, and caring for the comfort of our brave boys, the thanks of Indiana is due. The Sanitary Commission of Louisville rendered all the aid and comfort they could, knowing that John Morgan and his bandits were between them and our sick and wounded. To the good people of Indiana I can safely say, your stores are in good hands under the guide of Mr. Haywood.

Respectfully submitted,

E. W. BANKS,
Captain Fifth Indiana Cavalry.

REPORT

OF

JESSE L. WILLIAMS.

PITTSBURG LANDING,
May 11, 1862.

Hon. O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana:

DEAR SIR:—By means of the commission given me, I have obtained access to Indiana regiments, so far as time and opportunity and the means of conveyance would permit. I have seen most of them during the ten days spent between this and the outposts of our great army. There seems to be a kind and just appreciation of the care manifested by the Executive of Indiana in sending a sanitary boat and extra surgeons for the relief and transportation of the sick soldiers. No one with the proper feelings of a man, after observing the condition of many of our men, but must commend this effort for their relief. A sight of Hamburg Landing alone, with its two thousand to three thousand sick, sent there many of them in great haste as the regiments moved, with very inadequate accommodations, is enough to call forth all our sympathies, and stimulate to efforts for relief. The blessing of fathers and mothers and kindred will rest upon you. Let the boat continue to run for some time to come.

It is needless for me to speak of Colonel Stone, so much better known to you; yet I can not withhold my testimony to his diligence, earnestness and good judgment in this benevolent work. Mr. Turner is also an efficient help.

The anticipated battle having been deferred, the extra surgeons have not been so actively employed up to this time as was ex-

pected, though, so far as I have seen or learned, they have been ready for their work, and have no doubt relieved suffering. The magnitude of the impending conflict was not overrated by you, nor is the need of medical help when the battle comes less than you have anticipated.

The approaching battle of Corinth continues to loom up in still greater dimensions, both in its terrible destructiveness and its bearing upon the Union cause. The whole strength of the rebellion in the south-west is there to be met. Unquestionably they have to-day more men than we, and all reports agree that it is increasing. I can but wish that Halleck had more men to make it sure. I am told to-day that our army is intrenching, which looks like preparation for *being besieged*, as well as to *besiege*. This is wise. We can not retreat without utter ruin. In the distance from our river base the enemy has greatly the advantage, they having the railroad from Memphis and Jackson.

General Finnel, of Kentucky, and others just from the Division Headquarters, think the decisive conflict may be deferred for a week or more. I, therefore, start home this evening. May possibly return again.

If consistent with your other duties, I know that a visit from you during or immediately after the great battle, would be very gratifying to our noble Indiana army.

The Crawford leaves to-morrow with a second load of sick.

Very truly yours,

J. L. WILLIAMS.

ATTICA, May 13, 1862.

Governor MORTON:

DEAR SIR:—In addition to what I wrote from Pittsburg Landing, I may allude to petty “red tape” hindrance at first thrown in the way of Colonel Stone’s efforts to get off the Indiana sick separately from those of other States, not so much, I am sure, by General Halleck as by some of his staff, and by none so offensively (I must say it) as by an Indianian, Major Key. His language in depreciation of what Indiana had done in the war, and for her sol-

diers, used in presence of Colonel Stone, Mr. Turner, and myself, was exceedingly offensive, and in any other place than his own tent, ought to have been resented on the spot. But let it go, though he should be marked as at heart a sympathizer with the secessionists, as his entire conversation on that occasion proves him to be. I presume and hope he has little influence with Halleck. He was, no doubt, put upon his staff through an influential brother of Cincinnati, who is a leading member of McClellan's staff.

In connection with difficulties thrown in the way of these sanitary efforts, and especially in loading the boat with Indianians, I must not omit to notice the gentlemanly and humane conduct of Dr. McDougal, recently appointed as Chief Medical Director of Halleck's Department. Without his positive order to load at Hamburg exclusively with Indiana sick, the under-strappers there would scarcely have permitted it.

I find in Dr. McDougal an old acquaintance. His family, mother, sisters, and brothers, long resided at Indianapolis. He is an Indianian. I have always heard him highly praised as an able army surgeon. And now, in the re-organization of the Medical Department of the army, if you should feel disposed to use your influence for his promotion, I think you will be engaged in a good work. Please inquire for yourself. Dr. McDougal thinks the present Surgeon General (Hammond) not kindly disposed toward his advancement. "Doctors will differ" and indulge their jealousies.

Very truly,

J. L. WILLIAMS.

P. S.—While in one of the Indiana regiments, an order came from General Halleck, stating that he should hold the regimental officers responsible for the careless manner in which the sick had been left behind or sent to the rear. This order, I learn, was based upon a report from Dr. McDougal, in regard to the inhuman manner in which many sick were sent to Hamburg, with no care for their comfort.

J. L. W.

REPORT
OF
JOHN M'CREA,
PAY AGENT.

HEADQUARTERS 33D REG. IND. VOLUNTEERS,

June 4, 1862.

Colonel HOLLOWAY, *Private Secretary*:

SIR:—I reached these headquarters on the 1st instant, and owing to the delay of the paymaster, it is not likely that I can leave here for a week yet, Colonel Coburn insists that I should stay until the regiment is paid. In the meantime I have been informing myself with reference to the health of the Forty-Ninth and Thirty-Third.

The Forty-Ninth this morning have but two hundred and twenty-five fit for duty; the hospital at Flat Lick is the most miserable place for filth and inconvenience, that I have ever seen; there is no suitable food for the sick, and wretched attention. As this is the hospital for the division, the sick are required to be sent there; but few are permitted to remain in the regimental quarters.

I have been endeavoring to obtain furloughs for the men, but a positive order has been given by Dr. Howard, of the Sanitary Department, who has recently visited this division, that men shall not receive furloughs, and as yet I have not succeeded in getting any change in this order, yet I hope to succeed in a few cases.

The men believe that through our Governor, something may be done for them.

When I return I will be able to lay before the Executive a report of the state of the Indiana Regiments here, as to health, rations, &c.

Very respectfully,

JOHN McCREA.

Do me the kindness to lay the imperfect report I now send you before the Governor.

McCREA.

REPORT
OF
G. K. STEELE.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,
October 23, 1862.

Governor MORTON:

DEAR SIR:—I can report the Seventy-Fifth here and in good order. I suppose you have heard from General Dumont the particulars of the two regiments under his command. The other is the Seventy-Second. It has gone on an excursion. They both ask for overcoats, but it is warm here yet. I shall go to Lebanon to-morrow, if I can get there.

Your obedient servant,
G. K. STEELE, *Aid.*

REPORT

OF

DR. NATHANIEL FIELD.

HOSPITAL No. 1,
PERRYVILLE, KY., Oct. 18, 1862.

Governor MORTON:

In obedience to your request, I left Camp Noble on Friday afternoon, at 5 P. M., and in company with my assistants, Dr. Bare and Dr. Thomas A. Clark, reached this place on Sunday, the 12th instant. I immediately reported to the Medical Director, and was assigned to Hospital No. 1, Seminary Building, containing ninety-six patients, nearly all mortally wounded. The worst cases had been placed in this Hospital. Drs. Bare and Clark were detailed to other Hospitals where they have rendered good service. The battle here must have been a terrible one, from the number of wounded in the town and neighborhood. Nearly every house in the village is filled with the wounded, either Federal or Rebel. When I arrived here there must have been two thousand of our men in the hospitals, with not half enough surgeons to attend them. Fully five hundred rebels remained on the field unburied. I saw one close to the roadside in a state of decomposition.

My Hospital contains soldiers of Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky Regiments, terribly mangled. It is distressing to hear their groans day and night.

I sleep in the Hospital, on the floor, with insufficient bed clothing, and other comforts, but still my health is good. If the medical exquisites who slandered my Hospital at Richmond were here, they could find abundant materials for a sensation report. My

Hospital at Richmond was a parlor compared to this when I took charge of it. But having an adequate corps of nurses, a good steward and ward master, I have made the wounded as comfortable as their physical condition will admit. Many have been sent to Louisville since I arrived here, but there is not a man in the Hospital able to sit up. How long I will be here depends upon the will of the Medical Director, who I take pleasure in saying is a gentleman and an efficient medical officer.

With great respect I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant.

N. FIELD.

REPORT
OF
JAMES H. TURNER,
SANITARY AGENT.

JUNE 10, 1862.

Governor O. P. MORTON:

SIR:—Since my last report, and previous to the 5th instant, I distributed such sanitary stores as were required, to the Sixth, Twenty-Ninth, Thirtieth, Fifty-Second, and Fifty-Ninth Indiana Regiments. I also delivered to the Fifty-Third Indiana Regiment two large boxes of stores, a special donation, directed to the care of the Quarter-Master of that regiment, also to the hospital at Hamburg, and to the Division Hospital of General Pope's army, such stores as requisitions were made for by the surgeons in charge.

After telegraphing to the President of the Sanitary Committee, and receiving no reply, and as I was quite unwell, I deemed it best to hand over to the hospital at Hamburg such stores as were yet on hand, consisting principally of bedding, the fruits, wines, clothing, &c., being all exhausted.

I do not think it would be advantageous to continue a depot for sanitary goods at Hamburg, nor have I any other point to suggest from which supplies of that character could be made available to Indiana troops. When the depot was established at Hamburg, Halleck's army, except the reserve, was confined within a radius of probably eight miles—now a radius of sixty miles would not cover his camping ground. Then his army was supplied with commissary and quarter-master stores between Pittsburg and Hamburg;

now probably one-third of the stores of that character are delivered at Eastport, forty miles above Hamburg. There is no one point, in my opinion, from which sanitary stores can be delivered to all our regiments.

There is another reason why a depot of this character can better be dispensed with now than heretofore. The hospitals are much better conducted, especially the General or Division Hospitals. They have more capacity, their supplies of cots, bedding, &c., much more ample. There is yet a great want of good nurses. Convalescent soldiers are generally detailed for that purpose, and they are better qualified to make subjects for hospitals than to nurse them.

From the best information I could obtain from our own surgeons and others, I suppose our sick are as well cared for there as they can be at any other point outside of our own State.

Inclosed please find receipts for twenty-six hospital tents, all that came into my possession, except one which I left subject to the order of the Surgeon of the Thirty-First Regiment Indiana Volunteers. I so informed Colonel Cruft.

Respectfully,

JAMES H. TURNER.

REPORT

OF

DR. JAMES S. ATTON.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.,
April 24, 1862.

To His Excellency, Governor MORTON:

SIR:—The inclosed contains a list of Indianians confined in hospital at this place:

John Collins.....	Company E.....	Nineteenth Ind. Regt.
William W. Dudley.....	“ B.....	“ “ “
James H. Edwards.....	“ H.....	“ “ “
Jacob Gump.....	“ E.....	“ “ “
Ezekiel North.....	“ G.....	“ “ “
John E. Hughes.....	“ I.....	“ “ “
W. H. Marshall.....	“ C.....	“ “ “
Henry Jones.....	“ D.....	“ “ “
Jacob Redpath.....	“ E.....	“ “ “
James Rigby.....	“ G.....	“ “ “
Eli Stearns.....	“ G.....	“ “ “
John W. Skiff.....	“ K.....	“ “ “
John Parsons.....	“ D.....	“ “ “
Ira Kendall.....	“ E.....	“ “ “
Jonathan Sowen.....	“ A.....	“ “ “
A. L. Killgore.....	“ A.....	“ “ “
Isaac Ridoubt.....	“ D.....	“ “ “
George J. Dennis.....	“ G.....	“ “ “
M. M. Miller.....	“ G.....	“ “ “
Alexander Watson.....	“ K.....	“ “ “

The patients are well provided for here, and every attention paid to their wants. It is gratifying to know that the Medical Department of the army is making, in connection with the Sanitary Commission, thorough and ample provisions for the sick and wounded. The clothing, in some instances, is deficient, but the officers in charge of the hospitals here manifest a considerable readiness to see that there be no complaint hereafter in that particular. The patients here, as elsewhere, seemed much gratified to learn that they were not forgotten in this their trial by either yourself or the people of their State.

Very respectfully,

JAMES S. ATHON,

REPORT

OF

GEORGE MERRITT.

ON BOARD STEAMER COMMERCIAL,
TENNESSEE RIVER, April 12, 1862.

Governor O. P. MORTON, *Indianapolis*:

By a combination of circumstances over which we had no control, we find ourselves on a slow boat, which allows herself to be passed by every thing bound for the Pittsburg battle field. It was the first boat to leave Louisville for the Tennessee River, and will be the last to reach her destination. We can only account for it by supposing that Providence (or our captain) is holding us and our stores back for the second battle.

The inclosed sketch of the battle field I copy from one made by an officer of the Quarter-Master's Department, who was on the field Sunday and Monday as a looker on; and although evidently inaccurate in its proportions, is probably as good as will be got. The camps as marked, are in the position they stood before the battle.

The first attack was made by Polk's division at daylight Sunday morning, between Prentice and Sherman, surprising them both before they had time to form outside their camps. He was joined by Johnson's division, while Beauregard turned Prentice's left flank, and Cheatham engaged Sherman's own brigade. And it was during this first fight that Prentice's force was taken prisoners. The battle was hotly contested all day Sunday, with varying success, but closed at night with our forces driven back as indicated by the dotted line, which line our forces occupied Sunday night, the rebels having possession of all our camps outside of it. And from all

we can learn, if daylight had lasted one hour longer, Ball's Bluff would have been repeated on a larger scale, but darkness coming on, both armies rested on their arms within twenty to one hundred and fifty yards of each other, so near that they could talk together. Sunday morning Buell's forces were eight miles east of Savannah; when they heard the firing they started for Savannah and Pittsburg Landing where they arrived and were ferried across the river on Sunday night, and took their positions before daylight. General Lew. Wallace's division was at Crump's Landing, four miles below Pittsburg at the commencement of the fight, and marched up toward Smith's Camp, but found the creek too high to cross, and was obliged to march up the creek to where the Purdy road crosses it, where he arrived during Sunday night, and attacked the rebels' left flank Monday morning at daylight—the battle opening along the whole line with great fierceness, but the rebels gradually fell back until four o'clock, P. M., when they gave up the battle and retreated toward Corinth in good order—others say in disorder—probably in as good order as retreats are ever made after losing a battle. Prentice's camps were four miles from Pittsburg Landing.

The gunboats were one mile above the Landing, and did good execution on Sunday afternoon and evening, shelling the rebels and checking them until after dark.

The ground on which the battle was fought is somewhat rolling, and covered with the large timber, the undergrowth having been cut away.

This is the best account I can give you of the battle, as gathered from several eye-witnesses. If on examining the field myself I find mistakes, will correct them in my next.

We have met six boat loads of wounded, carrying, in the aggregate, about three thousand.

5 o'clock, P. M.—We have just met another boat load of wounded.

Yours, &c.,

GEO. MERRITT.

REPORT
OF
W. J. ELLIOTT.

WASHINGTON CITY,
May 13, 1862.

Governor MORTON :

DEAR SIR:—On my arrival in this city I found the Twelfth and Sixteenth Regiments encamped near this city, and their sick in the Hospital.

The Sixteenth was mustered out Monday, and the Twelfth to-day. The soldiers will be paid to-morrow or next day, and the large proportion will immediately leave for their homes. Some will linger here and by the way-side. There are a number of sick Indianians in the Hospital—some unable to travel. I have met with one great obstacle in getting soldiers home. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will not honor General Noble's passes, or any transportation tickets, unless issued directly from the War Department in this city. I have written to Mr. Garrett, President of the Road, and explained the objects that prompted you in the matter, and also urged upon him the propriety of changing his order, by pledging him the co-operation of our delegation. I trust I will be able to make this arrangement, as there are a great many sick at Winchester, Cumberland and other points.

Very truly yours,

W. J. ELLIOTT.

P. S.—The officers of the Twelfth and Sixteenth had made arrangements for transportation before my arrival.

W. J. ELLIOTT.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 6, 1863.

His Excellency, O. P. MORTON,

Governor of Indiana:

SIR:—I inclose herewith the list of killed, wounded and missing, of the Twenty-Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers at the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, December 7, 1862.

The number killed was twenty-five, wounded one hundred and seventy-five, missing one, since died of wounds twelve. Total killed, wounded and missing, two hundred and one.

This regiment entered the fight with four hundred and forty men. Their gallantry and valor reflects honor upon their State, and upon themselves. The Twenty-Sixth, led by their gallant Colonels Clark and Rose, and the Thirty-Seventh Illinois, led by the brave young Colonel Black, charged across an open plain of more than half a mile in width and up a steep hill again, into an enemy almost seven times their number.

The commanders in this severe battle, which resulted in a glorious victory to our arms, possess, as they justly should, the implicit confidence of their men.

The brave and indomitable General Blunt, the youthful, gallant Heron, led their commands over a mountainous and desolate country, against an enemy vastly superior in numbers, winning repeated victories.

My thanks are due to General E. B. Brown, Commandant of the Post at Springfield, for kindness shown me and for furnishing me with conveyances and escort to Fayetteville. To Colonel Wickersham, Commandant of the Post at Fayetteville, and Colonel Crittenden, Commandant of the Post at Elkhorn, for similar favors, my thanks are also due.

The wounded are comfortably quartered in pleasant and well ventilated houses at Fayetteville, and are under the medical care of Dr. Hubbard, the Medical Director, an accomplished surgeon and gentlemen. Dr. Clark, of the Thirty-Seventh Illinois, is untiring in care and attention to the wounded, who as a gentleman, possesses the essential qualifications for high rank in his profession, and is well worthy of promotion. In Dr. Melcher, Medical Director, at Springfield, I found a gentleman and an efficient and faithful officer.

The members of the Twenty-Sixth Regiment who escaped unhurt are in high spirits, and anxious for another fight, when they

can strike one more blow for their country, and one more against traitors.

Very respectfully,

W. J. ELLIOTT.

PITTSBURG LANDING, June 7, 1862.

HON. O. P. MORTON:

DEAR SIR:—I arrived at this place on the 6th, and visited the hospitals at Buell's Landing and Hamburg. There are about eighty sick Indiana soldiers in these hospitals. Dr. McDougal thinks it unnecessary to send a hospital boat. I learn there are a great many sick Indiana soldiers in the hospitals near Corinth. I leave to-day to visit these hospitals. The Indiana regiments are all moved forward and scattered. I will visit as many of them as possible. That will consume at least from five to eight days, and on my return to this place will endeavor to get an order from Dr. McDougal to bring forward the sick. From what I have already seen I think the sick need better attention. I will be pleased to hear from you by telegraph, on receipt of this, instructing me in regard to the sick.

Very respectfully,

W. J. ELLIOTT.

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA, July 10, 1862.

General STONE:

DEAR SIR:—I arrived in this city last night at 12 o'clock, having passed over the route in safety, although shooting and burning cotton is the order of the day in this region. I will leave in the morning for the advance of Buell's army, McCook's Division. There are five hospitals in this place, and from what I have already seen I think they are admirably conducted. The surgeon in charge is much of a gentleman. I have just learned the whereabouts of Kidd's Battery, and will see them in a few days.

On my return home I will be able to make you a full and more interesting report.

Yours truly,

W. J. ELLIOTT.

REPORT
OF
ABEL EVANS.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,
December 11, 1862.

Governor MORTON :

DEAR SIR:—I started on my trip on the 6th instant, as directed by Mr. Hannaman, to whom you directed me to report. By some mismanagement in shipping those sanitary stores, and from other causes, (which I will explain in due time), I have been detained almost beyond endurance. I arrived here this morning, reported to General Sherman, and after some difficulty got admitted into the hospital, and commenced my labor. As far as I have had an opportunity to observe, the sick and wounded in this hospital are well cared for, and every thing kept very clean. I saw Sister St. John, who has charge of this Hospital. She appeared much pleased to receive those stores, and spoke in high terms of the people of Indianapolis, for the liberality they have shown in sending stores, and spoke of them as being of better quality than any others received. She says they need stores here very much. I can not say as to their particular wants, further than that. All the stores received here goes into the general fund, and are distributed where they are most needed.

I shall go from here to Helena. I will write from there.

Most respectfully yours, &c.,¹

A. EVANS.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,
January 4, 1863.

To His Excellency, Governor O. P. MORTON:

DEAR SIR:—In obedience to your instructions directed to me, to visit Hospitals at Memphis, &c., dated December 3, 1862, I left Indianapolis on the 6th day of December, and arrived at Memphis on the 15th instant.

I visited the Post Hospital at Memphis, and had, as you directed, lists made out of all the Indiana soldiers, with statement of their diseases, &c., which are respectfully submitted with this report.

From Memphis I went to Helena, and visited the Post and Regimental Hospitals at that place. I am glad to say that I found but few sick at the latter place, and all doing very well—the proper lists are herewith submitted.

Being informed that a Post Hospital was established at Fort Pillow, on my return I stopped at that point, but found only a Regimental Hospital, with but few sick and doing well—a list of whom will be found herewith.

I also stopped at Columbus, Ky., on my return, and found but few sick, and most of those were able to rejoin their regiments, if the way had been open for them to have done so.

The sanitary goods intrusted to my care were delivered to Sister St. John, Superintendent of the General Hospital, Memphis, Tenn. I arrived at Indianapolis on the 29th of December.

I submit herewith a statement of my expenses during the time I was absent, performing the duties set forth above, properly certified.

I take pleasure in referring to the courtesy extended to me during my trip, by all the officers of the army with whom my duties required me to have intercourse.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ABEL EVANS.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

REPORT

OF

HON. DAVID C. BRANHAM.

BROWN'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 2, 1862.

His Excellency, Governor O. P. MORTON:

DEAR SIR:—Having learned that you would probably be here Wednesday or Thursday, I will leave the communications here for you, with a short account of my visit to the troops. Colonel Carter's Cavalry is stationed about forty-five miles below this city, with the exception of Captain McClure's company, which is fifteen miles farther down. They have five hundred and twenty-one men—have received two hundred and seventy-seven overcoats, and have made requisition for the balance. They have every thing else that is necessary for their comfort until winter sets in, when they will need some provision for their horses, and some addition to their tents. They have nothing but single-barrel pistols, with the exception of the revolvers bought by themselves or friends.

In regard to the communication of Major Chapman, I think he says nothing but what is warranted by the facts.

I next visited the Sixteenth Regiment, Colonel Hackleman. I was not there but a short time, but found the regiment in a good

condition, well supplied with what they need, and officers and men well satisfied with each other.

The Twenty-Seventh, Colonel Colgrove, is about three miles from the Sixteenth. They are well off for supplies. The health of the regiment is getting better, and if it was not for the state of things existing between the Colonel and the officers and men, it would be a first class regiment. The accompanying papers will give you the reasons for the troubles. If you could, it would be of great service for you to visit this regiment.

The Nineteenth, Colonel Meredith, is in a very comfortable condition, with one exception, which you know as well as I can tell you.

The tents of all furnished by the State are of very poor material, and totally unfit for winter, is the unanimous testimony of all as far as I heard an expression. Upon the whole, the regiments here have but little cause of complaint, except the overcoats and arms for the cavalry, and their health may be considered good. So far as the trouble with officers is concerned, I do not think I have any right but to state facts as they exist, for I do not feel authorized to inquire into the cause. Any thing in my power to do to remove the difficulty that exists, and to render the regiments as efficient as possible, in order that we may maintain the present high position of our State, will be cheerfully done.

In reference to the appointments of Colonels Hazzard and Willich, there is great reluctance to do any thing. Mr. Secretary Smith, who very kindly aided me, can tell you all the difficulty in the way. One of the most prominent is to know the views of General Buell. They also say that the gunboats will be governed by his judgment.

The allotment rolls will be forwarded to you at Indianapolis.

Your plan for the return of the pay of the men meets the hearty approval, so far as I have heard any expression.

I would be glad to see you, as it is with difficulty I write since I had the rheumatism.

Yours,

D. C. BRANHAM.

MADISON, May 27, 1862.

To His Excellency, Governor O. P. MORTON:

DEAR SIR:—I went to Washington on the 14th day of May. I called on Secretary Stanton on the 16th, and laid the papers before him in reference to the Arsenal at Indianapolis. When suggested to him, he very readily referred it to the Commission on Ordnance Contracts. I took the papers to them, and they said that it should be taken up immediately. On examination, some vouchers were lacking, which were left at Indianapolis. Mr. Holt, one of the Commission, assured me that as soon as they arrived, they would settle it at once.

I went to Virginia; the Seventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments, in General Shields' Division, were on their march from Strasburg to join General McDowell. We found the men in good health and fine spirits. The Seventh and Fourteenth had over eight hundred men on dress parade—the Thirteenth had not so many. They had plenty to eat. The surgeons, Drs. Hurd, Foster and New, said there was not ten men taking medicine in the three regiments, and they had orders to send to the hospital at Washington every man not fit for duty.

These regiments were paid off the first of March. When they will be paid again is uncertain.

The officers are anxious to exchange their smooth-bore muskets for other guns. The flank companies of the Seventh and Fourteenth Regiments have Enfield rifles, and about three companies of the Thirteenth Regiment have the same kind of arms. There appears to be considerable difference of opinion among the officers as to the value of the different kinds of guns.

The Seventh wanted some new accoutrements, for which a requisition has been made.

Upon the whole, these regiments are in a condition creditable to their officers and the State. I did not go to the Twenty-Seventh, as General Elliott said he was going there.

Yours respectfully,

D. C. BRANHAM.

R E P O R T

OF

MILES J. FLETCHER.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
May 6, 1862.

Hon. O. P. MORTON:

DEAR SIR:—I arrived here on Saturday noon last, and immediately reported myself at the office of the Western Sanitary Committee. I was received with great kindness and every courtesy extended; still the officers felt that it was rather mistaken kindness to furlough our men, when in the Hospitals they were having every possible comfort and attention. I must confess that after visiting these Hospitals, I myself thought the men better off here than many of them would be at home. Still I said nothing, and proceeded to work. It is a slow process indeed. There are now seventeen Hospitals in the city, situated at great distances from each other. The surgeons, crowded with work, give but little time each day to filling furloughs. They will not give any State the preference, but take the men by their date of entry. The men all have to be brought (in some instances several miles) to the offices of Captains Parsons and Preston, to have their furloughs signed and transportation and accounts arranged. I mention these things to show you how slow is the process. I have been active every moment since I came, and have only cleared the "Post Hospital." To-morrow shall get through one more.

The Western Sanitary Commission have an excellent man employed, whose special business it is to see to furloughing and discharging soldiers. I think he is attending to this matter as well as it can be done, and our men will be furloughed nearly as

rapidly without assistance. The Committee say he shall look directly after our men, Ohio not wishing hers furloughed.

I have sent off thirty, mostly to the southern part of the State.

As my apportionment must be made the last of this week, I must leave for home Wednesday evening.

Mr. Holloway thought, when I left home, the work could be accomplished in a few days. To clear the Hospitals of all our men able to travel, will take at least two weeks. If desirable, you can send another agent in my place on my return, or I am at your service when my apportionment is made. Still I think the work will go on successfully by the Agent of the Sanitary Committee.

I can explain these matters more fully on my return.

In haste,

MILES J. FLETCHER.

REPORT

OF

J. J. HAYDEN.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,
July 2, 1862.

Governor O. P. MORTON :

DEAR SIR:—Acting under your commission of June 23, I proceeded to Memphis, Tennessee, to look after the wants and comforts of Indiana soldiers at that point.

While awaiting the departure of a steamer for Memphis at Cairo, General Lew. Wallace and staff arrived *en route* for Indianapolis and other points. As they arrived late at night and left on the early train, I did not have the opportunity to get much information as to the condition of affairs at Memphis.

On my arrival, I called upon Major McCauley of the Eleventh Regiment, then stationed on the bank of the Mississippi River in front of the "Gayoso House," and made particular inquiry in regard to the wants and requirements of the Eleventh Indiana, and learned from him that they had but few soldiers on the sick list, and these few doing as well or better than could be expected, and that I could be of no material assistance to them in any way.

I next visited the camp of the Forty-Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Slack, and upon making the object of my visit known to Lieutenant-Colonel Milton S. Robinson, of that regiment, was informed that the Forty-Seventh had but — men in the Hospital, and that they were doing far better than if they had been sent home, as they had good medical attendance and were carefully nursed, were well satisfied with the attention they were receiving and had no wish to return home.

My stay at Memphis was necessarily short, but while there I received every attention my mission demanded from our officers in command at that point.

On my return trip to Cairo, on board the steamer *Forest Queen*, I found several sick Indiana soldiers, and made it my special duty to see that they were made as comfortable as circumstances would allow.

One of these, Corporal Mathias Goldster, of Company F, Captain Shearer, Forty-Seventh Regiment, was very sick indeed. He was evidently sinking very fast. Dr. DePew rendered him all the attendance he required. He was too low to need any thing further than careful, tender nursing, all of which was well attended to by the Doctor, myself, and passengers on board. His disease was consumption, superinduced by exposure, while suffering with measles in camp. He died opposite Osceola, Arkansas, about noon of the second day out. We brought his remains to Cairo, and had them placed in a good walnut coffin, packed carefully in ice and shipped on the first train to his father, the Reverend Mr. Goldster, of Lagro, Indiana.

The Illinois Central Railroad refused the passes I offered for transportation of his remains, and Dr. DePew paid transportation to the State line, west of Lafayette, from thence passes were used.

Another, Henry Whitmore, of Company I, Forty-Sixth Regiment, Colonel G. N. Fitch, was evidently mending from the time we started, and will no doubt be well enough in a few weeks to return.

I found B. F. McCoy, Sergeant Major of the Twenty-Fifth Regiment, Colonel Veach, and Sebastian Lowry, Sergeant Company D, same regiment, on the lower deck of the steamer. McCoy was a very sick man indeed. I had them both brought up into the cabin of the boat, and every thing was done for them that could be to render them comfortable, and they received every attention from Captain Conway and the passengers and the medical services of Dr. DePew.

On reaching Cairo, Captain Conway, of the "*Queen*," assured me they should be properly cared for during the rest of the trip, and that he would deliver them safely at Rockport, Spencer county, in this State, their destination.

I left the troops at Memphis in good spirits, and in general good health.

Colonel D. C. Anthony, of the Twenty-Third Regiment, was

appointed Provost Marshal while I was in Memphis, and seemed to be "*the right man in the right place.*" At least the appointment appeared to give general satisfaction.

Permit me to add that the care and attention given to Indiana troops by you, through the many agents who constantly visit the camps, as well as by your personal visits whenever it has been possible for you to reach them, meets the high commendation of soldier and civilian wherever we go.

I have endeavored to discharge the trust reposed in me with fidelity, and only regret that I was not enabled to render more efficient service than I did.

I have paid my own transportation and subsistence, and have no charge to make for services or for expenses.

Permit me to subscribe myself respectfully yours truly,

J. J. HAYDEN.

REPORTS
OF
DR. R. BOSWORTH,
SANITARY AGENT
TO NEW ORLEANS AND OTHER POINTS.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1862.

General A. STONE:

DEAR SIR:—I leave for New Orleans at 3 this P. M.; fare, seventy-five dollars. There are no Government vessels going for from four to six weeks. This is the best I can do. We have tried in different ways and places, and can do no better.

Colonel Howe is unremitting in his efforts for soldiers. He says he can not transfer any soldiers. He has been to Washington, and laid the matter before the President and Secretary, and thinks that in a short time arrangements will be made for the transfer to their own States of those for whom there is no hope of speedy recovery. There are and will be soldiers here that ought to be removed, and if the thing is changed he will inform you.

My vessel, I forgot to say, is the steamship "Marion," Pier No. 4, East river.

The news this morning is bad. If I could have had time I would have telegraphed to know whether you had changed your programme.

Yours truly,

R. BOSWORTH.

STEAMSHIP "MARION," EAST RIVER, PIER No. 4,
NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 7, 1862.

General STONE:

DEAR SIR:—We started as reported on Wednesday, 3 o'clock, P. M. When arrived off Delaware Bay, our steam cylinder began to leak steam. The breach was not a serious one in a calm sea, but not safe for a voyage. Consequently we put back here.

Our repairs are now completed, and we start at 10 A. M., with fair weather, and the promise from our officers of arriving at New Orleans by one week from to-day.

Yours truly,

R. BOSWORTH.

CORINTH, MISS., October 13, 1862.

General STONE:

DEAR SIR:—I arrived in this place this morning all right. As the mail is just going, I thought best to drop you a line that you might know of my whereabouts, &c.

When I arrived at Cairo, Illinois, I found our wounded had not been heard of, so I came on and on till I arrived at Jackson. When at that place, I learned the casualties were very great at Hatchie, and the Medical Director thought it best for me to go to that place first. Every thing there is in cap-à-pie order, I assure you. Surgeon Slaughter is a noble man, always at his post, cheering and caring for his men. He has sent in his resignation, but if you can do any thing to prevent its being accepted, it should be done.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas is a very attentive man to his business. In fact, your medical men in these two regiments are rather exceptions.

The men were wounded very seriously, but with the attention they are receiving, the fatality will be trifling. For particulars see my report of yesterday, which I sent by the Major of the Fifty-

Third Regiment. I telegraphed you that we would move the wounded to Evansville. General Hurlburt thought at first he would move them, and after further consideration he rescinded the order. The general decision is, he was *drunk*. And for my part, I hesitate not to say he was *excessively intoxicated*. But notwithstanding, the men are better off where they are; and I am very well satisfied to let them remain, so long as our surgeons have charge of them. If I thought otherwise, it would be a very easy matter to obtain leave of General Grant at Jackson. Dr. Slaughter promised to telegraph you if they had to leave the men in charge of inactive, incompetent botches.

I have not had time this morning to get reliable information with respect to our troops here, but from what I have *heard* I think they have suffered but little. I will inform you at the earliest possible moment.

I learn the Forty-Eighth and Fifty-Ninth were the only regiments engaged here.

Yours truly,

R. BOSWORTH, M. D.,

G. S. A. I.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS, Oct. 17, 1862.

General STONE:

DEAR SIR:—I arrived here this morning from Corinth, Miss., via Jackson, Tenn., with forty-one sick and wounded soldiers from the above place. We start for Paducah immediately, when we will leave all our wounded. It is the best I could do with red tape.

Please give me further orders immediately on the receipt of this at Paducah.

Yours very respectfully,

R. BOSWORTH, M. D.,

General Sanitary Agent for Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
October 30, 1862.

General STONE:

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your request, I drop you a line this evening. I arrived safely at 2 A. M., after procuring a wagon and team I started at an early hour from the Jeffersonville Depot for the Ferry. We had to wait some time at the river, "the boat being later than usual," and consequently were a few minutes too late for the morning train. So the goods are at the depot resting. They will be loaded into the cars this evening, and in the morning at precisely 7 (no preventing Providence) I shall be on my journey to Lebanon, thank the Lord.

We have nothing here of interest save the report still of suffering among the soldiers at Perryville. But day after to-morrow I shall be on the ground and shall report immediately. I will also write you from Lebanon to-morrow by return mail. I think I shall be able to learn something definite at that point. Major-General Rosecrans is in the city. My impression is he will soon have had his *base of operations* from the offensive carcasses of dead rebels, solving to a demonstration the vexed question, by proving that the carcasses of *Rebels* form the only base looking toward the suppression of this rebellion. I believe that old Abe Lincoln is *not* really *dead* nor sleeping, but on the verge of suppressing red tape and treason from our army, and saving our country from ruin.

And in conclusion, let me say "bully for Abe," and prosperity and long life to General Rosy.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. BOSWORTH, M. D.,

Gen. San. Agent for Indiana.

LEBANON, KENTUCKY,
October 31, 1862.

General STONE:

DEAR SIR:—I arrived here this P. M. safely. I have transportation for Lebanon, and the goods already loaded. Shall start at 7 in the morning.

I have not had time to visit the Hospitals here. There are twelve Hospitals in this place, containing about twelve hundred patients, most of whom have been brought here from the battle-field of Perryville. I have visited only one Hospital here. There are twenty of our boys in this, and I conclude from this, that our wounded here amount to about from two hundred to three hundred. The Medical Director tells me there are only from four to six hundred left in P——. I saw an officer from there to-day who says his opinion is, they still need supplies there. The Medical Director says his impression is, they are in greater need at Danville than at Perryville. It is eighteen miles from here to Perryville, and ten miles from there to Danville. The wounded are being removed from here to Louisville as fast as possible. Another load will go on to-morrow.

I think from the appearance of the Hospital I was in, and the appearance and business capacity of the surgeons I have seen here, the speedy removal of the sick will be a wise policy. The Hospitals are under no regulations, being so lately established.

It seems to take most of our surgeons months to get a new Hospital systematized. Three surgeons ought to (with their nurses) arrange and put into *systematic order* in three days, a Hospital for two hundred patients. Many of them do so, while it takes nine-tenths of them as many months, and then confusion is the result of their labors, and the patient is doomed to suffer the consequences.

I shall make a full report as soon as practicable after arriving at Perryville; that place, this, and Danville, contain all the sick and wounded in this section. I shall only be able to give an account of these, but probably of all the casualties of all our regiments engaged at the battle.

Respectfully submitted,

R. BOSWORTH, M. D.,

Gen. San. Agent for Indiana.

DANVILLE, KENTUCKY,

November 12, 1862.

General A. STONE:

DEAR SIR:—I completed and sent to your address, by this morn-

ing's mail, the name, disease and condition of each Indiana soldier in Hospital in this place, together with the deaths which have occurred since our troops have been here.

A very considerable number of patients have been sent to their regiments. The number remaining in Hospital to this date is two hundred and thirty-four. The number of deaths twenty. Those remaining in Hospital, you will notice by reference to my report, are mostly convalescent. There are but very few but that will recover, possibly all will recover. The Hospitals here are in splendid order, indeed they can not be surpassed in the west. It follows that the Medical Director is a man of ability and energy. Dr. Shumard is Medical Director, and is a man of indomitable energy, and careful attention to the wants of the sick. In short he knows what makes the best substitute for a sick soldier's home, and has his comfort in view, instead of the almighty dollar.

Five of the surgeons in charge are from Indiana, among whom are Hendricks and Adams, both assistant surgeons, but justly deserving better positions.

There are eleven Hospitals, and about twelve hundred patients here. As they are sending men to their regiments pretty fast, it will not be long until the Hospitals are consolidated into three or four in number. There will be from twenty-five to fifty men moved here from Perryville this week, the balance will remain at that place until they recover.

The wants of the sick are not so great as at Perryville, yet they are in need of shirts, drawers, socks, blankets, slippers, (slippers should be used in Hospitals to prevent noise) pillows, and a very necessary thing is old clothes; in every Hospital in the country there are many who have lost their clothes, and half worn clothes, washed and patched, would be much better for these men than new ones, and this demand could just as well be supplied as not. If the country could be apprized of this fact they would cheerfully bring them in, and in a short time relieve a vast amount of suffering, without the least expense or inconvenience to themselves.

The ladies here deserve great praise for their kind attention to the sick. They have formed an association, divided their number into equal portions, visiting and furnishing supplies alternately. They make their visits regularly three times each day.

Respectfully submitted,

R. BOSWORTH, M. D.,

Gen. San. Agent for Indiana.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, December 16, 1862.

To His Excellency O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

SIR:—After a tedious journey of four days I arrived here safely. I find stationed here from our state the following regiments, viz: the Sixtieth, Sixty-Seventh, Sixteenth, and Eighty-Ninth, in Gen. Smith's command; the Fifty-Fourth, Forty-Ninth, and Sixty-Ninth, in "Morgans."

There were, by yesterday morning's report, one thousand three hundred and sixty-two in general hospital in this place. Since the sixteenth September there have been four hundred and seventeen from Indiana in the general hospital here. Of that number thirty-two have returned to duty, sixteen sent to St Louis, forty-five discharged from service, and sixteen have died, leaving three hundred and sixteen. I have established my office at No. 47 Front Row, near the landing. I shall commence visiting hospitals this afternoon. Mr. Evans has not yet turned up.

I just had an interview with Dr. McMillen, Medical Director of the thirteenth army corps, from which I conclude this will be the "base of operations" for this division—especially for the sick.

I will report in detail in a few days.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

R. BOSWORTH,

I. M. A., Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, December 22, 1862.

To His Excellency, Governor MORTON:

SIR:—Hon. English's letter with your instructions was received this M. I immediately visited Fort Pickering, and found the parties named, all doing well. They are all in quarters, save George Lawson, who has had lung fever, but is convalescent and going about.

Their diseases are mostly of a chronic character; some of them will probably have to receive discharges. Their quarters are as comfortable as they could well be made without straw. By proper ditching they can be kept dry in wet weather. The thing most

objectionable, in my opinion, is the bread. I brought a specimen with me, and shall make an effort to have better provided.

I shall visit our troops at the Fort from time to time, and give them all the assistance in my power to render them comfortable.

Very respectfully,

R. BOSWORTH,

I. M. A., Memphis, Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, December 31, 1862.

His Excellency, Governor MORTON:

SIR:—Inclosed find list of balance remaining in hospital in this place to the 29th instant, one hundred and sixty-six names, making in all seven hundred and seventy-two. Large numbers will be sent to St. Louis to-day, whose wants, on arriving there, will be great. I will forward list of names so soon as completed. The sick who have arrived here this week from General Grant's army amount to upwards of seven hundred.

Respectfully submitted,

R. BOSWORTH,

I. M. A., Memphis, Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 2, 1863.

To His Excellency, Governor MORTON:

SIR:—Upon my arrival here on the 12th December, I found General Sherman had left a large number of sick, who were unable to accompany him in his expedition to the Tallahatchie. The Overton Hospital was the only one which had been fitted up for the accommodation of the sick, and prior to this time it had been filled to overflowing.

Before new hospitals could be arranged for this surplus, General

Sherman returned, bringing with him a large additional amount of sick, and many exhausted from fatigue and over-exertion. New regiments came flocking in from above, infected with measles, which spread to such an extent in some of the new regiments as almost to render them unavailable. For example, the Ninety-Third and Eighty-Third Indiana Regiments left here three hundred and twenty-three.

When General Sherman's expedition started down the river, the number in hospital amounted to two thousand five hundred. This left about one thousand five hundred in care of five surgeons, I believe, without beds, cooking utensils, or any means of obtaining them. In the midst of this dilemma, General Grant sent about seven hundred sick and wounded from Holly Springs.

On the evening of the 31st December, three boat-loads were sent to St. Louis, Missouri, making, in the aggregate, about one thousand. There are still remaining in hospital here about two thousand five hundred, and in Fort Pickering about two thousand two hundred convalescents. We still lack medical aid. We have the promise of a supply from St. Louis on the return of the boats which conveyed the sick.

The hospitals here are under charge of rather extraordinary surgeons—men of qualification and energy; and notwithstanding the difficulties under which they labor, they are very rapidly bringing order out of chaos, and in a few days more will be able to render the sick comfortable.

It would seem as though some one ought to be accountable for this confusion.

In the first place, it was known that this great expedition would move down the river about this time. Memphis has been, and necessarily must be, "a base of operations." Railroad communication in an enemy's country, in a time of war, is of doubtful utility. Already has General Grant's supplies been stopped on the Ohio and Mobile road. Nature has made the track of the great Mississippi invulnerable to the lawless vagabonds. General Grant is already receiving his supplies from this point. The railroad, in a few days, will be completed from here to his headquarters. This, then, is the "base of operations" for the Thirteenth Army Corps, which constitutes the great army of the southwest.

Secondly, whenever there is a large army, there is a large amount of sick, and the more the sick are moved (other things being equal) the worse for them. Quietude of both mind and body, pure air

and careful attention, being essentially necessary for their speedy recovery.

I undertake to say that there is no place, in all the western country, which affords all these advantages to so great an extent at this season of the year as does Memphis. The atmosphere is temperate, being neither too hot nor too cold, but pleasant, pure, and bracing; while at the North, it is with difficulty patients can be rendered comfortable in cold weather. Then there are as commodious buildings in Memphis as in any city in the west. The line of transportation for supplies can not be cut off, making it as convenient for that purpose also as any other point.

Now, viewing all these points, it seems strange that early steps were not taken with a view to the comfort of the sick. It is not in my province to attach blame upon any one; but let it fall upon whom it may, I believe it to be inexcusable.

One whole block of buildings, three stories high, and about one hundred and fifty feet deep, are being rapidly completed for hospitals. These buildings are admirably adapted for this purpose, and when completed will compare favorably with any in the country. The rooms are well arranged for ventilation, having open fronts and large windows in the rear, which admit a free current of air entirely through the room.

The troops at the Fort complained bitterly of their food, and I think justly. I procured a sample of their bread, and brought away with me. The bread men "smelled a mouse," and they (the boys) say their bread has been much better since. They tell me to-day they have plenty to eat, and of a good quality. Many of them have been discharged. The health of those who remain there is improving very fast.

You will see, by reference to my reports, that there were one hundred and eighty-three names upon the hospital books, of which there was no further account.

Respectfully submitted,

R. BOSWORTH,

Indiana Medical Agent at Memphis, Tenn.

REPORTS
OF
B. F. TUTTLE,
PAY AGENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, March 25, 1862.

Governor O. P. MORTON:

SIR:—On my arrival in Nashville, my first visits were to the hospitals located there, a report of the condition of which I forwarded from there.

I found them in as good order at that time as could be expected, but the daily increase of the sick was such that much difficulty was experienced in providing nurses and necessaries for them.

Here some difficulties still exist, and much suffering in consequence of them.

The increase of patients amounted, some days, to from five hundred to a thousand. Many of them were soldiers unfit for duty, and yet not very sick—these overcrowded the convalescent hospitals.

Up to this time there are over six thousand patients in the hospitals in Nashville, and out of the whole number probably one-third are on the convalescent list. Out of the whole number, also, probably one-third are Indiana men.

I would recommend that your Sanitary Committee send as large a quantity of articles, such as I have heretofore mentioned, to the hospitals there as can possibly be spared. Too much can not be sent, so great is the need for every article of comfort. Muslins, shirts, drawers, sheets, towels, pocket handkerchiefs, pillows and pillow cases, loose wrappers, slippers, and socks. Fruits, jellies,

and other delicacies appropriate for the sick and convalescent are very much needed. It is very essential that a list of the articles contained in each box should accompany it; also, from whom sent. Direct the packages to Dr. Swift, Medical Director, south-east corner of Cherry and Church streets, Nashville, Tennessee.

I have visited the divisions under the command of Wood, Thomas, Crittenden, Mitchell, and Negley. Generals McCook's and Nelson's Divisions having advanced during the time I was engaged in the examination of the hospitals, I was unable to visit them.

The Tenth, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Kise, is now the only Indiana regiment in General Thomas' Division. Seven hundred and twenty men are reported fit for duty—one hundred and twelve absent and sick. The condition of the regiment is remarkably good, considering the exposures and hardships which they have undergone. The officers of this regiment complain of the inefficiency of their present Surgeon, and particularly request his removal and a substitute. The regiment has recently received pay up to the 31st of January.

The following Indiana regiments are in General Wood's Division:

The Fifty-First, Fifty-Eighth, Seventeenth, Fortieth, Fifty-Seventh, and the Fifteenth.

The Fifty-First, in consequence of the ill health of Colonel Streight, is now commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Spooner. This regiment forms a portion of the Twentieth Brigade, commanded by Colonel Harper. Seven hundred men are reported fit for duty. Small pox has made its appearance in this regiment, but the Surgeon has taken prompt measures for the arrest of the disease, and no further trouble is apprehended. This regiment is in excellent marching-order condition, notwithstanding the exposures and fatigues of their long marches through almost impassable regions. This regiment has been paid, and returned by me over six thousand dollars.

The Fifty-Eighth Regiment, of the Fifteenth Brigade, report six hundred and forty men fit for duty; one hundred and fifty men absent, mostly convalescent sick, who are daily returning to their regiments. This regiment was recently paid up to the first of January.

The Seventeenth, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Wilder, Colonel Wagner commanding brigade, six hundred and forty-three men fit for duty; absent and sick, one hundred and forty-four.

The regiment has recently received two months' pay, the greater portion of which was sent home. This regiment consists of but nine companies, one having been detailed for artillery service. The newly appointed Surgeon, recently promoted from the position of private in the ranks, gives great satisfaction. This regiment is remarkable for its cleanliness and general good condition, which is chiefly owing to the energy and attention of Colonel Wilder.

The Fortieth Regiment, now commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, Colonel Wagner commanding the brigade, six hundred and sixty-four are reported fit for duty, fifty-two are sick in camp, one hundred and nineteen privates and three commissioned officers are absent sick. Fourteen deaths in the regiment and five discharges are reported. This regiment was recently paid up to the 31st of December. The officers request the appointment of an able Surgeon, Dr. O'Ferrall having resigned recently and returned home.

The Fifty-Seventh Regiment, Colonel Hines, in Colonel Wagner's Brigade, report six hundred and twenty-five men for duty, twenty-four absent on furlough, sixty-five sick in general hospitals, eighty-one sick in quarters. This regiment was recently paid up to the 31st of December, and a good proportion of the money forwarded home. The Colonel, who has but recently taken command, hopes, by the introduction of reforms, to see the men improve rapidly in condition.

The Fifteenth, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, in Wagner's Brigade, reports six hundred and seventy-six men fit for duty, thirty-five sick in quarters, one hundred and eighty absent sick. This regiment was recently paid up to the 31st of December, and a large proportion of the money expressed home.

The Thirty-Eighth, commanded by Colonel Scribner, of Negley's Brigade, and recently detached from McCook's Division, reports seven hundred and forty-six men fit for duty, one hundred and seventy-nine absent sick, and eleven sick in quarters.

The Forty-Second, Colonel Jones, reports seven hundred fit for duty. This regiment is reported to be in excellent drill, and general health. It is the only one now in this Division, the Thirty-First and Forty-Fourth having been ordered away.

The Thirty-Seventh, Lieutenant Colonel Gazley, in Mitchell's Division, reports seven hundred and fifty men fit for duty. This regiment is rapidly improving in health, and its general condition is good.

The recent changes in the location of regiments, and the more favorable condition of the weather, have operated very beneficially upon the men, and from general observation I should judge that Indiana regiments are suffering less than those from other states.

I would particularly recommend, by the request of the commanding officers of the Fortieth and Fifteenth Regiments, that the Prussian guns, with which they are armed, should, if practicable, be exchanged for Springfield Rifles. These arms being exceedingly troublesome, easily thrown out of order, and much complained of by the men themselves.

Respectfully submitted,

B. F. TUTTLE.

WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA,
April 13, 1862.

Governor O. P. MORTON:

SIR:—I arrived here last night. The facilities for transportation from Harper's Ferry are miserable, requiring nearly six hours to make thirty miles. The company is taking no hospital or sanitary stores sent by Adams Express. In consequence of this, the two boxes sent by the Sanitary Committee have been left on the road, probably at Harper's Ferry. They are not, however, wanted, as there is an over supply.

I have visited to-day all of the sick and wounded at the hospitals here. Inclosed please find the report up to to-day. Dr. Gall is deserving of great praise for his skill, and particularly for the system and order of the hospital in his charge. I believe that several of the wounded soldiers have been saved in consequence of the change by removal from other hospitals, on account of incompetency of the Surgeons. Several deaths have taken place from the effect of surgery, by men who are only fit for butchers.

I expect to visit the different regiments who are now stationed at Woodstock, thirty-two miles south. I will start to-morrow if I can

get a conveyance. The paymaster is now paying them off. I will take all the money they will send by me.

Yours, respectfully,

B. F. TUTTLE.

P. S.—The Seventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-Seventh are the Indiana regiments about to be paid at Woodstock.

B. F. T.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, April, 1862.

To His Excellency, O. P. MORTON,

Governor of Indiana:

SIR:—I have the honor herewith to submit a report of my trip to Winchester and Woodstock, Virginia, accompanied by a list of the persons for whom I have received packages of money from their friends in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiments, which I propose, as per your direction, to forward to them by express.

All of which I trust will meet with your approval.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

B. F. TUTTLE.

SIR:—Upon my arriving at the headquarters of the Indiana regiments stationed in Virginia, I found them under marching orders, and was, therefore, enabled to get but partial reports of their condition, or to receive but a portion of the funds which they wished to send home to their friends. I will say, however, that I found them all in fine spirits, and so “eager for the fray” that they had but little time to attend to business of any kind. I did collect, amid the excitement, over (\$14,000) fourteen thousand dollars, as you will see by the accompanying statement, and unquestion-

ably should have received some (\$20,000) twenty thousand more had they been differently situated.

Of the Seventh Regiment, commanded by Colonel Gavin, I could get no report, also of the Fourteenth, commanded by Major Harrow, except that their health was good, and that they were very anxious for active duty.

The Thirteenth Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Foster, reports that of the six hundred and ninety enlisted men present, six hundred and thirty-four of them are ready for duty—thirty-two sick, and the remainder on extra or daily duty. Of the one hundred and six enlisted that are absent, eighty-one are sick or wounded and in the hospitals at Winchester, Martinsburg, Cumberland, or Fredericksburg—the remainder are detached for service elsewhere. Since they left Indianapolis they have lost, in killed and wounded, one hundred and sixteen.

Colonel Foster complained of their guns as being unfit for service, and that they had made several applications for better ones of General Shields, commanding the Division, but without success. Their clothing has also been very much neglected. I at once made application in person to General Shields, and he assured me that their wants should be immediately attended to, at the same time expressing himself as highly pleased with their conduct, and further remarked that they had regained all that they could have possibly lost in reputation while they were in Mexico.

At the Post Hospital in Martinsburg are the following privates, viz.:

Louis Morrell	Company C	Thirteenth Ind. Regt.
Benj. F. Smith	" H	" " "
Anderson Cranford	" K	" " "
James Wilmer	" G	Fourteenth " "
G. Johnson	" G	" " "

All of whom are comfortable and doing well.

I regret very much that they had to march so soon after receiving their pay, as they were very anxious to make remittances, but had no time to put them up, or to give me a memorandum of whom they wished to send their money to.

The result of their forward movement you have already heard. Like all their other advances it was successful, and added to the well earned reputation they had already acquired.

Respectfully submitted,

B. F. TUTTLE.

LEXINGTON, KY., May 4, 1862.

Governor O. P. MORTON:

DEAR SIR:—Herewith inclosed I send you the names of those who are at present in the hospitals here, most of whom are convalescent. One hundred and sixty-five, all from the Forty-Ninth Regiment, arrived here yesterday, making, in all, over two hundred. I learn there are a good many more on the way here. Those with whom I have conversed say the regiment has not more than one hundred and fifty well men, and that they have no means of providing quarters for the sick, where they are encamped. There are many here who ought to be furloughed. The Post Surgeon says the orders from General Buell are to grant *no furloughs*, and he will not violate the order.

I have distributed where they were needed in the hospitals here several boxes of the sanitary goods. It is perfectly useless to ship fruits when the cans are sealed with wax—they will not bear transportation. I have opened some of the boxes, and they will be a total loss.

Yours respectfully,

B. F. TUTTLE.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,
May 19, 1862.

To His Excellency, Governor O. P. MORTON:

SIR:—On my first arrival in Lexington, I dispatched to the Department a list of the sick belonging to the Thirty-Third and Forty-Ninth Regiments in Hospitals here. I found them in a low and wholly unsuitable building, very much overcrowded and suffering for the want of hospital supplies. The good Union ladies had made earnest efforts to provide comforts for them. Some were lying on straw ticks without pillows, sheets or shirts, their clothing on. Others were lying on the bare floor, and the small, ill-ventilated apartments reeked with intolerable stench. I remonstrated with the Post Surgeon, Dr. Letcher, and succeeded in moving him to a realizing sense of his duties. I called on the most influential

citizens, with a view of securing their college building for a Hospital. Their consent was freely and cheerfully given. This building will accommodate several hundred sick, and our men are now comfortably situated.

It was with great difficulty that I procured transportation for the sanitary goods to Cumberland Ford. I was delayed in consequence. The greater portion of the goods I had in charge were not such as were needed in camp. Some of the clothing I distributed to the most needy sick here. I also left several boxes with the ladies, to be distributed to those who might arrive. I delivered twelve boxes of goods at Cumberland Ford, in care of the surgeons belonging to the Thirty-Third and Forty-Ninth Indiana Regiments. I telegraphed to the Department from Cumberland, giving the condition of the Forty-Ninth, also for such articles in the way of eatables I found the sick most in need of. They arrived here safely, and I have secured transportation for them to be sent at once. I trust that in the improved condition of the roads they will reach Cumberland Ford safely.

I would wish to report of the Thirty-Third and Forty-Ninth Regiments, that at the time I left them the cause assigned for the great amount of sickness, was in consequence of exposures they had undergone during the winter; also, the *unwholesome meat* issued and obliged to be eaten by them or starve. Great rascality has been practised by those who furnished supplies for this division of the army. They have of late been obliged to camp on ground which has been overflowed. All the spring the regiment has been made subject to all the severest trials of camp life, and it is not at all strange, considering the many hardships endured, that they are sick and in bad condition. Great credit is due the men for their fortitude displayed, and their uncomplaining submission to hard necessity. The only wonder is that they are not all sick or dead. The officers are much discouraged. The Thirty-Third Indiana is now in command of the Lieutenant-Colonel. Colonel Coburn being in command of the Twenty-Seventh Brigade. The regiment, as you will see by the surgeon's report, is in good and healthy condition.

General Morgan, commander of the division, says he feels assured of success with such a regiment as the Thirty-Third Indiana under his command.

General Morgan also desires me to express his thanks to yourself, Governor Morton, for the great interest you have taken in pro-

viding for the troops in the field, and especially for the division under his command.

Yours respectfully,

B. F. TUTTLE.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1862.

Governor O. P. MORTON:

SIR:—Herewith please find a list of the wounded men belonging to the Seventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Indiana Regiments at Clifton Hospital, near this city.

I visited the Hospital as soon as I learned there was a number of our sick and wounded soldiers there, although having no official authority from you to do so. I nevertheless felt it my duty, at the same time knowing it would meet with your entire approbation, to look after the welfare of our men.

The wounded, at least all that could be brought here from the battle-field at Port Republic, were sent to this Hospital. I am happy to inform you that the men are having all the attention they require, good surgeons, kind and attentive nurses, food of every description, and every delicacy the sick so much need are given them, in fact every comfort of home is bestowed upon them. They express themselves as well pleased, are satisfied and in good spirits. I had the pleasure of meeting Colonel Gavin, of the Seventh, who has again returned to his regiment. His men did nobly at the late engagement, holding their position for over four hours against a large force, and driving the enemy three or four times at the point of the bayonet. I have also met with several officers belonging to Indiana Regiments under General Shields. Their account of the condition of our men is very discouraging. Long and hard marches have been endured in some companies without shoes to cover their feet; inhuman treatment has been given them for acknowledged bravery and prompt obedience to orders. Officers have been insulted by General Shields, simply for remonstrating in behalf of their men, and I am told unless they are removed from General Shields' command the men will stack their arms and the officers will resign. I felt it my duty to acquaint you with their condition, and the spirit that prevails, as I heard it.

Your obedient servant,

B. F. TUTTLE.

REPORT

OF

DR. JAMES S. ATHON.

WINCHESTER, VA., April 17, 1862.

To His Excellency, Governor MORTON:

SIR:—The following are the names of wounded soldiers now in the hospital, under the charge of Surgeon Gall, in this city (belonging to Indiana):

(1) David T. Hamilton, Company G, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, wounded in left thigh; (2) James B. Mullen, Company G, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, compound fracture of right thigh bone; (3) David P. Robinson, Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, wounded in right arm; (4) Henry Beddington, Company G, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, left arm amputated; (5) William Malony, Company H, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, wounded in right arm; (6) W. E. Mitchell, Company D, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, wounded in right thigh; (7) Byram Smith, Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, gunshot wound in leg; (8) Harvey H. Harlow, shot through the breast; (9) Peter A. Miller, Company F, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, shot through arm and side; (10) Robert Crays, Company C, Twenty-Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, wounded in left thigh; (12) Willis Kesler, Company H, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, wounded through the lungs; (13) C. C. Warder, Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, fracture of skull; (14) Elijah H. Forney, Company E, Twenty-Seventh Regi-

ment Indiana Volunteers, wounded in foot; (15) James H. Raper, Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, wounded in left thigh; (16) Michael Mulvihill, Company G, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, wounded in thigh; (17) Thomas J. Pugh, Company I, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, wounded in right shoulder; (18) Aaron D. Eggleston, Company C, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, wounded in right shoulder; (19) W. S. Boots, Company I, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, wounded in right elbow; (20) Florentine H. Burnett, Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, wounded in left thigh; (21) Wm. Kappler, Company C, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers; (22) T. D. Brown, Company B, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, wounded in left thigh; (23) Howard Zener, Company F, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, wounded in right thigh; (24) Cornelius O'Brine, Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, wounded in right hip.

Dr. Gall took charge of the hospital in the Female Seminary on the 23d ultimo, where he found the following notes, marking the names of the patients, and the character of the wounds from which they died:

(1) J. McKnight, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, died of gunshot wound in abdomen, March 29, 1862; (2) William Keeder, Company C, Eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, died of wound through the lungs, March 25, 1862; (3) W. A. Whitney, Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, died of wound through the lungs, March 25, 1862; (4) M. S. Helm, Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, died of wound in the shoulder and breast; (5) Nelson Smith, Company A, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, died in Union Hotel, in this city, of wound in abdomen, March 28, 1862; (6) A. Jackson, Company A, Twenty-Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, died of typhoid fever, March 24, 1862; (7) E. B. Hamlet, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, died of wound through the lungs, April 1, 1862; (8) Charles Kneegs, Company B, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, died of erysipelas from gunshot in knee, April 14, 1862; (9) Alexander S. Better, Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, died of gunshot wound in back, April 14, 1862; (10) William Miller, Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, died of erysipelas from gunshot wound in leg, April 13, 1862.

The above includes all the Indiana wounded now in hospital at

this place. The wounded are under the care of Surgeon Gall. His wards are in excellent condition, and I feel fully assured that our patients are doing better here than they could do if they were at home.

There is an order already issued to furlough the wounded home, whenever they are able to travel, and also discharge from the service those whose injuries render them unfit for military duty. This policy will remove the wounded and sick to their several homes (if thoroughly carried out) at as early a period as practicable. My colleagues, Drs. Wiley and Riddell, join me in saying that our patients in hospital here should remain until disposed of under the order referred to above.

Our men are comfortable, and, with but two or three exceptions among the wounded as well as the sick, are cheerful and contented. When assured that your Excellency's solicitude for their welfare was the heartfelt sentiment of every loyal citizen of our noble State, it was received with flattering plaudits.

The Sanitary Commission has furnished many articles, and is still supplying whenever needed. I think the people of the State should not feel uneasy about their sick friends on account of the scarcity of means for proper treatment. When the Government has failed, the Sanitary Commission has filled the vacancy.

We have rendered all the service we can to the sick and wounded here, and, therefore, shall leave for Frederick, where most of the wounded and sick are removed, and from which place I will report.

I inclose you a list of Indiana soldiers sick in hospital at this place:

Nathan Logan, Company C, Twenty-Seventh Regiment.

Charles E. Pate, Company C, Seventh Regiment.

John R. McDowall, Company D, Seventh Regiment.

S. E. Hammond, Company B, Seventh Regiment.

John E. Whitney, Company A, Fourteenth Regiment.

J. Guthrie, Company I, Seventh Regiment.

Samuel Dugle, Company C, Seventh Regiment.

S. E. Chamberlain, Company B, Thirteenth Regiment.

Tilham Wright, Company I, Twenty-Seventh Regiment.

John M. Hammond, Band Twenty-Seventh Regiment.

H. H. Boose, Company D, Twenty-Seventh Regiment.

Lawrence Low, Company F, Seventh Regiment.

Enos Morgan, Company A, Fourteenth Regiment.

Henry C. Odell, Company B, Seventh Regiment.

George W. Black, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment.
 Patrick Cain, Company K, Thirteenth Regiment.
 Benjamin F. York, Company B, Thirteenth Regiment.
 William S. Bernard, Company G, Thirteenth Regiment.
 F. J. Eaton, Company B, Twenty-Seventh Regiment.
 Oliver P. Gibbrue, Company C, Seventh Regiment.
 John Wainacht, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment.
 George W. Boots, Company A, Thirteenth Regiment.
 David Lasser, Company I, Fourteenth Regiment.
 John Riley, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment.
 Edmund Faulkerburg, Company C, Thirteenth Regiment.
 Joel M. Furguson, Company F, Thirteenth Regiment.
 Jacob Glunn, Company C, Thirteenth Regiment.
 James Gattenly, Company C, Seventh Regiment.
 William Ramhart, Company K, Thirteenth Regiment.
 G. W. Raines, Company F, Seventh Regiment.
 L. A. Hale, Company H, Fourteenth Regiment.
 Harrison Young, Company A, Twenty-Seventh Regiment.
 Samuel Clawson, Company F, Thirteenth Regiment.
 I. Corben, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment.
 E. G. Browning, Seventh Regiment.
 Ira Hadley, Company B, Seventh Regiment.
 John F. Franklin, Company H, Seventh Regiment.
 F. M. Clawson, Company F, Seventh Regiment.
 A. K. Butterfield, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment.
 John Hanson, Company E, Fourteenth Regiment.
 Henry Hering, Company E, Thirteenth Regiment.
 Samuel Nessuniger, Seventh Regiment.
 Sol. Arbuckel, Company H, Seventh Regiment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JAMES S. ATHON.

FREDERICK, MARYLAND,
 April 22, 1862.

To His Excellency, Governor MORTON:

SIR:—The following is a list of Indiana soldiers wounded and

sick in Hospital at this place, also a list of the names of those who have died here, to-wit:

Wounded.

John Ferret, Company C, Twelfth Indiana Regiment.

D. W. Baileff, Company H, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment.

W. H. Chambers, Company H, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment.

Robert Brant, Company H, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment.

Henry F. Boles, Company H, Sixteenth Indiana Regiment.

W. L. Powell, Company E, Sixteenth Indiana Regiment.

Cyrus Apple, Company A, Sixteenth Indiana Regiment.

Thomas H. Bolin, Company E, Sixteenth Indiana Regiment.

Wm. Haydowne, Company E, Sixteenth Indiana Regiment.

Larkin Allen, Company H, Sixteenth Indiana Regiment.

M. Lafler, Company A, Sixteenth Indiana Regiment.

R. P. Lindsay, Company E, Sixteenth Indiana Regiment.

Adam Brown, Company H, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment.

N. J. Palmer, Company H, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment.

Jno. Wells, Company C, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment.

Perry Davis, Company D, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment.

Jno. Letts, Company H, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment.

Jno. H. Henshaw, Company D, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment.

Jno. Sapp, Company H, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment.

A. J. Banks, Company D, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment.

Frank A. Sommersken, Company D, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment.

James M. Reed, Company H, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment.

J. M. McConnelly, Company H, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment.

W. P. Doggett, Company F, Sixteenth Indiana Regiment.

Wm. Landfer, Company C, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment.

W. E. Mulkey, Company D, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment.

Francis B. Rose, Company A, Sixteenth Indiana Regiment.

Jno. W. Wright, Company K, Sixteenth Indiana Regiment.

J. W. Smith, Company A, Sixteenth Indiana Regiment.

Jacob Varner, Company I, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment.

L. Terhune, Company G, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment.

C. L. Applegate, Company C, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment.

Jno. Hearn, Company F, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment.

Jno. A. McClure, Company F, Sixteenth Indiana Regiment.

Jno. Hunt, Company B, Sixteenth Indiana Regiment.

A. J. Henderson, Company E, Thirteenth Indiana Regiment.

J. S. Ogdon, Company H, Seventh Indiana Regiment.

Wesley A. Malcomb, Company H, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment.

J. Brashears, Company B, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment.

W. R. Reynolds, Company D, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment.

J. M. Town, Company H, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment.

J. Steele, Company H, Seventh Indiana Regiment.

B. B. Gulley, Company H, Seventh Indiana Regiment.

C. Newman, Company I, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment.

J. C. Turner, Company H, Seventh Indiana Regiment.

S. J. Gardner, Company H, Thirteenth Indiana Regiment.

Benj. Nickolson, Company G, Seventh Indiana Regiment.

George Holmes, Company F, Seventh Indiana Regiment.

Geo. W. Cummings, Company B, Seventh Indiana Regiment.

C. Libbert, Company A, Seventh Indiana Regiment.

W. R. McLaughlin, Company E, Seventh Indiana Regiment.

B. F. Miller, Company E, Seventh Indiana Regiment.

T. W. Byfield, Company D, Seventh Indiana Regiment.

P. Y. Blyer, Company D, Seventh Indiana Regiment.

H. Hashberger, Company B, Seventh Indiana Regiment.

P. Deford, Company G, Thirteenth Indiana Regiment.

Eli Cook, Company G, Thirteenth Indiana Regiment.

I. F. Cowen, Company I, Thirteenth Indiana Regiment.

A. J. Bowman, Company G, Thirteenth Regiment.

E. W. Morgan, Company A, Thirteenth Regiment.

G. W. Graham, Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, wounded in hip.

Thos. Miller, Company C, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment.

E. F. Grooms, Company D, Thirteenth Indiana Regiment, wounded in left arm.

C. Taylor, Company C, Fourteenth Indiana Regiment.

W. Coffee, Company H, Fourteenth Indiana Regiment.

C. Newbanks, Company C, Fourteenth Indiana Regiment.

F. H. Beale, Company G, Fourteenth Indiana Regiment.

- W. W. Alexander, Company F, Fourteenth Indiana Regiment.
 J. T. Hagans, Company C, Fourteenth Indiana Regiment.
 J. W. Dooney, Company D, Fourteenth Indiana Regiment.
 J. Foster, Company D, Fourteenth Indiana Regiment.
 Jno. Cockram, Company F, Fourteenth Indiana Regiment.
 J. M. King, Company A, Fourteenth Indiana Regiment.
 W. Frassier, Company H, Fourteenth Indiana Regiment.
 J. Leese, Company H, Fourteenth Indiana Regiment.
 J. Robertson, Company B, Fourteenth Indiana Regiment.
 R. C. Hammond, Company —, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment, musician.
 F. Kealy, Company K, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment, musician.
 F. H. Wilie, Company I, Thirteenth Indiana Regiment, wounded in leg.
 H. Bolff, Company I, Thirteenth Indiana Regiment, wounded in leg.
 Calvin King, Company K, Thirteenth Indiana Regiment, wounded in leg.
 C. M. Mears, Musician, Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, wounded in leg.
 James Winefield, Company E, Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, wounded in leg.
 H. Anderson, Company H, Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, wounded in leg.
 J. R. Weaver, Company C, Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, wounded in leg.
 G. B. Bailey, Company K, Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, wounded in leg.
 J. P. Connelly, Company G, Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, wounded in hand.
 James Quellian, Company D, Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, wounded in leg.
 Jesse Willburn, Company H, Fourteenth Indiana Regiment.
 H. Hooker, Company I, Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, wounded in arm.
 M. W. Brasiere, Company H, Fourteenth Indiana Regiment.
 E. Waldron, Company C, Fourteenth Indiana Regiment.
 G. E. Myer, Company C, Twelfth Indiana Regiment.
 R. Smiley, Company A, Sixteenth Indiana Regiment.
 Jno. F. Peterson, Company G, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment.

A list of the names of those who have died in Hospital:

Died.

Joseph Evans, Company K, Twenty-Seventh Indiana, died January 20, 1862.

John Hackler, Company D, Twenty-Seventh Indiana, died December 9, 1861.

E. Barnes, Company F, Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment, died December 16, 1861.

R. M. Tallock, Company F, Twenty-Seventh Indiana, died January 13, 1862.

Geo. Kane, Company G, Twenty-Seventh Indiana, died December 26, 1861.

Jno. H. Brothers, Company D, Twenty-Seventh Indiana, died January 2, 1862.

Luther H. Winship, Company C, Twenty-Seventh Indiana, died December 29, 1861.

E. M. Davenport, Company G, Twenty-Seventh Indiana, died January 1, 1862.

Godfrey Beeker, Company C, Twenty-Seventh Indiana, died January 1, 1862.

John Lister, Company G, Twenty-Seventh Indiana, died January 4, 1862.

F. B. Gregory, Company E, Twenty-Seventh Indiana, died January 4, 1862.

H. G. Byrous, Company H, Twenty-Seventh Indiana, died January 7, 1862.

Daniel R. Conrad, Company D, Twenty-Seventh Indiana, died February 12, 1862.

Nathan Tinder, Company D, Twenty-Seventh Indiana, died March 5, 1862.

T. Pratt, Company G, Twenty-Seventh Indiana, died February 25, 1862.

G. W. Goings, Company F, Twenty-Seventh Indiana, died February 25, 1862.

The Hospitals at this place are admirably arranged for the accommodation of patients. The medical officers, among whom is Dr. Chittenden of Indiana, are untiring in their exertions for the promotion of the comfort, and restoration of those under their charge.

There is no scarcity of Hospital material, for rendering the sick

every possible aid, and I feel confident that the sick soldier is better off here than if he were at home, especially when we take into consideration the great exhaustion which generally follows the invalid from railroad transportation.

The sick and wounded every where are remarkably cheerful, and in most cases live in hopes of recovering their health, that they may rejoin their comrades, and assist in maintaining the cause of the Union.

Such men can not be whipped nor discouraged. They fully appreciate the interest you take, in common with every true citizen of our State, for their welfare.

My colleagues, Drs. Wiley and Biddell, join me in the report.

I have the honor to be yours, very respectfully,

JAMES S. ATHON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1862.

To His Excellency, Governor MORTON:

I send you the enclosed list of sick of Indiana Regiments, now confined in hospital at this place:

B. F. Bush.....	Company A.....	Ninth	Ind. Regt.
Matthew Elliott.....	" B.....	Nineteenth	" "
B. Taylor.....	" A.....	"	" "
George Hall.....	" A.....	"	" "
A. F. Coryers.....	" C.....	"	" "
C. W. Kemp.....	" B.....	"	" "
John Burns.....	" E.....	"	" "
I. P. Butler.....	" E.....	"	" "
Henry Cline.....	" K.....	"	" "
G. W. Vanmenten.....	" E.....	"	" "
John Weidner.....	" K.....	"	" "
A. S. Thompson.....	" H.....	"	" "
I. L. Johnson.....	" I.....	"	" "

The hospitals in this city are well managed, and our patients are doing as well as could be expected.

I hope our friends at home will rest contented, that the sick volunteers are well supplied with Surgeons, who have every thing at hand to render their charge comfortable.

Our visit among the patients infuses a decided cheerfulness, which must result in their benefit.

Yours, truly,

JAMES S. ATION.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,
April 25, 1862.

To His Excellency, Governor MORTON:

SIR:—I have the honor to send you the following list of sick Indiana soldiers confined in hospital at this place, to-wit:

John G. Reeder.....	Company H. . .	Twenty-First	Ind. Regt.
Nos. Sevron.....	" G....	"	" "
Thomas Chapman...	" G....	"	" "
James W. Farris.....	" F....	"	" "
Michael Keller.....	" B....	Twenty-Seventh	" "
James Younger.....	" D....	"	" "
Charles Blanchard....	" G....	Twenty-First	" "
Sidnell Dougherty....	" A....	"	" "
William W. Osborn..	" F....	Twenty-Seventh	" "
E. B. Callahan.....	" D....	"	" "
Joseph Taylor.....	" C....	Twenty-First	" "
John H. Conklin.....	" I	Twenty-Seventh	" "
John Williams.....	" F....	"	" "
Horace Judkins.....	" H....	"	" "
William Coffill.....	" C....	Fifteenth	" "
William Burch.....	" A....	Twenty-Seventh	" "
Charles Lazear.....	" A....	Sixteenth	" "
George Lane.....	" A....	Twenty-First	" "
H. R. Hendrickson...	" K....	"	" "
James Brown.....	" E....	Twenty-Seventh	" "

The wards, and all the appointments of the hospitals here, present every facility for rendering the sick and wounded soldiers comfortable. Our invalid soldiers are under the care and treatment of gentlemen who fully appreciate the importance and responsibility of their trust.

The friends of the soldiers every where may rest assured that every attention will be cheerfully given, by those in authority, to the sick.

The Government has provided on a large scale, in this city, for the accommodation of the diseased volunteers, and is now engaged in extending the rooms for an additional number of patients.

The hospitals in this city possess many advantages which are not to be found further south. The beds and bedding are good, the wards are well ventilated, and the subsistence and medical material abound in ample quantities.

Very respectfully,

JAMES S. ATHON.

REPORT

OF

DRS. ATHON, WILEY, AND RIDDELL.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 9, 1862.

His Excellency, Governor MORTON:

SIR:—The undersigned physicians, appointed by your Excellency, on the eleventh ult., to visit and render aid to the sick and wounded Indiana soldiers in hospital at Winchester Virginia, Frederick Maryland, Baltimore, Washington, and Alexandria, have the honor to report that we made a personal inspection of the hospitals in the respective cities above named, and found, to our great satisfaction, that the sick and wounded are comfortably situated, in good and well arranged wards, where abundant materials are always on hand to enable the Surgeon to render every possible assistance.

There is no scarcity of any thing which may in any way add, by judicious application, to the restoration of the patient. Where the Government has failed to furnish hospital stores, the Sanitary Commission have bountifully filled the deficiency. The wards, in most instances, are clean and well ventilated. The food is ample, and consists of the proper kind. The beds and bedding, in a large majority of the wards, are unexceptionable. The clothes of the soldiers, however, in a large proportion of those recently admitted to the hospitals, are sadly deficient. When patients have been confined for several months in the wards, the surgeons have managed to secure a supply of clothing for them, and we feel satisfied that the earliest opportunity will be embraced by those in charge of the hospitals to furnish a like supply to patients who come in needy.

Although the nature of our mission would not admit of much

delay in the several wards, nor much time spent with individual patients, yet we devoted enough time to them to learn their wants, and impress them with the sincere sympathy which pervaded every patriot bosom in Indiana for the suffering volunteer who has risked his life for the perpetuation of the Union.

We found Surgeon Gall in attendance at the hospitals in Winchester, where he was assiduously laboring in his profession among the sick and wounded. He honors his position.

Dr. Chittenden, too, at Frederick, was devoting his professional energies to the duties pertaining to the treatment of patients.

We can not omit, on this occasion, to mention the names of Mrs. Dr. New and Mrs. Caleb B. Smith as prominent among Indians, who are devoting their time and attention to mitigating the sufferings of the sick and wounded soldiers. The former we found at Winchester—the latter at Washington City, engaged, like ministering angels, in ameliorating the situation of our brave men. When our wives, mothers, sisters and daughters throw their influence on the side of our country, the result of the present unnatural conflict can not remain doubtful very long.

The policy of following up the army with a competent corps of surgeons to see that the sick and wounded are properly cared for, has resulted already in bringing order out of confusion, as well as in securing a far better class of medical men to manage the hospitals, besides the direct benefit that may follow immediate attention to the sick and wounded. The fact that citizens of the State have visited the army to administer to the invalid, imparts hope and cheerfulness to the desponding soldier. In our humble opinion, humanity demands that the policy be continued. Indiana has acted her part most nobly. Her citizen soldier is found on every battle field. The blood of hundreds of her sons has been freely shed for the rights given us by our revolutionary fathers. We will not forsake them while they are battling for our liberties. In this sentiment we are sure your Excellency will heartily join us.

Yours truly,

JAMES S. ATHON,
DELANEY WILEY,
G. W. RIDDELL.

ARMIES OF THE POTOMAC AND CUMBERLAND.

REPORTS

OF

DR. T. BULLARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 8, 1862.

Colonel WILLIAM T. DENNIS,
Indiana State Sanitary Agent:

SIR:—In accordance with your instructions, M. F. Heaton and myself have to-day visited the convalescent camp at Alexandria. Colonel J. S. Belknap, of the New York Volunteers, commanding camp, kindly gave us every assistance necessary for inspecting the camp and ascertaining the wants of Indiana soldiers.

Since the 20th of August, some seventy-five thousand (75,000) paroled, convalescent and straggling troops have been passed through this camp. Among these some seventy-seven paroled, ninety-two convalescent, and sixteen stragglers, were from Indiana. No deaths among the Indiana soldiers reported.

To understand the amount of labor and explain somewhat the charge of neglect, it is only necessary for you to know the daily changes going on like the following as examples:

October 1st there were some 16,524 men in camp.

October 2d received 562.....sent off 42

“ 3d “ 439.....sent off 229

“ 4th “ 310.....sent off 2,200

October 5th received	427.....	sent off	943
“ 6th “	211.....	sent off	1,191
“ 7th “	336.....	sent off	772
“ 8th “	492.....	sent off	1,953

During this time the colonel has had only about ten officers to assist him. Assistant Surgeon Pooley, with three assistants, have had the medical charge. I understand other assistance needed, will be furnished in a day or two.

The water in camp is bad, and not abundant.

2d. Enough vegetable food, and fresh meat for soup not being provided, diarrhea is now prevailing, and scurvy, I should fear, will also soon appear, unless more vegetable food is furnished.

I have just seen Colonel John Wilder, looking well and happy to be again in the field. General Rosecrans complimented his regiment on parade; has six hundred and forty-one fit for duty; wants his flag badly, tell Colonel Terrell says Wilder.

Wm. H. Polk died at St. Cloud Hotel last night.

Dr. Atwatter found Robert Parker, a local Sanitary Agent, here sick, took care of him and his goods, and sent him home. He thinks he was from Indiana.

In Hospital No. 1, admitted since December 1:

Francis M. Sherwin, private, Company K, Seventy-Third Regiment.

Joseph Dowell, private Company K, Seventy-Third Regiment.

Henry Smith, private, Company E, Seventy-Ninth Regiment.

Wm. Ray, private, Company D, Seventy-Ninth Regiment.

Colonel Wilder is in General Woods' (Fifth Division).

The Medical Commission is now actively engaged in examining the sick for discharge papers, but it is slow work, and many a poor fellow must die before they come to his case.

There are about five thousand sick in Hospitals here.

I have been very kindly received by both military and medical authorities here. I think there should be at least monthly reports of the deaths of our soldiers. These hereafter will only be given on the order of the medical director, for they are often annoyed by newspaper correspondents and chaplains requesting reports, and it takes time.

Yours respectfully,

T. BULLARD.

GALLATIN, TENNESSEE,
December 12, 1862.

WM. HANNAMAN, *President State San. Committee:*

DEAR SIR:—When I say to you that I find this whole town almost turned into hospitals—there being about one thousand sick under hospital classification and between two and three thousand classed as convalescents, you will understand how great the wants of these poor fellows must be.

Dr. M. S. Hamilton, Medical Director of this Post, gives me the following memorandum of articles of almost absolute necessity not to be obtained here: Potatoes, green apples, onions, turnips, cabbage, dried apples, dried peaches, canned fruits, shirts, drawers, stockings, old linen, muslin, or cheap cotton, for dressing wounds, bandages, any old or new books or papers, a few boxes of bottled whisky or wine, very important for the many weak and sinking measles cases, and none to be had here.

Do send as large amounts of any or all of these articles as in your judgment will be right and you can spare, for there are a large number of our Indiana boys here. One hundred have just been sent here from Nashville, from our Seventy-Third Regiment alone, and no supplies on hand here now.

Dr. Hamilton says he will see that they are honestly used.

There is an agent of the United States Agency here from Cleveland, who expects some boxes of stores to-night, and will remain here and open a room under General Thomas' orders.

Address the boxes to the care of S. M. Hamilton, Medical Director of Post, Gallatin, Tennessee.

Yours truly,

T. BULLARD.

I shall stop here on my return from Nashville.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,
December 15, 1862.

Governor O. P. MORTON:

DEAR SIR.—I have to-day found Dr. Spencer of the Seventy-Third Indiana Regiment, twenty-two days sick in Hospital No. 9. He gives me this sad history of the Seventy-Third: For three months he was the only Surgeon, Benton and Green, First and Second Assistants, are now in the field with the poor remnant of the regiment, and report one hundred and fifty men fit for duty this morning.

The troubles began from forced marches from Lexington, where they left eleven in hospital. On return to Louisville lost fifty-three missing. Left thirty-seven at Louisville with camp diarrhea. On the way to Gallitan via Bardstown, between two and three hundred dropped out.

I have written you that I found one hundred and ten at Gallatin *called* convalescent—thirty-two here in hospital; *some* body must be to blame (?) I don't know who.

Dr. L. W. Beckwith, of the Thirty-Eighth Indiana Regiment, is sick in hospital here. He desires me to say to you that they need a second Assistant Surgeon, and that his regiment is in good condition. The Doctor is feeble, but better than he has been; has had four attacks of fever since he left Perryville. The Thirty-Eighth Regiment is in Rousseau's (Third) Division, Ninth Brigade; five hundred men fit for duty.

I have to-day met Dr. C. Atwatter, of Cleveland, Ohio, United States Sanitary Agent for Nashville. He has two large store-rooms. He has been very kind to some of our temporary agents here, and saved sundry boxes of stores, and delivered them to the proper parties. I suggest we accept their offer of having what supplies are sent here marked "care of United States Sanitary Commission, Dr. C. Atwatter, Agent." He will be of great service to Dr. Hutchinson, should he come here.

3d. The men, being without their descriptive lists, their officers mostly absent, can not draw their pay, and, therefore, are entirely unable to add such articles of food to their rations as are almost absolutely essential for convalescents.

4th. Permanently disabled soldiers are detained in camp, awaiting discharge, being meanwhile an expense to Government, and

enduring many hardships, which would be obviated, I should suppose, by the surgeons in charge being instructed to promptly make out the papers for all such.

With the above exceptions, I do not think the camp could well be in a much better condition, and that you may be satisfied that our soldiers are not suffering from neglect.

Respectfully submitted,

T. BULLARD.

REPORTS
OF
DR. G. O. JOBES,
SANITARY AGENT.

CAMP NEAR HELENA, ARKANSAS,
September 6, 1862.

GENERAL:—In company with the party of soldiers with whom I left Indianapolis, I reached this place yesterday evening. We left Cairo on the evening of the third, arrived at Memphis on the evening of the fourth, where we laid over until morning, and then ran down to Helena during the day. We saw no signs of an enemy, and met with no casualty on the way, but John Farra was taken very sick; we procured a private boarding house for him in town, and he will no doubt be well cared for. I bought a few articles of medicine at Cairo, and gave him such treatment while on the boat as I could with this limited supply.

I learn that the health of the army here is generally very good. But there is quite a number of men, who have been complaining for some time, who would be more benefitted by a visit home for a few weeks than by all the medical attention that could be given them. If any arrangement can be made to secure them this privilege, it will be made. I have reported myself to Colonel Shunk, and he promises me his co-operation.

G. O. JOBES,
Surgeon at Large.

CAMP FIRST INDIANA BATTERY,
NEAR HELENA, ARK., September 9, 1862.

General STONE:

I have just called on Captain Klauss, who informs me that he is about to leave for Indiana on recruiting service.

I use the opportunity to write you a few lines. Since I came here I have made my headquarters with the Eighth, and will probably continue to do so. I have visited the Eighteenth and the Forty-Sixth, and spent some time with them. The Eighth, Eighteenth and First Indiana Battery are encamped near each other, about half a mile from the river, on high rolling ground, where they have plenty of fresh air and an abundant supply of good cool water. The tents of the Eighth are, in my opinion, too closely crowded together, and there is not sufficient pains taken to keep the grounds clean and free from offensive gasses calculated to generate disease. Offenders against discipline are depended upon for police, and they are not sufficient. The supply of clothing is ample, and food is plenty, of good quality, and is regularly issued; the supply of arms and ammunition is also sufficient. The supply of hospital stores and medicines is very deficient, and the regiment has no hospital tent, as it should have. The sick are distributed in quarters, or in private houses, and are as well cared for as the circumstances will admit, but every where in the medical department is to be seen the want of a full and efficient complement of regimental surgeons. Dr. Ford has been in feeble health for months, and is absent from the regiment; and the same remark applies to Dr. Bruce. In their absence, first one, and then another, is detailed to prescribe for the regiment, and there is no one who feels himself responsible as he ought to do for the proper administration of this department. One of the unfortunate results of this state of things is, that there has never been any hospital register kept, and the information asked for in the blanks I brought with me can only be given approximately. I could have had some of these filled and forwarded before this time, but I thought it best to have them all filled at the same date, and I shall endeavor to have a report from the surgeon of each regiment, and also one from the post hospital, filled for the two weeks preceding the 14th inst., and shall transmit them to you without delay. The health of the troops, as a general thing, is good, but there is, of course, some

sickness—diarrhea, intermittent fever, and remittent fever, are the diseases most prevalent.

I will write to you more particularly in regard to other regiments in a few days.

In haste yours,

G. O. JOBES,
Surgeon, &c.

A. STONE, *Commissary General*.

CAMP NEAR HELENA, ARK.,
September 24, 1862.

Colonel A. STONE:

DEAR SIR:—You have, of course, been disappointed and vexed at the straggling manner in which the reports of sick Indiana soldiers have come in, and at their imperfections when once at hand. I have been, but I could not help it. In the Eighth Regiment, owing to reasons mentioned before, I have been unable to get the data upon which to base any kind of report, and I have now ceased to try. I shall, however, renew my efforts at the close of the month. I called on the surgeon of the Forty-Sixth for his report, which I had been promised should be made out promptly. It was not ready, and I commenced making one out from the register myself, when I soon found that there was no means of ascertaining who had returned to duty and who had not; that it would require more blanks than I had to contain the list, and that when I got it finished I would have more than a hundred names of those who had only been slightly sick for a day or two, and had then returned to duty. Of course the only effect of such a report would be to cause unnecessary trouble at home.

Accompanying this I send you a copy of an order which I think will have some tendency to correct the loose manner in which surgeons have been in the habit of discharging their duties. I hope it will also rid the service of some who have been surgeons only in name.

Inclosed you will find a form for blank reports, which I suggest as preferable to those you have had heretofore. The principal change is that no report of the sick is asked except of those actu-

ally sick on the date of the report. This would, of course, make it unnecessary to retain the two columns, "*when admitted and returned to duty.*" I have omitted also the column for descriptive roll at the suggestion of those who ought to know better than I do, and who tell me that the orders in regard to furnishing descriptive roll are now so strict that it is not neglected. This might be retained, of course, if you think best. I think the note at the head of the old forms should be retained and printed at the head or on the outside of each blank. I would suggest, too, that the paper used should be of the width of foolscap, so that when folded in the middle it may be of convenient length to put in a common official envelop, and that it should be somewhat longer than the sheet you have been using.

Surgeons with whom I have talked on this subject all agree that it would be much less trouble to make out such a report as the one I have described, and I think, on that account, if it would be full enough to answer your purpose, it would be preferable. Officers are much more likely to neglect duties positively enjoined by the Regulations than to perform those which are not compulsory.

Sickness has abated a little, I think, within a few days, but the Forty-Seventh continues to suffer very much. It is losing a man every day or two. The officers and surgeons attribute much of their sickness to exposure without tents, to heavy dews, and a malarious atmosphere while on scout duty on the Mississippi side of the river a few weeks since. This notion derives plausibility from the fact that those companies most exposed are suffering most, and that other deleterious influences have apparently been operating upon all regiments about alike.

If my health and the weather will permit, I shall visit the First Cavalry and Thirty-Fourth infantry this week, and spend some time with them.

I have not received a word from you since I left Indianapolis. I should be glad to hear from you and learn what work you desire me to do next, and when. I now think I might be ready to leave here about the fourth of next month, unless you have something more for me to do here than I know of, or unless I wait longer than this for a paymaster to come, so that I can take home the spare money the boys may wish to send.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE O. JOBES,

A. STONE, *Commissary General, I. V. M.*

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
November 2, 1862.

General STONE:

SIR:—I arrived here at half after two o'clock this morning, will leave for Lexington to-morrow at half-past five A. M. Generals Buell, Wright and Boyle, are all here, and "I need scarcely say to you" that I am here *myself*. So you see the Galt is a great place for celebrities to-night. General Buell has confined himself to the ladies' reception room all the afternoon, but his presence in the house did not deter military critics from discussing the merits of his recent campaign in a style not very complimentary to his generalship. I suppose he felt more at home in the society of the softer sex than he would have done in the midst of those who are so disgusted with his imbecility that they could hardly treat him with the respect due to his rank and former services.

You shall hear from me again as soon as I learn any thing of any interest in regard to my mission. In the meantime we will regard this as merely personal, not official.

Yours truly,

G. O. JOBES.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,
November 6, 1862.

General STONE:

DEAR SIR:—I telegraphed you yesterday that I thought I should succeed in getting to take home with me all the sick Indianians at this place. I was encouraged to think so by the surgeon in charge of Hospital, the Acting Medical Director, and even by the Post Commander, General Gillmore, under whose direction I shall draw up a list of all, together with a statement of the present location of the command of each, and the probable length of time that would be required for his recovery. This was to be accompanied by a written request that an order should be granted for the transfer of these men to General Hospital at Indianapolis. After wasting

considerable time in this way, I saw General Gillmore yesterday evening, and he told me I could not succeed in getting an order for the transfer of any men except those who will be brought nearer their present commands by the transfer. I made out my list anew excluding all but these, and got my request approved by the Medical Director. I have not carried it higher yet because I may insert a few more names of men who are now at Richmond. When I came here I was told there were only five wounded men remaining at Richmond, all comfortably situated, and probably none of them Indianians, so I concluded not to go there, but hearing this morning that a majority of these five were Indianians, if not all, I amended the programme, and after wading through red tape for the day succeeded in getting an ambulance, in which I propose to go to Richmond to-morrow, and return next day, bringing with me as many of the boys as I can, if they are able to come.

The ambulance is furnished me by the Eighty-Fifth Indiana Infantry, which is encamped on beautiful grounds at Sandyville, two and a half miles north-west of Lexington. I was very genteely treated by the officers of this regiment, both medical and line. It is a good regiment. I send you a list of its sick in Regimental Hospital and quarters, and other information drawn from its morning report of to-day. I saw the surgeon of the Thirty-Third this evening; it is at Georgetown, and only had three sick men a few days ago. The surgeon is acting as Division Surgeon, and is staying here. I will probably start home on Monday by way of Cincinnati.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE O. JOBES,

Surgeon, &c.

A. STONE, *Quarter-Master General.*

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,
November 6, 1862.

General GILLMORE :

DEAR SIR:—There are now in General Hospital in this place the following Indiana soldiers, who belong to regiments most of whom

have been captured and paroled, and are now either at home or at some point within the State, to-wit:

Henry C. Hunt, Company D, Sixty-Ninth Infantry.
 William A. Tracy, Company K, Twelfth Infantry.
 Andrew H. Gordrick, Company C, Twelfth Infantry.
 Samuel L. Gill, Company E, Fifty-Fifth Infantry.
 Jacob Frilz, Company B, Seventy-First Infantry.
 James H. Foster, Company B, Sixty-Sixth Infantry.
 Daniel Grigsby, Company H, Seventy-First Infantry.
 George W. Scott, Company H, Seventy-First Infantry.
 Gottlieb C. Hang, Company D, Seventy-First Infantry.
 Oliver Edwards, Company H, Sixty-Ninth Infantry.

It would be a gratification to the Governor of my State, as well as to these soldiers and their friends, if they could be transferred to General Hospital at Indianapolis, and inasmuch as such transfer would bring these men much nearer to their respective commands than they now are, it is believed it would be beneficial to the service; if these views should meet your approbation, please grant me an order to that effect, and it will be my pleasure to execute it at such time and in such manner as you may direct.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE O. JOBES,

Surg. at large, and San. Agent for Indiana.

Approved, S. P. Root, *Acting Medical Director.*

To Brig.-Gen. QUINCY A. GILLMORE, Commanding Post at Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,

November 10, 1862.

A. STONE:

I am ordered to transfer nine (9) men to Indianapolis; start to-morrow evening. Edwards of Richmond, Sixty-Ninth (69), wounded, paroled, traveling dangerous; may be go home from Cincinnati.

DR. G. O. JOBES.

BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY,
December 11, 1862.

Colonel HOLLOWAY :

Having obtained a list of all Indiana soldiers in hospital at Evansville, New Albany, and Louisville, without descriptive rolls, I came to this place on last Saturday, arrived here Dr. Pearson wished that I should take charge of a lot of sick men whom he wished to send to Louisville on the following day, agreeing as a consideration for such service, to have prepared for me, on my return, a list of all Indiana men here without descriptive rolls.

As no surgeon could be spared from the hospitals without injury to the sick, and as the preparation of this list by myself would have occupied fully as much time as the trip to Louisville, I did as the doctor desired, going to Louisville, on Sunday, and returning here on Tuesday. I hoped to be able to go on to Nashville on the same train, but business compelled me to come up into town, and I got back just in time to be too late. Yesterday there was no down train, and so I am still here. I am mortified at this delay, but I have not been idle; what assistance I could give to Indiana men here has been given; letters of inquiry have been answered; hospitals have been visited, and yesterday I went to Barracks No. 2, with a view of having a conference with the men of the Eighty-Eighth, who appealed to his Excellency, the Governor, for a redress of their grievances. I could find none of those who signed the appeal, but was told that they had all, or nearly all, joined their regiment. I did, however, find intelligent men with whom I had a full and free conversation, and who sustained every allegation in that appeal. They have undoubtedly suffered much from the inattention and inefficiency of their officials, both surgeon and lieutenant, who have richly earned the public censure that should always follow the neglect of duty in a responsible position.

The state of affairs is much improved now, thanks to Dr. Pearson, who visited the establishment and gave its officials a regular "blowing up," that made them shake in their shoes, and who caused bunks to be made, straw to be furnished, and on his own responsibility, distributed blankets to the men, and such articles of diet as were necessary for the comfort and welfare of the sick. A great improvement has been made in the hospitals too, since my former visit, but the articles I mentioned in my former report are still

greatly needed, and I insist that Indiana should contribute something to the common stock.

I hope to be able to reach Nashville to-day, but as so much time has already been lost, and as the men are suffering very much for the want of their descriptive rolls, I think, if possible, some one else ought to be sent to assist me in visiting the regiments and procuring them.

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE O. JOBES,

Surgeon at large for Indiana.

Col. W. R. HOLLOWAY.

CAMP NEAR HELENA, ARK.,

September 16, 1862.

COLONEL:—Within the week since I wrote to you by Captain Klaus, I have visited and spent a portion of my time with the Eleventh, Eighteenth, Twenty-Fourth, Forty-Third, Forty-Sixth, and Forty-Seventh Regiments, and have also called at the office of the Post Surgeon, Dr. Dicken, but have not visited the sick in his charge. From all I obtained promises that the blanks furnished should be filled, so as to show the operations of the Medical Department for the first half of the present month. Here at the Eighth, where I am making my headquarters, it has not been done, and there are still no data kept by which I can obtain the necessary information to enable me to fill the blank report of this regiment. In lieu of this I will endeavor to make out a report of those now sick in the care of the regimental surgeon, their condition, &c., and forward to you as soon as possible. I have not yet called on the Post Surgeon and other regimental surgeons for their reports, because I have been too unwell to do so for several days until to-day, and it is raining too much for me to turn out to-day. As soon as possible it shall be attended to.

The regiments I have mentioned, except the Eighth and Eighteenth, are all encamped on the river bank, just below Helena, where they have the benefit of the river breeze, but are without shade. They use the river water, and think, as the old citizens do, that it is more healthy than any other that can be had. All the regiments that choose to do so can draw ice. Some of them draw

none, while others are using quantities varying from six hundred to one thousand pounds; but I have not been able to see any difference in the health of these regiments that I could attribute to its use, or the want of it. There is more sickness on the river, I think, than on the hills, and especially in the Forty-Seventh, but the morning sick reports are increasing in all the regiments I have visited, though there are comparatively few fatal cases.

The Eighteenth is encamped on the tops of a series of steep hills, divided by deep gullies, which serve admirably as drains both for water and the heavy noxious vapors that will exist to a greater or less extent round all camps of soldiers, no matter how well policed. They have plenty of clear spring water close at hand, which the citizens have esteemed unhealthy, as I think without cause. Their tents are pitched at a much greater distance from each other than those of any other regiment, and great pains are taken to keep the grounds clear. Believing that the vigor of the men can only be maintained by exercise, and the efficiency of the soldier by discipline, Colonel Washburn gives his men plenty of exercise on the parade ground, and the consequences are that he commands a model regiment, who are enjoying comparatively good health, and between the officers and men of which there is a mutual confidence and good understanding.

The sick in the hospital tents and quarters are clean and well cared for; but this regiment, in common with every other, needs a full complement of surgeons, especially at this time of year. Dr. Daughters has all the responsibility and labor that should belong to three men, and until he can have help the sick will suffer for want of attention, or he will do more work than he can safely do. Dr. Hitchcock has been absent without leave for six months, and if there is no regulation by which he may be superseded, there ought to be, sure. Dr. Daughters richly merits promotion for the faithful manner in which he has served the regiment, and I think would give almost universal satisfaction. At any rate, they want a surgeon and two assistants as soon as may suit the Governor's convenience, and are not very particular who they are, so they are sober, competent, working men, and will remain with the command. The Colonel desires me to call the attention of his Excellency to this matter, and urge the early filling of these positions.

This regiment needs about forty more tents (wall tents I find are greatly preferred by officers and men,) and the men would like to exchange about two hundred muskets for as many rifles; but the

Colonel, believing the musket to be the more efficient weapon at short range, is indifferent about it. The supply of food, clothing, medicines, ammunition, hospital stores, &c., is good.

The First Indiana Cavalry and the Thirty-Fourth infantry are encamped a few miles south-west of here. I shall visit them as soon as possible.

Address me in care of Colonel Shunk.

Yours truly,

G. O. JOBES.

Surgeon, &c.

A. STONE, *Commissary General.*

REPORT
OF
DR. D. HUTCHINSON.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,
December 19, 1862.

WM. HANNAMAN :

SIR:—I beg leave to drop you a few lines. We have procured an office at 42½ Cherry-street, we rented it at \$50 for three months: the rooms are sufficient for the purpose. We have not yet received any goods from Indianapolis, and in consequence of it, can not effect as much as we might. Transportation is very difficult to be obtained; we are getting a sign painted, and wish you to get us a card printed and forwarded as quick as possible. I find some of the sick very destitute of clothing; they could draw from the quarter-master, but it is difficult for a sick man to see after such things; their captains are generally out at the camps, and it is difficult to find them. The United States Sanitary Rooms here have but few articles on hand of that kind, and the thought occurred to me, that if you could send us some socks, drawers, shirts, mittens and gloves, I would see that they were judiciously used. I found about one hundred of our soldiers sick at the court house, and standing much in need of such things. I found at a boarding house, A. Grant, of your county, very sick with typhoid fever. He belonged to Cumberland. He was destitute of means, had received no pay since he had been in the service. I went to the Officers' Hospital, procured room for him there; went to the Medical Director and got a permit for him to be sent there; found an ambulance and had him moved, under the care of a good physician.

The surgeons have all treated me very genteely and kindly, and

seem to be glad that Indiana looks to the welfare of the sick soldiers.

Please send the cards as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

DAVID HUTCHINSON.

Please send all goods to the United States Sanitary Rooms at this place, we will get them a little more promptly than by sending to us.

Get for us the following card.

D. H.

REPORT
OF
COL. W. T. DENNIS.

WASHINGTON, October 24, 1862.

To His Excellency, Governor O. P. MORTON, *Indianapolis* :

SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith a brief statement up to this date, of the operations of this Agency.

In accordance with your instructions, while here Dr. T. Bullard visited the Camp Convalescent near Alexandria, and I inclose his report upon its condition, which is marked "A," since that time a decided improvement has taken place, and its present management is very satisfactory.

The conditions of our volunteers in the various hospitals of this city, as well as those of Alexandria, Georgetown, Baltimore, and Frederick, is, on the whole, fully as satisfactory as could under any circumstances be expected.

A recent visit to Harpers' Ferry and Sharpsburgh, shows that almost all of the wounded of the late battles are now removed, there being only a few severe cases remaining, and those of such a character as to preclude their being removed.

The approach of cold weather has very considerably increased the demand for clothing of various kinds, and the fact that a considerable number of our sick and wounded are in tents, has shown the evidence of the provisions made for the supply of blankets, shoes, and underclothes while you were here.

The business of the Agency has been very considerably increased as its ability has augmented, and "our boys" are thereby furnished

with many little articles of personal comfort important to them, yet at no considerable expense.

Herewith please find an account of the expenses up to October 25, amounting to two hundred and one dollars and forty-six cents.

The failure of two boxes of the lot of goods ordered here, and which have not yet been received, has made it necessary to purchase socks, shirts and drawers, to supply the demand, and which could not be longer postponed.

Under a recent order from headquarter of General Banks, date of October 18, 1862, it is provided that leave of absence may be granted to officers, on surgeon's certificates of disability, arising from wounds received in action or sickness, by which his life may be endangered, or from which permanent disability may ensue. Furloughs to enlisted men on certificate of disability from wounds received in action, or extreme disability, and when he could not reasonably be expected to recover in a General Hospital. These orders are, however, only good in General Banks' Department, and will not apply to patients in any hospital except those in and around Washington.

The Sixteenth Indiana Battery, Captain Naylor, is in a favorable way of re-organization, and will, I learn, go into winter quarters at the Chain Bridge.

The Seventh Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Check commanding, were very much in want of additional uniforms and blankets, &c., not having been able to obtain them upon requisition heretofore made, I immediately called upon the Quarter-Master General of the Army of the Potomac, and called his attention to the fact, which he assured me should be remedied at once.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Colonel Wm. Harrow, were in camp on Bolivar Heights, and in very comfortable general condition.

The Twentieth, Lieutenant-Colonel Wheeler commanding, are now in the vicinity of Poolsville, Maryland, and in all respects well found and healthy.

The Nineteenth Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, is on the Upper Potomac, and is fast receiving additions to its number, by the return of its convalescent and disabled members, this regiment has received a sufficient amount of uniforms and blankets to insure them comfort.

The Twenty-Seventh Volunteers, Colonel G. Colgrove, are on Maryland Heights, in fine order and soldierly condition.

It is a very gratifying fact, and is a high compliment to the troops from our State, that every Brigadier-General who has an Indiana Regiment in his brigade, is very enthusiastic in their praise, and are peculiarly anxious to have them filled up, as well as to have yet others from our State assigned to them.

I beg leave to express to you my obligations to Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, and Hon. O. P. Holloway, Commissioner of Patents, for the valuable assistance rendered me in my labors for the relief of our gallant soldiers, and to assure you that nothing in my power shall be wanting to aid you in your noble efforts to ameliorate the sufferings and add to the comforts of our sick and wounded Indiana soldiers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. DENNIS,

Agent for Indiana.

REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY COMMISSION.

To His Excellency, O. P. MORTON,
Governor of the State of Indiana:

The Sanitary Committee, acting for the State of Indiana, beg leave to submit to the Governor a brief statement of their business during the time between the first day of March, 1862, and the first day of January, 1863.

They have received from various sources, in goods and money, the aggregate sum of sixty-six thousand and eighty-eight dollars and fifty-one cents. They have disbursed sixty thousand three hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty cents. They have on hand in goods two thousand nine hundred and forty dollars and eighty cents; in money, two thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars and forty-one cents—making the aggregate of goods and money on hand five thousand seven hundred and nine dollars and twenty-one cents.

They present herewith a statement embracing the whole account with items of the several sums disbursed. The value of the goods received have been carefully estimated, and the Committee are satisfied that the estimate is rather below than above the amount for which they could have been purchased in the market for cash. When it is remembered that this statement only embraces the supply of stores and money that have regularly passed through the hands of the Committee, and does not include those irregular contributions that have flowed through so many other channels for the relief of the sick soldiers' families, it affords a most gratifying evidence of the liberality of the people of Indiana, and of the loyal

and devoted temper which leads them to sustain the Government in this season of danger and trial.

The Committee desire to express, in the strongest terms, their gratitude to the women of Indiana who have responded with all the enthusiasm and generosity of their sex to the calls of the Committee. They have, in fact, done the work, by their labors, their contributions, and their examples—the Committee have merely been their agents in securing and dispensing the fruits of their unbounded liberality. The same work and labor of love is still before them, and the same spirit which has so far actuated them, will, no doubt, continue to furnish occupation for the Committee so long as occasion requires it.

We can not close this brief report without expressing also our recognition of the wise and energetic support we have always received at your hands. The obstacles in our way have frequently been serious, but under all discouragements and difficulties we have found in the Governor a wise counsellor and a zealous and faithful friend.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM HANNAMAN,

President.

ALFRED HARRISON,

Sec'y Sanitary Com.

JANUARY 1, 1863.

REPORT
OF
M. WILSON,
SPECIAL AGENT TO TROOPS.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 24, 1862,

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, GOVERNOR MORTON:

In accordance with your appointment on the 23d ult., I went to Washington City, and was there informed that a number of our Indiana soldiers were at Fort Delaware, which place I visited and found forty-seven of our men, among about seven hundred (700) other paroled men, in a very destitute condition. Many had no hats, shoes, drawers, socks or blankets, and were suffering from the effects of *scurvy*, from the poor treatment they had received at the various prisons in the south. I sent word to Mr. Dennis, who sent a supply of clothes and procured blankets for our men, and they were supplied. They had suffered a great many hardships, and were very glad to receive the supplies. I made a list of these men, and herewith inclose it, marked A; and also sent a list to the paymaster at Baltimore. After I had attended to this, I was requested to make a list of our men in the Philadelphia Hospital for the paymaster, and did so, and sent him a list. I also inclose a list herewith.

I find our sick and wounded doing as well as could be expected, and receiving very good attention in the hospitals. The greater amount of suffering is among men who try to avoid the hospitals when they get sick, and try to stay with the army, or get out on

the sick list without getting into the hospitals. There is great suffering in the camps of paroled men from sickness, destitution of clothing, and a disease like scurvy, owing to the meanness of food furnished them while prisoners. Most of this could be remedied by having an agent at some convenient point near the place of exchange, with clothing, and such other necessary articles for their relief. This ought to be done by the Government, but it seems that they can not do it, from the fact that these men are sent in large numbers to places where they are not expected, and it takes from three to four weeks for them to get the necessary supplies.

Another matter I must suggest. Our western men, when paroled or sent to the hospitals, where a few of the eastern men have control of the paroled camps and hospitals, with their Eastern Sanitary Commissions, so that it makes, it seems to me, a great difference with our western men. I think it is different there from what it is in the west.

I will not close this report without referring to the care and attention paid by Mrs. D. P. Holloway for our western men in and about Washington City. I inquired of the men out of the city some miles, whether any western people visited them, and in every instance was told that Mrs. Holloway had been to see them, and distributed to them such things as they stood in need of, and I often saw her going from tent to tent attending to our men.

Mr. W. T. Dennis is doing all that he can to alleviate the wants of our Indiana men, but it is a large and burdensome task to look up and get the men so arranged that they can have the proper attention.

All of which is submitted,

M. WILSON.

The following is a list of the men sick and wounded in the different hospitals in Philadelphia, most of whom are doing as well as could be expected, having very good care taken of them. The only complaint is that they received no pay. Many are sent to the hospitals without descriptive lists.

REPORT

OF

GEORGE H. FLEMING.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 30, 1862.

To His Excellency, Oliver P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana:

Agreeably to orders I left this city on the morning of April 28, for Evansville. I have in my possession, instructions from Adjutant-General Noble, for General A. Stone, Special State Agent, and verbal directions were given myself to assist in every way possible in dispatching the Crawford, a steamer chartered by your Excellency, for the purpose of bringing sick and wounded Indiana soldiers from Pittsburg Landing, and other points on the Tennessee River, to hospitals and asylums within the borders of their own State. Part of my duty, also, was to take charge of a large amount of stores issued by the Sanitary Committee, of Indianapolis, and to be forwarded on the Crawford, for use among the Indiana hospitals at and near Pittsburg Landing. The committee, however, found it impossible to get these stores ready to send with me, and their president reported to me that the goods could not be sent earlier than the Thursday morning train.

It was expected that the Crawford would be awaiting my arrival, but sundry delays kept her back until nine o'clock of Thursday night.

About the same hour that the Crawford landed, the Agent of the Indianapolis Sanitary Committee, the Agent of the Richmond Sanitary Committee, and several other gentlemen in charge of hospital stores, reached Evansville by railroad. They reported immediately to General Stone, at the boat, stating that their stores

were aboard the train, but the depot had been closed and locked as soon as the passengers by the train had gotten out of the building.

By the kindness of Captain O'Rilly, of the wharf boat Nashville, the President of the Road, John Ingle, was seen, and Mr. P's son sent to the depot, with *imperative orders* that the stores should be delivered that night. At the same time efforts were made to procure drays, but the draymen utterly refused to turn out for any consideration whatever.

Thus matters stood until near midnight, when Colonel W. E. Hollinsworth, of Evansville, (a gentleman who is ever ready and willing in the unrepaid duties on behalf of sick and wounded soldiers) and myself, went out in search of carriage for the goods. We only succeeded in obtaining the services of one man, with a double team—other parties whom we called upon, declaring that they could not and would not use their teams so late at night. Further exertions in this direction being useless, Colonel H. and myself then went up to the depot. A light was burning in the freight office, but it disappeared as we came near enough to the building for our footsteps to be heard, we knocked loudly at the door for some time, but could obtain no answer; finally, Colonel Hollingsworth said: "Shrader, open the door; we know you are in. There are some goods in the depot that *must* come out to-night." After a delay, this official (the freight agent of the road) came to the door. An altercation between Shrader and Colonel H. ensued, Shrader saying that it was too late to open the depot, and declaring at first that he would not do so, giving us to understand that President Ingle had countermanded the order of delivery. After some further sharp conversation, however, Shrader ill-naturally consented to our entry. By this time several of the gentlemen who had come down with the goods, reached the depot.

We all began expeditiously to unload the car, putting the goods on the platform outside the depot, when we had sent off to the boat one wagon load. As we were getting out the last piece from the car, Shrader again made his appearance, and evinced great impatience to get rid of our party, grumbling about the lateness of the hour, that he was tired out, and wished at once to lock up. While still laboring at the goods in the car, we ascertained that there was another lot of sanitary stores of some fifty pieces, which had reached Evansville by the four o'clock, P. M. freight train, and which had been placed very convenient to one of the doors of the depot. We earnestly requested Shrader to give us *twenty minutes*

more time, and we would clear the building of all our goods, urging that his refusal would keep the Crawford waiting at great expense, and if she did not get off that night it would compel her to remain the entire next night at Paducah. Shrader crossly replied that he had accommodated us too long already, watched us closely, urged us toward the door, and locked it as soon as we got out.

A portion of our party remained at the depot as a guard of the goods, and to assist in loading the wagon, while the others returned to the boat, as we could do no more than get down the stores, we had already rescued from the control of Shrader and his bolts and bars.

On the morning of Wednesday, as I was returning from Evansville to this city, President Ingle was aboard the train, and I asked him whether Shrader could not have left the depot in charge of the watchman, (who remains on duty all night) with directions to lock the doors after we had finished our work. The president answered that Shrader might have done so with perfect propriety, and that he greatly regretted that we had been so treated by Shrader. He said that he, himself, would have gone up to the depot, but as he had just arisen from a sick bed, it would have been very imprudent for him to have ventured out in the night air. It was not until about seven o'clock on Wednesday morning that we were able to again enter the depot, and procure the balance of our stores. In the neighborhood of nine o'clock the last dray load reached the boat. I suppose the Crawford got off about ten o'clock, as I left her a few minutes after nine, in nearly sailing condition. I do not deem it necessary to make to your Excellency any especial appeal in behalf of the soldiers whose commander-in-chief you are, against the abuse of such unaccommodating and self-important officials as the freight agent at Evansville, of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroads. My report does not set forth more than half the truth in this case. Other gentlemen than myself came in contact with this Shrader, I not being present, and were treated in like manner with Colonel Hollingsworth and myself. The consequences of this one-man-power delaying can not well be estimated. The Crawford no doubt lost fully twelve or eighteen hours on her upward trip. Commissioned, as she was, to bring Indiana sick and wounded soldiers from the illy-arranged and uncomfortable hospitals near Pittsburg Landing to the comfortable and convenient hospitals in their own State, with the pleasant prospect of their being there furloughed home, in conformity with your Excel-

lency's orders, the effect upon the mental status, possible improvement, and perhaps speedy recovery of the poor soldiers, is worthy of consideration in connection with Shrader's conduct. Then, too, it is known that every available shelter, house, barn, or shed, at Savannah, is crowded with the shattered but living bodies from the Shiloh hospitals. The surgical attention at these hospitals has not been even approximately commensurate to the demand.

Upon the same train by which I came up from Evansville was a First Lieutenant of one of our gallant regiments, badly wounded at Shiloh, who had been compelled to remain near the field of battle for eight days in consequence of his wounds, and during that time had received but two visits from a surgeon. If a commissioned officer is thus treated may we not justly argue that privates must suffer still more seriously? This lack is being daily corrected through the large corps of additional assistant surgeons sent by your Excellency, by service attached to our regiments. But it is recognized that all the men who could bear the journey home should be removed, and it was with that idea that the Crawford was sent by your Excellency. That its progress should have been interfered with, as it was by the fellow Shrader, is a bitter matter to reflect upon. He richly deserves other punishment than the mere condemnation by public sentiment. His position at present is such that should he continue it, a repetition of the wrong doing only depends upon the opportunity and his disposition at the time. The mode of prevention will readily suggest itself to your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. H. FLEMING.

REPORT
OF
W. J. ELLIOTT
SPECIAL AGENT.

To His Excellency, O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana:

SIR:—On the 9th of May, 1862, in compliance with your instructions, I left for Washington City, and arrived there on the evening of the 11th. Upon my arrival, I found the Twelfth and Sixteenth Indiana Volunteers, whose term of service (one year) had expired, encamped near Washington, waiting the mustering out and pay officers. Two weeks, however, elapsed before they were mustered out and paid.

In obedience to your directions, I proceeded to make arrangements for their transportation home, and by conferring with the several railroads effected an arrangement by which the price was reduced two dollars per man below that previously agreed upon, thus making a saving of nearly four thousand dollars to the soldiers.

I visited the hospitals in and around Washington, where I found quite a number of Indiana volunteers sick, and gave them all the attention and assistance in my power. For many of them I procured discharges, and for others furloughs.

At Alexandria I found quite a number of our sick, to whom I rendered what aid and comfort I could.

After I had accomplished the object which I was instructed to effect in Washington, I left for the hospitals at Winchester and Cumberland, and proceeded as far as Harper's Ferry, being unable

to proceed farther, as our army under General Banks had been driven back. I then returned to Indianapolis.

Very respectfully,

W. J. ELLIOTT.

Governor MORTON:

SIR:—In accordance with your instructions, I left Indianapolis on the 2d day of June, 1862, for Pittsburg Landing, and reached that place on the 6th. I remained three days at the landing, and visited the hospitals at Hamburg and Shiloh. From that place I went to Corinth, where I found many destitute Indiana soldiers, who were returning to their regiments, and as the army had marched to several points, many of these soldiers were destitute of provisions. For them I purchased provisions of sutlers until I could make the requisitions on the proper officers for rations. Having done this, I gave them all the assistance in my power to get them to their regiments.

This being done, I visited the hospitals at Farmington and Corinth, rendering what assistance I could to the sick.

I returned to Pittsburg Landing, and assisted many of our sick on board of boats to be brought to hospitals in Indiana and Ohio.

Very respectfully,

W. J. ELLIOTT.

To His Excellency, O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana:

SIR:—As special agent I visited the hospitals at Nashville, Tennessee, remaining two days on my way to Alabama. I found many Indiana soldiers at Nashville and at points on the road sick.

At Huntsville, Alabama, there were a number of hospitals, and all in very good condition. Many of our sick were at this place.

At the convalescent camp, one mile from Huntsville, I found about one hundred Indiana soldiers, who were either too feeble to march or were broken down by hard marches. They being on half rations of *hard bread*, meat and coffee, I purchased for them one hundred and fifty loaves of light or soft bread, which was gratefully and thankfully received.

I visited Stevenson, Alabama, sixty-five miles from Huntsville, where I found many sick Indiana volunteers. At Stevenson there were no post hospitals. The physicians in charge of the sick had taken possession of the Masonic Hall and other houses, which were in as good condition as could be expected under the circumstances. At this point, as at all others, I gave all the assistance I could to make the sick as comfortable as possible.

Whilst at Stevenson, I visited many of the Indiana regiments, and by the urgent request of many of the Indiana soldiers brought home sums varying in amounts amounting to some five thousand dollars.

From Stevenson I returned to Huntsville, and there found General Wood's Division passing on a forced march, leaving behind their sick. I assisted in gathering up the sick and having them cared for in the hospitals. Having done all I could to render the sick as comfortable as possible, I left for Nashville, Tennessee, stopping one day at Athens, Alabama, where I found several sick Indiana soldiers, all of whom I had forwarded to the hospitals at Huntsville.

On my return home, I stopped two days at Nashville, visiting all the hospitals, taking a list of the sick, and giving all the aid I could.

Very truly yours,

W. J. ELLIOTT.

To His Excellency, O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana:

SIR:—On the 13th of December, 1862, in accordance with your instructions, I left for Fayetteville, Arkansas, to look after the wounded Indiana volunteers of the Twenty-Sixth Indiana regiment.

On reaching Springfield, Missouri, I was furnished transportation and an escort by Brigadier General E. B. Brown. After three days' travel, I reached Fayetteville, where I found all of our wounded soldiers, a full report of which I have forwarded you for publication. Our wounded are all in good hospitals, and all are under good surgeons. I must be permitted to speak in high terms of Dr. Clark, of the Thirty-Seventh Illinois regiment, who has taken great pains to render the wounded comfortable. On my way out, I stopped one day in St. Louis, and there learned that a large amount of sanitary stores had been shipped to Fayetteville. I followed the shipment of these goods to Springfield, and had them forwarded to Fayetteville. The wounded were in great need of these goods.

After spending two days at Fayetteville, I visited the Twenty-Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers at Prairie Grove. I found all our soldiers who were unhurt in excellent health and spirits.

On my return, I stopped two days longer at Fayetteville, rendering all the aid I could to make our soldiers comfortable. I left for home, and on my way met several nurses and a large amount of sanitary stores on their way to Fayetteville.

I remained one day in Springfield, visiting the hospitals, and looking up the sick of the Twenty-Sixth Indiana regiment. A number still remain at Springfield, and all those who are considered unfit for service and convalescent, were sent to St. Louis.

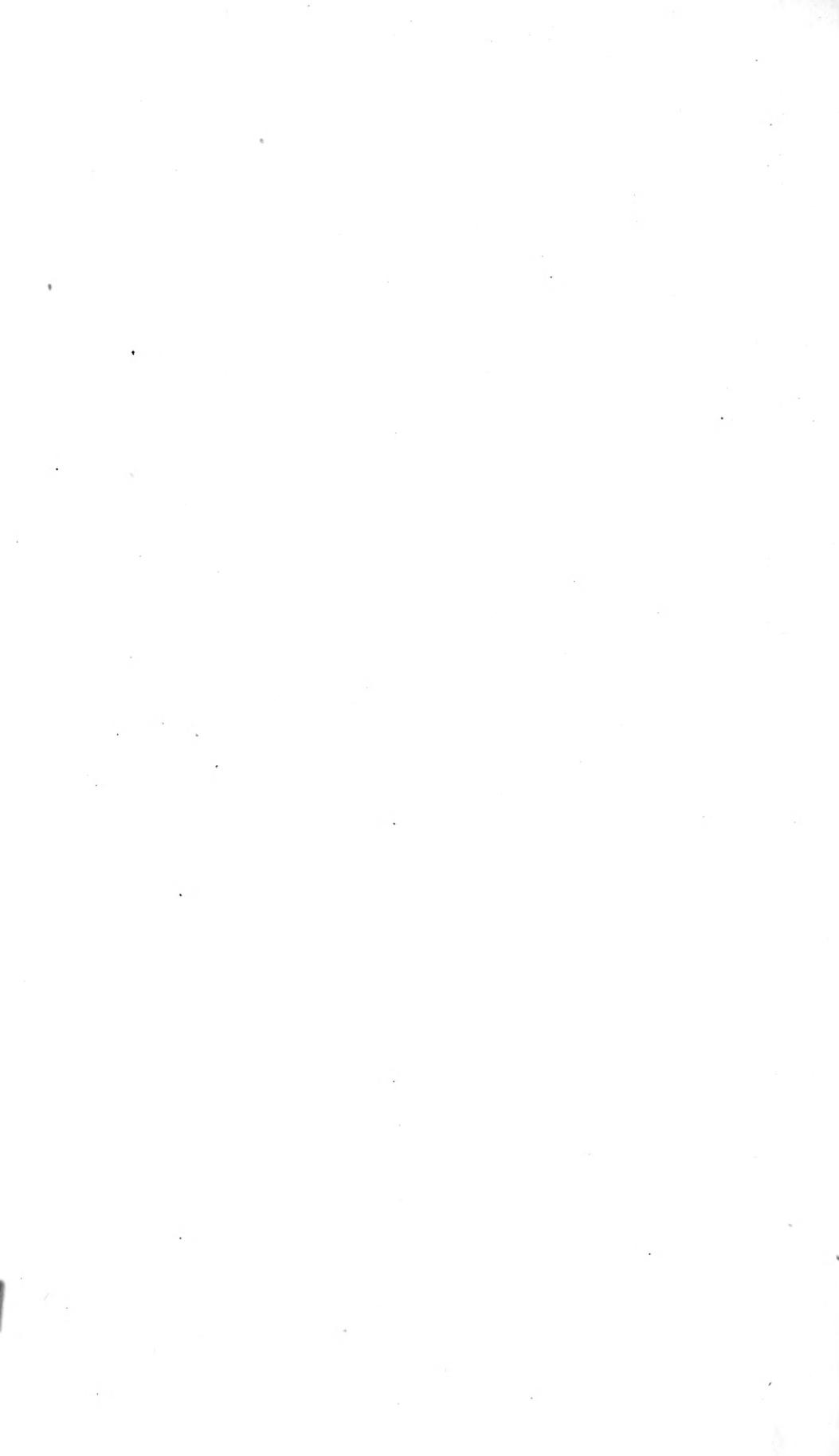
At Rolla, five of the Twenty-Sixth Regiment are there detailed for duty in the hospitals at that place.

Very respectfully,

W. J. ELLIOTT.







REPORT

AND

TESTIMONY

OF THE

SWAMP LAND COMMITTEE.

TWO THOUSAND COPIES ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

INDIANAPOLIS:

JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, STATE PRINTER.

1863.

REPORT.

To His Excellency O. P. MORTON,
Governor of the State of Indiana:

SIR:—The undersigned, a committee appointed in pursuance of the following concurrent resolution, to-wit:

“A concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a joint select committee, to investigate the frauds upon the Swamp Land Fund.

“*Be it Resolved*, (the Senate concurring,) That a select committee of three be appointed, two on the part of the House and one on the part of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the management of the Swamp Land Fund, and to investigate the alleged frauds committed upon said funds. That said committee shall have power to hold their sessions during the vacation and at the city of Indianapolis, or at the county seats of the several counties in which frauds are alleged to have been committed, as they may deem advisable, and that they have power to send for persons and papers and to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of such books and papers as they may deem essential to the full investigation of the alleged frauds.

“*Be it further Resolved*, That whenever said committee shall complete the investigation in any county, that they thereupon make report of their proceedings in the premises, and of the testimony to the Governor, and whenever they, after such investigation, shall conclude that a recovery may be had in any instance that they report such conclusion, together with the facts, to the Governor, who shall thereupon direct the Attorney General to bring suit against the parties,” now submit the following report:

In pursuance of this resolution, John F. Miller was appointed on the part of the Senate, and John G. Crain and G. C. Moody on the part of the House. The committee met in April, 1861, and

organized by the appointment of John F. Miller, chairman. But little was done until the extra session of the Legislature, and Mr. Moody having received the appointment of Captain of the Indiana Volunteers, vacated his position on the committee as well as his seat in the House, whereupon the Speaker appointed Stearns Fisher to take the place on the committee thus vacated.

On the 1st of July, 1861, the committee met at Indianapolis and proceeded to the investigation of the books and papers in the office of the Auditor of State, for the purpose of becoming familiar with the swamp land transactions, and after continuing in session one week, learned that through an error of the enrolling clerk, the act making appropriation to pay the expense of the investigation was made to read "Township" land investigating committee, instead of "Swamp" land, and that the Auditor was of the opinion he could not legally pay the expenses of the committee, and declined paying their per diem. A suit was brought by a member of the committee to test the question which was not decided and settled until November, 1861. It was then decided in favor of the committee.

The committee met at Indianapolis on the 23d of December, 1861. Mr. Miller having vacated his seat on the committee by being appointed Colonel of Indiana Volunteers, Mr. Fisher was appointed chairman.

The committee had several sessions during the winter at Indianapolis, which it is needless to specify in detail. The books of the Auditor's office had been kept by different persons, and abounded in errors.

The law required a swamp land account to be kept with each county, this had been attempted, but in many cases was found to be incorrect.

After much investigation, the committee procured a suitable book for that purpose, and from the Register of warrants drawn upon the Treasurer, and from the register of receipts, made out a debit and credit account, which after comparing with the swamp land journal and ledger kept by the Auditor, and correcting such errors as were detected by the comparison, the committee are satisfied, gives a correct statement of the swamp land account in each county in the State.

A number of entries in the register of receipts do not state to what county it belongs, but credits the purchases with the amount paid for a particularly described tract of land, without stating in

what county it is located. There is nothing to show by whom or when those lands were sold, but the sale price seems to have been two dollars per acre in every case.

From the section, township, and range which are given, the committee could readily determine to what county they belonged, and on their book gave the proper credit.

On the swamp land ledger each county is charged ten per cent. upon the whole amount credited, to defray the expense of managing the fund; this expense consisted in furnishing the maps, books, blanks, &c., issuing, signing, and recording patents, and in some instances in selecting lands when persons were appointed to select lands *generally* without confining them to a particular county, in all expenses incurred in the general management of the fund which did not properly belong to any particular county. In many cases the committee found items charged to the general expense account, which should have been charged to a particular county. In other cases charges were made to a particular county, which should have been made to the general expense account. Other items are charged to the general expense account which should have been charged to some county, but the committee could not determine to what county they were properly chargeable.

In all cases, when errors of the kind were found upon the swamp land books, the committee, in making up this book, have made the corrections when they could determine with certainty where they properly belonged, and the committee think the account made by them shows as nearly the true state of the swamp land account in each county as it is possible at this late date to make it.

The aggregate amount of the ten per cent. set apart for the general expense of the management of the fund is one hundred and fifty-nine thousand five hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-one cents.

The amount expended for this purpose is ninety-five thousand and sixty-four dollars and forty-six cents, leaving an unexpended balance of sixty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-five cents. Sixteen counties have overdrawn their accounts in different sums, from ten cents to thirty-five thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty-six cents. The aggregate amount of money overdrawn by these counties is sixty thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty cents. Fifty-five counties have balances standing in their favor; the aggregate amount of these balances is sixty-four thousand five hundred

and sixty-two dollars and thirty-two cents, leaving an excess of aggregate balances due the counties over the aggregate over-drafts of four thousand two hundred and seventy-three dollars and twelve cents.

To this add the unexpended balance of the General Expense Fund, and it leaves a balance of sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-two dollars and seven cents, due from the State Treasury proper to the Swamp Land Fund.

The committee have devoted much time to this subject, and have examined every book within their reach calculated to throw light upon the matter, and are of the opinion that the foregoing statement is as nearly correct as it can be made at this time, although it may not agree with the cash accounts of the Treasurer and Auditor.

The different laws in relation to the expenditure of the Swamp Land Fund are very imperfect, giving many opportunities for dishonest men to prey upon the fund with impunity—these opportunities seem to have been well improved. The law required the appointment of a Swamp Land Commissioner in each county, and he was required to appoint an engineer. The commissioner and engineer were required to locate and lay out ditches, to make contracts, &c. The engineer was not required by law to keep a record of his estimates, nor to make certificates of estimates from which the commissioner should issue ditching certificates. Hence, there was no check kept by the engineer upon the arrears of those ditching certificates issued by the commissioner. Nor does the law require the commissioner to keep a record of the ditching certificates issued by him, and the committee were unable to find in any case a record of these certificates.

The State officers seem to have adopted a form of ditching certificate, which, had it been followed, might have aided in discovering improper transactions. This form specified the number of the ditch upon which the payment was made, the township and range where located, the price bid for ditching, and the amount previously paid on the ditch. This form was very generally, perhaps always, followed at the commencement of the work in each county, but almost universally abandoned in the latter part of the operations, and the certificate only specified that a certain sum was due to the contractor for ditching in the county. No certificate was required of the engineer of the amount of work done. Sometimes the engineer made a verbal statement to the commissioner, upon which

the ditching certificate was issued, and sometimes they were issued without the knowledge of the engineer, merely on view of the commissioner, and as the testimony taken by the committee shows, sometimes without any work having been done. In a majority of cases examined by the committee, no books kept by engineers of any kind could be found, and only in the counties of Starke and White could any be found that were at all reliable. If any had been kept, they have either been lost, destroyed, or purposely kept from the committee, and we were unable, in any case, to obtain a book kept by a commissioner that gave any light upon the subject, and only in one case could a commissioner's book be found at all, and in that case so imperfect as to be valueless.

The committee refer to this in order to show the difficulty of detecting fraudulent issues of ditching certificates, if any have been issued. The commissioner certifies that a contractor is entitled to receive a certain sum for ditching in the *county*, and this is the whole record. To prove that the contractor did not do work to that amount some where in the county would be extremely difficult, indeed in many cases entirely impracticable, although he may never have done any work at all.

It seems that an opportunity to speculate thus opened was early discovered by a number of very prominent men, and large combinations formed to effect that object, and when a Swamp Land Commissioner refused to be used as an instrument in their hands to carry out their views, they were potent in effecting his removal and in securing the appointment of one who would act in accordance with their wishes. By this process, the fund in many of the counties containing the largest quantity of swamp land was exhausted, and in some cases largely overdrawn, and very little good effected by ditching. The committee believe that in several of the counties visited by them, that ten per cent. of the money expended, if it had been honestly and judiciously expended, would have accomplished more real good than all that has been done. In some instances, valuable ditches have been made, which answer a useful purpose, and reclaim permanently lands which were previously useless marshes; in other cases, ditches have been dug that are of no use whatever; in other cases, large sums, it is believed, have been paid for ditching which was never done.

After getting all the light that could be obtained in the offices at Indianapolis, and having taken testimony in relation to frauds in Allen county, (which was made the subject of a previous report,)

the committee proceeded to visit the following counties in the order now made, to-wit: Jasper, Laporte, Lake, Starke, Pulaski, White, and St. Joseph.

The committee propose to refer to the testimony and facts elicited in each county separately, in the order they were visited.

JASPER COUNTY.

The main object of the committee was directed to the discovery of cases where money that had been fraudulently obtained could be recovered. In this county, the subject had been so thoroughly investigated by a previous committee, and by commissioners appointed for that purpose, that very few additional facts can be produced. These investigations show frauds to an extent that seems to preclude the idea that honesty had any part in these transactions.

The first Swamp Land Commissioner appointed was John Darrach. The committee have been unable to find any thing that appears fraudulent in his acts. He was succeeded by Elijah Whitson, under whose administration most of the frauds were inaugurated. In 1856, he let contracts to ten or more individuals and firms, amounting, in all, to about one hundred and eighteen thousand dollars. He says he took bonds for the faithful performance of the contracts, and issued to the contractors ditching certificates to the amount of their contracts, without any work having been done. With these certificates the parties bought lands and obtained patents from the State. Mr. Whitson states upon his examination that the Legislature annulled these contracts, but that they were renewed and confirmed afterward. The law of 1857 required all patents issued for land paid for in certificates given in advance should be returned and cancelled. Some of these, the committee have evidence, were cancelled; in other cases, they are without evidence.

John Darrach testifies as follows: "I had a contract for ditching, by which an advance certificate issued to me for the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars and fifty-seven cents. After I made this contract, I sent my certificate to Indianapolis to be, as I thought, audited, upon which issued to me patents for three sec-

tions of lands. Afterward these patents were surrendered, and I went on and did work to the amount of two thousand four hundred dollars, for which certificates then issued, and I received patents for three sections of land for two thousand four hundred dollars. Benjamin Henkle was my partner in the above transaction."

Mr. Darrach stated to the committee, although not in recorded testimony, that the certificate for three thousand five hundred dollars and fifty-seven cents was paid to David Snyder, Swamp Land Treasurer, with the understanding that he (Darrach) was to have four sections of land, and that Snyder refused to let him have but three. This certificate was audited and paid to Snyder in the settlements of his accounts. The cancellation of patents for three sections of lands cancelled two thousand four hundred dollars of this certificate—the residue, one thousand one hundred dollars and fifty-seven cents, went to the benefit of Snyder, and was lost to the State. The committee think there is no doubt of Snyder's liability to refund this sum, but learn that his solvency is at least doubtful.

The committee examined a number of witnesses, but failed to elicit any facts which, in their opinion, would lead to a recovery.

Mr. Whitson had a book upon which some entries were made, but so imperfect that no reliance could be placed upon it, except so far as relates to the advance certificates above referred to, are not intelligible as to them unless explained by Whitson himself, and his memory is exceedingly treacherous—he could not remember whether, in making contracts for ditches to the amount of one or two hundred thousand dollars, he had made written or verbal contracts. No written contracts could be found, except those confirming the contracts made in 1856, upon which the fraudulent certificates were issued.

Mr. Whitson has the reputation of being an honest man, but when he admits, as he did on oath, that he had certified officially that different parties had done work to the amount of one hundred and eighteen thousand dollars, when he knew they had done no work at all, the committee are disposed to doubt either his honesty or his intelligence.

The committee have no evidence that ditching contracts were made after Whitson was removed; all the work done after that time was upon contracts let by him to be paid for in swamp land. The certificates were mainly issued by Merkle. It is in evidence that one or more of these contracts were let at twenty cents per

cubic yard; that a part of this work was sub-let at and below ten cents per cubic yard, and a part paid for in swamp land at one dollar and fifty cents per acre. This land had been purchased of the State at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and paid for in ditching at twenty cents per cubic yard.

James E. Ballard was the engineer during the administration of Whitson. They both testify that but little work was done after they ceased to act, yet large amounts of ditching certificates were issued and paid; many of them paid to Jacob Merkle, or credited him, on account of his indebtedness to the Swamp Land Fund—they were issued to the contractors and assigned to Merkle.

It was clearly improper to apply ditching certificates which had been issued upon contracts in which the parties agreed to take swamp lands, to the payment of Merkle's defalcation. But if the work was done, the State suffered no loss, because the prospect of recovering the amount due from Merkle in any other way was extremely doubtful; but the impression is very general that the work was never done—that the certificates were issued with the understanding that they were to be assigned to Merkle for a trifling, or perhaps no consideration. But upon this point the committee have no evidence. The books and papers of the engineer Ballard, if he ever kept any, are lost or destroyed—none can be found. Merkle appointed a man by the name of Miller engineer. It is understood that he is in the army, and none of his books or papers could be found.

It is the general opinion of the citizens of Jasper county (and the committee concur in that opinion), that frauds to the extent of thousands, and tens of thousands of dollars, have been perpetrated, but owing to the length of time that has transpired, the reported insolvency of many of the parties, and the persistent forgetfulness on the part of those who should remember, induces the belief that nothing can be recovered. The sum of one thousand one hundred dollars and fifty-eight cents could doubtless be recovered of David Snyder, if he was solvent; but this is doubtful.

LAPORTE COUNTY.

Daniel Fry was Swamp Land Commissioner of this county,

and although the opinion is general at Laporte that frauds had been perpetrated in his ditching contracts with Samuel Mucum, the committee could find no evidence to sustain the charge. His later transactions with Erastus M. Birch require special notice:

It appears that in 1856 he entered into a contract with Birch for ditching, to an extent sufficient to cover all the vacant swamp lands in Laporte county, supposed to be about forty thousand acres. That on the 24th of December, 1856, he issued to Birch two ditching certificates, one for twenty-five thousand seven hundred and forty dollars, and the other for twenty-four thousand two hundred and sixty dollars, the two amounting to fifty thousand dollars. That at that time no ditching had been done. That Birch agreed to take his pay in swamp lands at the minimum price. That these ditching certificates were audited, and warrants drawn on the State Treasury for the amount. That with these warrants Birch entered and paid for swamp land to that amount, and that patents were issued to Birch for these lands. After the passage of the act of 1857, requiring the patents thus issued to be returned and cancelled, these patents were cancelled, but the contract was renewed and confirmed, and under the provisions of that act the lands withheld from sale until Birch completed his contract, when the land was conveyed to him.

All the money derived from previous sales of swamp lands was supposed to be exhausted, and as Birch was to take all the unsold land in payment for ditching, there was no fund to meet current expenses, such as the per diem of the commission and engineer, and incidental expenses. To obviate this difficulty it was agreed that Birch should advance money and take in exchange ditching certificates which would pay for land. That the commission should give Birch three dollars in ditching certificates for every dollar advanced—thus virtually reducing the minimum price as fixed by law.

The reason assigned for this was that Birch was to receive eighteen cents per cubic yard for ditching, and he could get the work done for six cents per yard in cash, and it was right that he should make as much on the money advanced to pay expenses, as he did on money paid out for ditching.

There seems to have been no purpose of concealment in these transactions. The certificates issued for these advances are four in number, marked on the back "A," "B," "C," and "D," respectively; they form a part of Voucher No. 721 in the Auditor's office, and

specify distinctly the purpose for which they were issued and the amount of money advanced. The entire sum thus advanced was four thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-five cents, and the amount of ditching certificates issued in consideration thereof was twelve thousand two hundred and two dollars and twenty-five cents. This sum thus issued was paid to A. D. Porter, County Treasurer, by Birch, on account of lands purchased. Mr. Porter testifies that he was induced to receive those certificates upon the assurance given by Birch and Commissioner Fry, that the Attorney-General had given an opinion that the transaction was legitimate. The committee have no reason to doubt the honesty of Treasurer Porter in the matter, from the representations made to him, but the honesty of Commissioner Fry is not quite so clear. He (Fry) stated to the committee that he had the written opinion of the Attorney General that the transaction was legitimate, but when requested to produce it, failed to do so, alleging that he could not find it.

The improbability of such an opinion having ever been given by the Attorney General, with the knowledge of all the facts, leads the committee to doubt the honesty of Fry in the matter, especially as he had a direct interest at stake, it being the only way he could get his per diem and incidental expenses, which, together with the per diem of the engineer, amounted to over four thousand dollars, during his transactions with Birch alone.

There is no doubt in the minds of the committee but both Birch and Fry are liable for the amount of ditching certificates over and above the money advanced, which is seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars, but from what the committee could learn the solvency of both of them is quite doubtful.

On the 29th of November, 1859, Fry issued a ditching certificate to Birch for the sum of three thousand dollars, specifying on its face that it was "payable by contract in swamp land." This certificate was paid at the State Treasury, and is indorsed as Voucher No. 717 and 718. Accompanying this certificate is a paper of which the following is a copy :

"On the 30th of October, 1860, E. M. Birch filed certificate of Swamp Land Commissioner of Laporte county, for three thousand dollars, upon which warrant issued for one thousand seven hundred dollars, that being the balance due Laporte county at that time. By distribution of proceeds received from the General Government

the county is entitled to a further credit. A warrant therefore now issues for the balance, one thousand three hundred dollars.

"Received of John W. Dodd, Auditor of State, warrant for one thousand three hundred dollars, balance as above stated.

Signed,

E. M. BIRCH.

This statement is in the handwriting of T. G. Palmer, Deputy Auditor. Mr. Palmer, when asked to explain why a certificate which was made payable in swamp land was paid in money, states that his attention was not called to this particular feature in the certificate, which is quite probable from the fact that the words "payable by contract in swamp land," were in the printed form, and in other counties these words were usually written.

The practical effect of their operations is this: Birch advanced to Fry one thousand dollars in money; Fry gives Birch a ditching certificate for three thousand dollars, payable in swamp land; Birch, with another ditching certificate, payable also in swamp land, gets from the State Treasury three thousand dollars in money, with which he gets from Fry nine thousand dollars in ditching certificates and pays for swamp land with it. In other words, the State sells, through this operation nine thousand dollars worth of land, or seven thousand two hundred acres, for one thousand dollars in money. The law provides that no land shall be sold for less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, but the effect of this operation was to sell it at little less than fourteen cents per acre.

There is a great wrong in this, but owing to the probable insolvency of parties, it is perhaps a wrong without a remedy. The committee do not recommend a suit unless it can be ascertained that either Birch or Fry are solvent, which is quite doubtful.

LAKE COUNTY.

The operations in this county have been quite extensive. The first commissioner appointed was S. P. Smith. There is no evidence to raise a doubt as to the correctness of his administration. He was removed, and R. A. Eddy appointed his successor. Some of Eddy's transactions have been made the subject of previous investigations and reports; others still remain to be noticed by the committee.

Two cases of fraud were brought to the notice of the committee, in which the then County Treasurer, J. S. Hatton, was the principal actor, but Eddy must have participated in the fraud.

The first of these cases is as follows: A contractor, Pat. McGuire, was told by the treasurer, Hatton, in the presence of Eddy, that there would be no money to pay his (McGuire's) estimate on ditch No. 85; that the money was at Indianapolis, and could only be obtained on a ditching certificate; that they (Hatton and Eddy) were going to Indianapolis, and if he (McGuire) would assign to one of them a ditching certificate, they would get the money and have it ready to pay his estimate. Thereupon McGuire assigned to J. S. Hatton a blank ditching certificate. Afterwards, when McGuire called for his estimate, he was told by Hatton there was no money to pay it; said he could get no money on the certificate McGuire had assigned to him, and thus the certificate had been destroyed. Other ditching certificates, three in number, were issued to McGuire for the amount of his estimate, which he (McGuire) says was one thousand two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and fifty-one cents. Said certificates are numbered 375, 379 and 381, and are marked on the back "D," "C," and "B." These certificates McGuire states he presented to Hatton, who stated there was no money in the treasury to pay them. He states that he afterwards assigned to Hatton these three certificates, and took his notes therefor on time without interest. These three certificates were audited to Hatton, and used in the settlement of his accounts at the State Treasurer's office. Ditching certificate No. 345, marked "A" on the back (the one assigned to Hatton in blank) was filled up in the sum of two thousand six hundred and nine dollars and sixty-five cents, and paid to Hatton. This certificate was shown to McGuire. He states upon oath that he never received a cent upon it. At the time he assigned it in blank, he had done no work on ditch 85, and had no idea of the amount of the certificate until he saw it in our hands; that all the work he did on that ditch was paid for in other certificates. McGuire's testimony as to the amount of work done on ditch No. 85, is corroborated by the testimony of Johnson Wheeler, Swamp Land Engineer, who made the estimate.

This transaction may be stated thus: Hatton obtained McGuire's signature to an assignment of a blank ditching certificate, which was afterwards filled up in the sum of two thousand six hundred and nine dollars and sixty-five cents, and signed by Eddy

as commissioner; the money obtained by Hatton, and applied to his own, or to his own and Eddy's use, and other certificates issued to McGuire for all the work he did; thus fraudulently taking from the Swamp Land Fund the sum of two thousand six hundred and nine dollars and sixty-five cents.

A somewhat similar transaction was had with Nicholas Shearer. He was told by Hatton and Eddy there was no money on hand. Hatton told Shearer he would advance him three hundred if he (Shearer) would assign him a ditching certificate, which was agreed to. Eddy was busy and could not then issue one, and a blank certificate was assigned to Hatton, and Hatton paid Shearer three hundred dollars. This blank certificate was afterwards filled up in the sum of five thousand dollars, and signed by Commissioner Eddy, and the money obtained by Hatton. Shearer's testimony on this point is as follows:

Question—Please look at certificate No. 338, dated January 27, 1857, ditch No. 74, township 36, range 9, drawn in favor of Nicholas Shearer for the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by R. A. Eddy, Swamp Land Commissioner, and assigned by Nicholas Shearer to J. S. Hatton, and state if you ever saw the same before, and if so, what you know about it.

Answer—I never drew this certificate for that sum. I think I assigned this certificate in blank to J. S. Hatton. I wanted some money in advance. I assigned this certificate, thinking it was for the amount of three hundred dollars. I received three hundred dollars, and no more, on this certificate. I think, upon further reflection, I received altogether on ditch No. 74 about nine hundred dollars. The two certificates for the amount of six hundred and forty-eight dollars and twenty cents, and thirty dollars, and the three hundred dollars, is all I ever received on the ditch.

Mr. Shearer had previously stated that he did not receive over eight hundred dollars on this ditch. On being shown the certificate for six hundred and forty-eight dollars and twenty cents, and the one for thirty dollars, he recollected he had received these sums in addition to the three hundred dollars he received on the blank certificate.

Johnson Wheeler, the engineer, corroborates the statement of Shearer as to the amount of work done on ditch No. 74, estimating it at about one thousand dollars, although he never made an official estimate of the work.

These two sums thus obtained, amounting to seven thousand

three hundred and nine dollars and sixty-five cents, can undoubtedly be recovered of Hatton, if properly prosecuted, he being entirely solvent. How many similar transactions were had with other parties is not known. It is understood that all the money received for swamp lands was retained in the hands of the County Treasurer and not paid over to the State Treasurer, and the pretext that there was no money to pay estimates was made to enable Hatton to buy ditching certificates at a discount, and otherwise prey upon the fund. The committee recommend the commencement of suit against Hatton, and think further investigation would discover other similar cases of fraud on his part. R. A. Eddy, who must have participated in those transactions, is reported to be insolvent, but Hatton is said to be rich.

Two certificates were issued to Z. F. Sommers, one numbered three hundred and sixty-eight, and dated May 9, 1857, for eight hundred dollars and eleven cents, for work on ditch number one hundred, and appears to be assigned by Summers in blank.

The other is numbered three hundred and sixty-nine, and dated May 18, 1857, for ten dollars and purports to be assigned to J. S. Hatton. Mr. Summers testifies that he knows nothing of those certificates; that the signatures purporting to be his were not written by him or authorized to be written for him; that he never had a contract on ditch number one hundred, or any other ditch; that he never did any work on any ditch, nor authorized any one to do work for him; that he had seen the ditch number one hundred, and the work done on it; that at six and a half cents per yard (the price named in the certificate as the price bid) he thinks the work would amount to forty or fifty dollars; that he does not know who did the work; that he was formerly a civil engineer on railroads, and considers himself competent to judge of the value of the work. (See his testimony). Mr. Summers is now the Clerk of Lake county.

Johnson Wheeler, the Swamp Land Engineer, testifies that he made the estimate on ditch number one hundred, which fell short of one hundred dollars. He knows nothing of either of those certificates; thinks the one for eight hundred dollars and eleven cents is a fraudulent one. Those certificates were paid to J. S. Hatton; the one for ten dollars purports to be assigned to him by Summers, who denies the signature on oath; the other is assigned in blank; Summers denies this also. From whom Hatton obtained it, or

whether he forged Summers' signature to it himself, the committee have no evidence.

The committee think Hatton is liable for the difference in amount between the estimate and the certificates, which will be at least seven hundred and ten dollars and eleven cents.

Henry Wells succeeded R. A. Eddy, as Swamp Land Commissioner of Lake county. No evidence was obtained to implicate him in any improper transaction.

Samuel R. Childs succeeded him as Commissioner. Under his administration the committee think extensive frauds were perpetrated.

A. M. Hirsch, the Swamp Land Engineer, testifies that a letting of ditches was advertised to take place on the 8th day of May, 1858; that the bids were opened at the appointed time and read at the Court House; that A. C. Stanton bid for all the ditches, eleven in number, at four cents per cubic yard. Various other parties equally as responsible as Mr. Stanton, bid on the same work, those bids ranging from five to thirteen cents per cubic yard. These bids were on ditches from No. 1 to 11, inclusive, of Mr. Hirsch's series of ditches. Mr. Hirsch then names certain parties who were responsible bidders, and says: "After these bids were opened and read, I kept them in my hands as long as I remained engineer. I do not know that any contract was made with A. C. Stanton. I never made any with him, nor did I ever see one with him. Mr. Stanton never did any work on those ditches to my knowledge."

Mr. Hirsch states further, that "up to the 29th of May, 1858, none of these eleven ditches were laid out by me except ditch No. 1, and no work was done on ditch No. 1. I think no work was done on any of the eleven ditches up to the 29th day of May."

Question—Had Mr. Stanton, prior to the 29th day of May, 1858, any contract for any other ditches in Lake county.

Answer—Not to my knowledge.

On the 29th day of May, 1858, two ditching certificates were issued to A. C. Stanton, by S. R. Childs, Commissioner, for five thousand dollars each, being exact duplicates, and both were paid.

The testimony of Mr. Hirsch shows that Stanton had done no work at that time, and Childs admits in his testimony that those were advance certificates, but says Stanton was then at work, and finally did all the work for which certificates were issued, but the committee are satisfied, from all the information that can be

obtained, that no work was ever done in consideration of those certificates.

The evidence shows that Stanton himself did no work on any of these eleven ditches, that they were let by Childs to other parties, and when certificates issued for the work they were issued in the name of A. C. Stanton. The price at which these ditches were let to these other parties varied from six and a quarter cents to nine cents per cubic yard. These certificates generally specified the price bid to be twenty cents per yard. These parties at first refused to take them, averring that they had nothing to do with Stanton, but Childs told them Stanton had the contract for the whole work, and the certificates must issue in his name, and be assigned by him, or they could not get their pay; that they were sub-contractors under Stanton. The sum named as due in these certificates was computed at their contract price, which was from six and a quarter to nine cents per yard; the residue being the difference between these prices and twenty cents per yard, was retained for Stanton, and was embraced in other certificates and paid to him.

John Charlesworth testifies that he took a ditching contract from J. P. Smith, the first commissioner, which was confirmed by each successive commissioner, including Childs; that the work was done after Childs became commissioner; that his contract price was twelve cents per cubic yard.

The first certificate issued by Childs for work on this contract was in his (Charlesworth's) name; that after that they were issued in the name of Stanton; that the price bid, named in these certificates, was twenty cents per yard; that he objected to this, and Childs told him that he was a sub-contractor under Stanton and could only get his money in that way. Charlesworth received twelve cents per yard on this work, and Stanton eight cents.

Another letting took place on the 31st of July, 1858; the ditches were numbered from twelve to twenty inclusive; no bid was made at this letting by Stanton. Various responsible parties offered to dig those ditches at from six to ten cents per cubic yard. A. Naultner, from Indianapolis, put in two bids; in one he proposed to dig all the ditches without specifying their number, at eight and one-third cents per cubic yard; in the other at the same time, he proposed to dig ditches Nos. 12 to 20, inclusive, at four cents per cubic yard. (See testimony of A. M. Hirsch.)

Mr. Hirsch states that he never saw any contract for this work; that Naultner told him he had a contract. He knows that the

estimates given on these ditches were given to sub-contractors. The committee have not found any ditching certificates, issued in the name of Naultner, and believe they were all issued in the name of Stanton.

From the written testimony, and testimony not recorded, the committee believe a judgment could be obtained against Childs and Stanton for a sum not less than twenty thousand dollars, but it seems to be the universal opinion of those well acquainted with these men that they are both insolvent, and a judgment therefore would be valueless.

Testimony could have been added, to almost any extent, establishing fraud upon those parties, but the committee having obtained sufficient to disclose the character of their transactions, did not deem it advisable to expend further time and money to procure testimony which could be of no practical utility.

No books or papers in relation to ditches could be found. The books kept by Smith, while commissioner, passed into the hands of Eddy after he became commissioner, who ever after refused to give them up. The committee could not learn that any books were kept by any of the other commissioners.

STARKE COUNTY.

Charles S. Tibbits was the only Swamp Land Commissioner in this county. Until 1856, all the ditching certificates issued by Tibbits were assigned by the contractors, or purport to be assigned by the contractors to himself, and Tibbits obtained the money from the treasury. In very many of these cases the signatures to the assignments were evidently written by Tibbits, the writing can not be mistaken. This plan of operation opened the door to the perpetration of fraud to any extent Tibbits might desire, and it is believed he improved the opportunity.

The attention of the committee was called to three ditching certificates issued to John Handshaw, and purporting to be assigned by Handshaw to Tibbits. Two of these are exact duplicates—No. 46, ditch No. 8, township 33, range 1 west, amount bid one thousand dollars, dated April 9, 1855, for five hundred dollars; both show that no previous payment had been made on the ditch. The

other is No. 47, same ditch, township and range, amount bid one thousand dollars, is dated May 9, 1855, and shows that five hundred dollars had been previously paid on the ditch.

Mr. Handshaw was examined by the committee. He states that the signature to these assignments are not his; he never wrote his name thereto, nor authorized any person to write it for him; that he knows nothing of these certificates, never having seen them before; that the work on ditch No. 8 amounted to about one thousand dollars, according to his recollection. He also stated, though not in his recorded testimony, that he took his pay for this ditching mainly, if not all, in goods at Tibbets' store. He had other contracts in connection with other parties, and thinks he transferred two ditching certificates to Tibbets.

Touching these certificates, John S. Bender, the Swamp Land Engineer at the time they were issued, testifies as follows:

"The aggregate amount of the estimate on ditch No. 8, township 33, range 1, was nine hundred and twenty-six dollars upon its completion.

Question—Look at those three certificates drawn in favor of John Handshaw for five hundred dollars each, for work on ditch No. 8, township 33, range 1, signed by Charles S. Tibbets, Swamp Land Commissioner, and purporting to be assigned by John Handshaw to said Tibbets, and state if the signatures to them are in the handwriting of John Handshaw?

Answer—They are not.

Question—Do you know in whose handwriting they are assigned?

Answer—To the best of my knowledge, No. 47 is assigned by Charles S. Tibbets for John Handshaw. Two Nos. 46, to the best of my knowledge, were assigned by Charles S. Tibbets for John Handshaw. I come to this conclusion from my acquaintance with the handwriting of Charles S. Tibbets and the similarity of the letters in the names. I would not state positively in reference to the latter.

This testimony brings conviction to the mind that fraud, and even forgery, was committed in these transactions. An excess of five hundred and seventy-four dollars above the contract price was paid on this ditch, and Tibbets got it. The detection of fraud in one case leads to a suspicion of fraud in all similar cases; and from the fact that many other certificates are assigned to Tibbets in his own handwriting; that Tibbets was in the habit of receiving

ditches and issuing certificates therefor that had never been received and estimated by the engineer (see J. S. Bender's testimony), and from the fact that the amount of certificates in one case greatly exceed the amount of work done according to the engineer's book (a copy of which is on file with the testimony of Robert H. Bender), the committee are of the opinion that the practice was quite common, and that a more thorough investigation than the committee were able to make would disclose many more cases.

During the year 1856, the Treasurer of Starke county commenced paying ditching certificates, and after that all, or nearly all, were paid there. Those thus paid were assigned to who ever was treasurer at the time. Many of these are evidently assigned in the handwriting of Tibbits.

In November, 1856, John S. Bender ceased to act as engineer, and Robert H. Bender was appointed engineer. He acted as engineer until the ditching was finished.

In the spring of 1857, a contract was made with Erastus M. Birch for a large amount of ditching, to be paid for in swamp land. This was sufficiently large to cover all the vacant land in the county. The particular ditches to be cut were not described at the letting, but were to be cut generally in the county wherever the commissioner should direct. The price, as stated by Mr. Bender, the engineer, was eight or eight and one-third cents per cubic yard; others think it eight and a half cents per yard.

Robert H. Bender testifies as follows:

"By reference to my book containing the names of contractors and ditches, I think it contains the account of all the work done under the contract of Erastus M. Birch. This is the only record of estimates I ever kept of the work. I have no recollection of any other work done under this contract. The price entered in this book as the contract price was the price paid by Birch to the sub-contractors. While I was engineer, there was no other contractor than Birch. There was no other man ditching except Birch and his sub-contractors during my term of office, to the best of my knowledge. Upon further reflection, I am inclined to think there were some unfinished ditches that were afterwards finished; but they are all embraced in my book of estimates according to the best of my recollection."

The book of estimates (a certified copy of which is on file with the testimony of Robert H. Bender,) is very full and clear. It

gives name of the ditch, number of stations, number of rods, township, range, width at top, width at bottom, average width, average depth, number of yards to the rod, total number of yards, &c.

According to this account, which is doubtless correct, one hundred and sixty thousand one hundred and twenty-seven cubic yards of ditching was done under the contract of Birch, including all the unfinished ditching spoken of in Bender's testimony. But giving the credit of the whole of this to Birch, and it will amount, at eight and a half cents per yard, to thirteen thousand six hundred and ten dollars, and seventy-nine cents. Upon this contract, Tibbits issued to Birch ditching to the amount of twenty-three thousand five hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-three cents—an excess over the amount of work done of the sum of nine thousand nine hundred and forty-five dollars and forty-four cents. In this estimate we give them the benefit of the work supposed by the engineer to have been done by others, and the benefit of the largest price named as his contract price. The most of these ditching certificates purport to have been assigned to the then County Treasurer by Birch, but many of them evidently in the handwriting of Tibbits. They were then used to pay for swamp lands. By this process the opportunity of perpetrating fraud was only limited by the quantity of swamp land in the county.

Tibbits is now a resident of Grant county; is said to be worth from fifty to eighty thousand dollars; is regarded as entirely responsible. The committee recommend the commencement of suit against him at once.

PULASKI COUNTY.

The first commissioner in this county was John Reese. The committee found no charges of fraud during his administration. J. B. Agnew was appointed his successor in 1857. Previous to this time large deposits of swamp land fund of this county had been made in the Wabash Valley Bank. This bank had failed, and the money thus deposited was not available.

A letting of ditches was advertised, and bidders notified that contractors must look to the Wabash Valley Bank for their pay.

A report was in circulation that there was little probability that the contractors would ever be paid. This deterred all but certain knowing ones who had investigated the matter, from bidding. J. B. Agnew, the Swamp Land Commissioner, aided in giving currency to this report, whether ignorantly or otherwise, does not appear. He states in his testimony: "I told one of my neighbors that in all probability he could not get the money from the bank for the work. If he believed this, why did he offer to let the work? Did he wish laboring men to work for nothing? It is hardly probable. It is much more probable that he designed to let the work at high prices to certain parties who would share with him in the profits. The contract was let to John Reese and Hugh Miller. The one had previously been Swamp Land Commissioner, and the other engineer. The price agreed to be paid is understood to have been twenty cents per cubic yard. Commissioner Agnew testifies that it could have been let at half that price had there been money to pay. He also testifies that he acted as the agent of Reese & Miller in sub-letting the work; that a part of it was sub-let at five cents per cubic yard.

The first ditching certificates issued on this contract were dated November 20, 1858, two in number, for one thousand dollars each; one for work done on ditches Nos. 74 and 95; the other for work on ditches Nos. 75 and 76. The next certificate was issued June 2, 1859, this was also for one thousand dollars. On the back of each of these three certificates is the following indorsement or writing:

"Treasurer of Pulaski county is authorized to pay the within claim out of any money in his hands arising from the sale of swamp lands.

Signed,

JOHN W. DODD,

Auditor of State.

By T. G. PALMER,

Deputy.

June 14, 1859."

Two more certificates were issued on the 13th day of July, 1859, for one thousand dollars each. These five certificates were afterward received at the Auditor's office and placed to the credit of H. P. Rowen, late Treasurer of Pulaski county, in payment of his indebtedness. In explanation of this transaction Mr. Palmer says

he knew nothing of a contract by which these certificates were to be paid by the Wabash Valley Bank; that he supposed that he was collecting that amount upon Rowen's defalcation.

On the 11th of October, 1859, a certificate issued on this contract for one thousand dollars for work on ditches Nos. 100, 101 and 105. On the 29th of November, 1859, a certificate issued for one thousand dollars for work on ditches Nos. 73 to 123. These two last seem to have been paid to Hugh Miller by the Treasurer of State. On the 11th of October, 1859, another certificate issued for one thousand dollars for work on ditches Nos. 85, 93, 78 and 89. On the 20th of October, 1859, a certificate was issued for two thousand dollars on ditches Nos. 73 to 120. On the 7th of November, 1859, a certificate issued for one thousand dollars on ditches Nos. 73 to 120. On the 28th of November, 1859, a certificate issued for two thousand dollars for work on ditches Nos. 73 to 123. On the 29th of November, 1859, a certificate issued for seven hundred and thirty-five dollars for work on ditches Nos. 73 to 123. Also same date for five hundred dollars, for work on ditches Nos. 73 to 123. On the 20th of December, 1859, a certificate issued for two thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars for work on ditches Nos. 73 to 123. These last named seven certificates, amounting to the sum of ten thousand dollars were paid on the 6th of January, 1860, to the commissioners appointed to settle with parties indebted to the State in payment of the indebtedness of the Wabash Valley Bank and H. P. Rowan, late Treasurer of Pulaski county.

A great deal of suspicion surrounds this whole transaction. It is believed that misrepresentations were made at the letting to discourage bidders, and that Commissioner Agnew was a party to it; that this was done to enable Reese & Miller to get two or three times as much as the work was worth, which they did; that certificates were issued to them in large sums before the work was done, and that but a small part of it was done at all. The testimony of Mr. Agnew, is vague and unsatisfactory; he "remembers a mass of things but nothing distinctly." He does remember positively that he "saw all these ditches," that Silas Miller was his engineer, and that the ditches were all finished according to the specification. He also remembers that he failed to file a specification with the Auditor, and this is about the extent to which his memory goes with any degree of certainty. He says: "I do not *think* that I issued to Reese & Miller any advance certificates." Again he

says: "At the time of the settlement of the State Commissioners with the Wabash Valley Bank, Messrs. Reese & Miller wanted me to issue to them advance certificates, but I *think* I issued none to them; but afterwards, when the work was done, I issued them certificates for the work, which I *think* was in the spring of 1860. I *think* the amount of this contract was estimated near fourteen or fifteen thousand dollars."

The italics are the committee's. The settlement of the State Commissioners with the Wabash Valley Bank, was agreed to on the 17th of December, 1859, and finally consummated by paying ten thousand dollars in ditching certificates, on the 6th of January, 1860. The last certificate issued on this contract was dated December 20, 1859. At the time of the settlement, Mr. Agnew says Reese & Miller wanted him to issue advance certificates, but he *thinks* he did not; but afterward, when the work was done, he did issue, which he *thinks* was in the spring of 1860. This shows at least a very defective memory. The whole transaction is looked upon by the citizens of the county, so far as the committee could learn, as fraudulent. Not a man was found, except Mr. Agnew, that believed any considerable portion of this work was done; that the whole scheme was concocted by Reese & Miller, and Agnew was their instrument, but the committee were unable to find sufficient evidence to justify the commencement of a suit, but recommend further investigation. If those ditches have not been dug, as it is believed they have not, it can be established. If they have any existence they can be found. And if Reese & Miller have got this large amount of money without rendering an equivalent, it should be collected from them. They are supposed to be responsible.

WHITE COUNTY.

The only transaction to which the attention of the committee was particularly directed as furnishing evidence of fraud, was a contract for ditching let by Southey K. Simmons, Swamp Land Commissioner, to Benjamin Reynolds. The history of this transaction, as near as the committee could ascertain, was as follows: A former Treasurer of White county became a defaulter to the Swamp Land Fund to a considerable amount. The authorities

had taken from him in payment a certain quantity of land, and his sureties had given their notes for the residue of the defalcation. Public notice was given that proposals would be received for the construction of certain ditches *until* the 13th day of March, 1858. Bidders were notified by the advertisement that the work would be paid for in the land and notes above referred to. On the 13th day of March parties were prepared to bid, but were told by Commissioner Simmons that the work was already let, asserting that *until* the 13th day of March meant the end of the 12th day of March; that Mr. Reynolds had bid on the 12th, and as there was no other bidder, all the ditches had been awarded to him. This rule being at variance with all former practice in such cases, leads to the belief that there was a 'fraudulent collusion between Commissioner Simmons and contractor Reynolds. This belief is strengthened by the fact that the contract price for these ditches was, on an average, twenty-three cents per cubic yard, as testified by Alfred R. Orton, the Swamp Land Engineer. Orton also testifies that all these ditches could have been made for ten cents per cubic yard and remunerated the contractor. Another suspicious circumstance is, that John G. Simmons, a son of Commissioner Simmons, had a part of this work at this extravagant price. All the work done under this contract, according to the book of the Engineer, amounts to twenty thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifteen cents, although the engineer states that it is possible that estimates may have been made that were not entered on the books, but he thinks there were not. The whole amount of certificates issued, including those issued to John G. Simmons, is twenty-three thousand forty-two dollars and forty-six cents, showing an excess of certificates over estimates of two thousand sixty-five dollars and thirty-one cents. This excess may, however, be accounted for by a failure of the engineer to enter certain estimates on his book, a fact about which he is not absolutely certain. All these certificates appear to have been paid at the State Treasury; and there is nothing on the face of the papers, nor has the committee any evidence to show that they were paid in any other way than in money. What was done with the land and notes in which payment was to have been made, does not appear.

It is believed the defalcation referred to did not amount to more than half the sum which was paid on this contract. The committee have very little doubt but a fraud was perpetrated in this transaction (and they are generally sustained in this opinion by the

citizens of Monticello), but think the evidence is not sufficient to justify a suit.

Mr. Orton testifies that some of the ditches let on the 13th of March, 1858, were never commenced; others were commenced and not yet finished. These unfinished ditches are of course useless. If Mr. Simmons acted honestly, he certainly acted injudiciously in the manner of receiving bids, and also in letting contracts beyond the amount of means to pay, thus leaving ditches in an unfinished condition; but the committee can not resist the belief that fraud was practiced in this transaction.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

Mathias Stover was the only Swamp Land Commissioner in this county. He seems to have commenced depredations upon the fund early.

William Miller testifies as follows (see his testimony):

"Shortly after the swamp lands became subject of entry, Mr. Stover made a proposition to me that if I would let him make the selections, and give him a share (a quarter), he would put extra ditching on the lands, he stating, at the same time, that I would lose nothing by the arrangement; that the extra ditching would be equivalent to the cost of one-fourth the land. Under this arrangement I entered, to my knowledge, nineteen forty-acre lots; one-half of these lots were entered in my name, and the other half entered in the name of Miller and Stover alternately. I am satisfied that I got more ditching on these lands than I would have gotten had not Mr. Stover been interested in them. One-fourth of these lands became the property of Mr. Stover without any consideration. The object I had in giving him a share of these lands was that I was afraid I would not get the amount of ditching done on them that I was entitled to, he stating that it was in his power to ditch where he pleased."

If it is true, as Mr. Miller supposes, that he got more ditching than he was entitled to, or if it is true that Stover did extra ditching to the amount of one-fourth the purchase-money, as he agreed to do, it was a direct fraud upon the fund to that amount. Either Miller or the fund was evidently defrauded in this transaction, and

Miller being satisfied, the inference is that the fund suffered. There may be no legal liability in this transaction, but there is moral obloquy attached to it which throws light upon Stover's character.

The Swamp Land law provides that each commissioner shall appoint "some suitable and practical engineer." Mr. Stover appointed, among others, Albert M. Davis as engineer. Mr. Davis testifies that he was not an engineer, having had no experience as such; nor did he perform under this appointment any of the duties of an engineer; that he neither laid out ditches or made estimates; that he sometimes carried chain, drove stakes, and occasionally held the rod, Stover doing the engineering himself. His accounts were made out at the end of each quarter for the number of days he had served, and sworn to as the law required; that the price charged per day in his accounts was three dollars. These accounts were all assigned to Stover, who drew the money from the treasury. The books and accounts show this. Davis testifies that Stover paid him one dollar and twenty-five cents per day, and no more. The whole number of days that Davis served is four hundred and ten, which, at three dollars per day, amounts to one thousand two hundred and thirty dollars. This sum Stover obtained from the treasury on account of Davis' services as engineer. The amount paid Davis was one dollar and twenty-five cents per day for four hundred and ten days, amounting to five hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents, making to himself, by this operation, the sum of seven hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty cents. If he adopted the same plan with the others whom he employed as engineers, and it is believed he did, his profits in this department alone must have amounted to about one thousand dollars. He is undoubtedly liable to the State for the money thus obtained, to say nothing of his liability to indictment for obtaining money under false pretenses.

Mr. Stover was in the habit of making out his account for services, &c., quarterly. In each of these accounts is an item for "necessary expenses, surveying, &c." This item is usually about twice as large in amount as his per diem, or nearly four dollars per day, while he was actually employed.

It is in evidence before the committee that Stover did all the surveying himself; that often chain carrying and stake driving was done by contractors and farmers without pay; that an engineer was employed at three dollars per day; that a part of the time no

one was employed but Stover and Davis, and both of them at a regular per diem. This item of "necessary expenses, surveying, &c.," amounts, in the aggregate, to several thousand dollars. There is no statement as to whom it was paid, or for what particular purpose, the term "necessary expenses" being very indefinite, and it is most likely that a large proportion of this large amount found its way into Stover's pocket.

All, or nearly all the ditches, except a few at first, were let at private contracts, without public notice or competition. Under the pretext that money was short, Stover contracted with parties to do the work, and take one half in money and the other half in swamp land at five dollars per acre. These lands he would himself enter at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and then deed them to contractors for five dollars per acre, thus realizing to himself a profit of three dollars and seventy-five cents per acre—the money part paid for ditching being considered sufficient to pay the expense of making the ditches. The committee found evidence of three transactions of this kind, and there were probably ten or fifteen other contractors at work at the same time, and upon the same terms. (See the testimony of Lewis C. Peterman, James Kimball, and John Ziger.)

In their report, No. 8, to the County Auditor, Stover & Davis say: "We still continue our estimates at twenty cents per cubic yard, although, so far, none of the ditches have been let above thirteen cents per cubic yard." This report, although signed by Stover & Davis, the latter had nothing to do with, except to sign it—it is purely Stover's alone.

The law authorized the Swamp Land Commissioners to make ditching contracts, and pay in swamp land at the *minimum* price, but provided that the work should not be let above the estimate, and the committee can see no reason for continuing the estimates of ditches at twenty cents per yard, when none were let above thirteen, unless it was to give a margin sufficiently large to enable the commissioners to let them at such price that the one-half payable in money would remunerate the contractors, and still keep within the provisions of the law on this point, thus affording him an opportunity to pay the other half in land, upon each acre of which he could himself realize a profit of three dollars and seventy-five cents. The committee are satisfied that many thousands of dollars were made by Stover out of the Swamp Land Fund in this way.

Two ditching certificates were issued to Lewis C. Peters, and purport to be assigned by him to Mathias Stover. One was issued on the 12th of August, 1854, for two hundred and seventy-three dollars and twenty-five cents, for work done on ditch No. 17. The other dated September 8, 1854, for seventy dollars, for work on same ditch, and same assignment. At these dates Davis was with Stover, and testifies that he knows no such man—is certain there was no such contractor on ditch No. 17—that Lewis C. Peterman was contractor on that ditch. Lewis C. Peterman testifies that he knows no such man. He also states, although not in his recorded testimony, that he was contractor on ditch No. 17, but denies making the signatures to these assignments. An inspection of these certificates gives convincing evidence that these signatures were written by the same hand that filled up the certificates, which is presumed to be Stover's.

A ditching certificate was issued on the 29th day of September, 1856, to John Leger, for three hundred dollars, on ditch No. 65, and purports to be assigned by him to Mathias Stover. Here is evidently another error in name; it should have been John Zeiger. In relation to this certificate Mr. Zeiger testifies as follows:

“I never assigned that certificate, nor did I ever authorize any one to sign my name to that certificate; I never saw it before.” An inspection of the certificate will give satisfactory evidence that John Leger's name was written to the assignment by Stover.

With Peterman and Zeiger Stover had land transactions—deeded them land and took assignments of their ditching certificates, and while there is evidence of forgery, it may be that there was no design to defraud the Swamp Land Fund by the act, and it may be a fraud to the extent of these certificates. In the event of a suit against Stover (which the committee recommend), the matter should be further investigated.

The foregoing named counties are all that the committee visited, and all in which they examined witnesses, except Allen. It is evident that frauds have been practiced in other counties in a small way. In other counties, the accounts filed and paid for superintending the ditching are, in several cases, larger than an honest discharge of the trust would admit; but, it is presumed, nothing can be recovered. For instance, in the county of Grant, the whole sum actually paid for ditching, according to certificates issued, appears to be four thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars and eighty-two cents, and the sum paid for commissioners' and

engineers' services, and incidental expenses, is four thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy-four cents, making the expense of superintending the work exceed the cost of the work itself by one hundred and eighty-six dollars and ninety-two cents. Of these expenses, three thousand and seventy-two dollars was paid the commissioner for per diem and expenses, which, at two dollars per day, would give him employment for one thousand five hundred and thirty-six days, which is about all the working days for five years, to superintend the expenditure of four thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars and eighty-two cents. While no one will believe that so much time was necessarily employed, or even employed at all, it would be difficult and probably impossible to prove it. Thomas Doan was Swamp Land Commissioner in this county most of the time. His accounts are made out specifying the number of days in each week, which is sworn to as the law requires, and it is not probable that it could, at this day, be proved that he did not perform the number of days' services specified in his account, in any particular week.

In other counties the management may have been equally bad, but the committee did not deem it important to examine the accounts closely, as nothing could be gained by it.

The committee, in conclusion, would recommend the commencement of suit against the following parties, viz:

J. S. Hatton, late Treasurer of Lake county; Charles S. Tibbit, late Swamp Land Commissioner of Starke county, now a resident of Grant county; Mathias Stover, late Swamp Land Commissioner of St. Joseph county, and Samuel Edsall, late Swamp Land Commissioner of Allen county, whose transactions were made the subject of a former report, to which you are respectfully referred.

The only reason why the committee do not recommend suits against David Snyder, Samuel R. Childs, Daniel Fry, and Erastus M. Birch, is their reputed insolvency; that they are liable to the State, the committee think there is no doubt, but a suit would most likely involve a useless expenditure of money.

The committee further recommend that an agent be appointed to make further investigations in each of the counties of Lake, Starke, and St. Joseph, and perhaps others.

Fraudulent transactions, proven in a few cases, give reason to suppose that they abound in many; and it is believed if all, or a large portion, of those ditching contractors could be found, other

frauds might be proven which would lead to larger recoveries from the same parties, who are supposed to be entirely solvent.

The committee have, in many cases, been unable to find the witnesses desired, and some that were found, who ought to know facts in relation to the matter, have forgotten them, which, with an almost entire absence of books and papers in the counties, has rendered the investigation slow and tedious and less satisfactory than was desired; still enough has been discovered, if vigorously prosecuted, to insure the recovery of many thousand dollars.

The committee herewith file the depositions taken in the different counties, twenty-four in number; of these four refer to transactions in Jasper county, three in Starke, two in Laporte, eight in Lake, five in St. Joseph, one in Pulaski, and one in White.

Many other witnesses were examined, but failed to discover any thing of importance.

Respectfully submitted,

S. FISHER,

J. G. CRAIN,

Committee.

OCTOBER 10, 1862.

TESTIMONY.

John Darroch being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Answer—I had a contract for ditching, by which an advance certificate issued to me for the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars and fifty-seven cents. After I made this contract I sent my certificate to Indianapolis to be, as I thought, audited, upon which issued to me patents for three sections of land. Afterward these patents were surrendered, and I went on and did work to the amount of two thousand four hundred dollars, for which certificates then issued, and I received patents for three sections of land for two thousand four hundred dollars.

Benjamin Hinkle was a partner in the above transaction.

JOHN DARROCH.

Elijah Whitson being duly sworn, testified as follows to questions asked by Mr. Fisher, Chairman:

Answer—I acted as Swamp Land Commissioner of Jasper county, from the fall of 1854, to about September, 1857.

Answer—I let contracts for ditching lands, they were verbal and written contracts. The lettings were before the filing of certificates. A certificate was issued to Ezekiel Cox, (No. 119,) November 17, 1856, for nine thousand three hundred and ninety-one dollars and thirteen cents, an advance certificate, which was given upon a ditching contract upon a bond given for a double amount, to secure the performance of the work; that no work was ever done in consideration of said certificate, this contract, together with others, were afterwards annulled by the Legislature, and for

any labor that was performed upon the contract of E. Cox, thereafter, new certificates were issued for.

The next issued on the same date to Allen May & Co.,

No. 120, for.....	\$1,981 34
To Allen May & Co., No. 121.....	8,091 13
To Allen May & Co., No. 122.....	6,044 22
To Allen May & Co., No. 123.....	3,899 19
To Condit & Collins, No. 124.....	1,901 13
To Condit & Collins, No. 125.....	2,189 17
To Condit & Collins, No. 126.....	2,924 86
To Allen May & Co., November 25, No. 130.....	12,000 00
To John Dimith, November 26, No. 131.....	2,071 75
To W. D. Howell & Co., November 27, No. 132.....	25,113 17
To John Darroch & Co., December 1, No. 135.....	3,500 57
To Jacob Daggy & Co., December 2, No. 136.....	28,000 00
To W. C. Larrabee, December 2, No. 137.....	6,993 68
To Ezekiel Cox, September 5, 1856, No. 96.....	4,000 00

No work was done on the above certificates.

One paper, No. "A," produced to witness, and recognized as one of the above advance certificates.

Four papers, No. "B," produced to witness, and recognized as four of the above advance certificates.

One paper, No. "B," produced to witness, and recognized as one of the above advance certificates.

One paper, No. "C," produced to witness, and recognized as one of the above advance certificates.

One paper, No. "D," produced to witness, and recognized as one of the above advance certificates.

One paper, No. "E," produced to witness, and recognized as one of the above advance certificates.

One paper, No. "F," produced to witness, and recognized as one of the above advance certificates.

Three papers, No. "G," produced to witness, and recognized as one of the above advance certificates.

I kept no record; the engineer of the ditches would present me with the amount of work done, and I then would issue a certificate thereon.

James E. Ballard was the engineer during all of my term of office as Swamp Land Commissioner.

The contract with Jacob Daggy, William M. C. Blake, Addison Daggy, Thomas L. Smith, George W. Spitler, P. M. Kent, James P. Watson and Jesse J. Alexander, was entered into with me, as Swamp Land Commissioner.

E. WHITSON.

INVESTIGATION CONTINUED.

FRIDAY MORNING, July 15, 1862.

Mr. Whitson again appeared before the committee, and produced twelve papers, marked respectively "A," "B," "C," "D," "E," "F," "G," "H," "I," "K," "L," "M," and are herewith filed with the committee, the same purporting to be contracts, and assignments of contracts to other parties.

Answer—Very little work was ever done under these contracts while I was in office. If work was done under them, it was after my successor came into office. Jacob D. Wright was my successor, who did but very little. Jacob Merkel then succeeded Wright.

Answer—After I went out of office but very little ditching was done to my knowledge, in this county.

E. WHITSON.

James E. Ballard being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Answer—I understood that ditch No. 47 was David Snyder's contract; its average depth was about two and a half feet, and length thirteen miles, including tributaries. I reported the estimate to the commissioner.

Answer—Before the contract to Daggy was made, the ditches were surveyed, but I do not think he ever did much work on them, at least not under our administration. Those contracts were let under the "*omnibus bill*."

Answer—I should'nt think in that ditch, about a mile long, more than five hundred dollars' worth of ditching was done.

Answer—I never issued any certificates to Mr. Chitson of the

amount of work done. He generally went with me to the work, and it was not necessary to go through the formality of issuing certificates.

JAMES E. BALLARD.

George W. Spitler, upon his oath, testified as follows:

Answer—There was a contract for ditching with Messrs. Jacob Daggy, Addison Daggy, Wm. M. C. Blake, Jesse J. Alexander, James P. Watson, G. W. Spitler, P. M. Kent, and Thomas L. Smith, at twenty cents per cubic yard, for whom G. W. Spitler and Wm. M. C. Blake were appointed trustees to dispose of said land and superintend said ditching. Said trustees sub-let probably one-half, at from eight to ten cents per cubic yard. Afterward, to finish the residue, said Blake let the same to G. W. Spitler, at ten cents per yard, for which he received his pay in swamp land of said company, at one dollar and fifty cents per acre.

GEO. W. SPITLER.

Daniel Fry, being duly sworn, upon oath says:

Answer—I was the only Swamp Land Commissioner in this county.

Answer—I think the amount expended for ditching in this county reached over one hundred thousand dollars.

Answer—I have no books pertaining to the same. All of my contracts were in writing, being let to lowest bidder.

Answer—I made lettings for ditching. Sometimes I made written contracts, and when a contractor made a second contract, it was not in writing.

Answer—I advertised the lettings. Notice was given of thirty days. In all cases these contracts were awarded to the lowest bidder.

Answer—After 1857, most of the ditching was done by Mr. Erastus M. Burch. No one bid but him. I had a written contract

with Mr. Burch. He gave me a bond for the faithful performance of the work.

The estimate of the work was made monthly by the engineer. I was with him when he made the estimate, and upon his estimate I made the certificate. The engineer always specified to me the number of yards.

Vouchers No. 717 and 718 shown. I issued this certificate upon his contract whereby he was to draw swamp lands, and under his contract he was entitled to draw swamp lands only.

D. FRY.

INVESTIGATION IN LAPORTE COUNTY.

A. D. Porter being duly sworn, upon his oath says, in answer to questions asked by committee:

Answer—I was Treasurer of Laporte county from September 4, 1857, to September 4, 1861.

Answer—On paper marked "A," Daniel Fry got four hundred and seventy dollars from Erastus M. Burch, and said Burch got on the same one thousand four hundred and ten dollars in land, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Answer—On paper marked "B," Daniel Fry got five hundred and twenty-four dollars from Erastus M. Burch, and said Burch got on the same one thousand five hundred and seventy-two dollars in land, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Answer—On paper marked "C," Daniel Fry got one thousand dollars from Erastus M. Burch, and said Burch got on the same three thousand dollars in land, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Answer—On paper marked "D," Daniel Fry got two thousand two hundred and thirty dollars and twenty-five cents from Erastus M. Burch, and said Burch got on the same six thousand two hundred and thirty dollars and twenty-five cents in land, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Answer—Prior to the paper marked "D," being brought into me, the receipts, amounting to two thousand two hundred and thirty

dollars and twenty-five cents, were brought in and credited to said Burch; and at the time said paper "D" was brought in, Mr. Burch received a credit for six thousand two hundred and thirty dollars and twenty-five cents, for which nothing was paid except the receipts aforesaid mentioned.

In the above transaction Daniel Fry got four thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-five cents in money, for which Erastus M. Burch got twelve thousand two hundred and two dollars and twenty-five cents in ditching certificates, which sum was passed to Burch's credit in payment of swamp lands.

A. D. PORTER.

I desire, in connection with the above, to state that I had no connection with the above parties in any of their transactions; that I was induced, upon the representations of Daniel Fry and Erastus M. Burch that the Attorney General gave them the opinion that the transaction was right and proper, because Burch had his contract at eighteen cents per cubic yard, and he (Burch) said he (Burch) could get it done at six cents per cubic yard, by paying cash, to receive the certificates above specified.

A. D. PORTER.

INVESTIGATION IN LAKE COUNTY.

Patrick Maguire being duly sworn deposeth as follows:

Answer—I was a contractor for ditching in Lake county. I received, perhaps, some seven thousand dollars for ditching. It may not be so much. I did not get it all myself.

Answer—Mr. Stanton said he had certificates for the same work I had done, and for which I held certificates.

Answer—I entered into a contract with Joseph P. Smith, while he was commissioner, for ditching. I did the work on that contract after Samuel R. Childs became commissioner.

Answer—A. C. Stanton claimed that I was sub-contractor on this contract. The certificate was issued in my name. This was on a deep river ditch. I think it was the west branch. I am

under the impression that this contract was on ditch No. 1, west branch of Deep river. My contract price was twelve and a half cents. The amount of the certificate, as near as I can recollect, for work done on that ditch, was seven hundred and seventy dollars and ten cents.

Answer—I was contractor on ditch No. 85. After commencing the work, and before any estimate was made on my work, I was told by Commissioner Eddy and Treasurer Hatton that there was no money here to pay estimates; that the money was at Indianapolis, and could only be obtained upon a ditching certificate; that they proposed to issue to me a blank certificate for ditching; that I should assign it to Hatton, he being about to go to Indianapolis, and would bring up the money and have it ready to pay my estimates when the work would be done; that I assigned to Hatton a blank certificate, the amount not being placed in the certificate; that said certificate was afterwards filled up, and audited for the sum of two thousand six hundred and nine dollars and sixty-five cents; that afterwards estimates were made on said ditch, in my favor, to the amount of one thousand two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and fifty-one cents, by the Swamp Land Engineer, upon which estimates three ditching certificates were issued by Commissioner Eddy—No. 375, marked D, No. 379, marked C, No. 381, marked B. I presented these certificates to Treasurer Hatton, who stated there was no money in the treasury to pay them; that he denied receiving any money on the certificate No. 345, marked A. I afterwards assigned to him certificates marked B, C, and D, and took his notes therefor, on time, without interest.

Upon certificate No. 345, marked H, I never received a cent. At the time it was issued I had done no work on the ditch, and had no idea of the amount of this certificate until I saw it in your hands.

PATT. MAGUIRE.

AUGUST 4.

John Charlesworth, being duly sworn upon oath, deposeth as follows:

Answer—I have been a contractor on ditches in Lake county.

Answer—Myself and Maguire were partners in the contract on ditch No. 33. The contract was taken by Maguire from Joseph P. Smith; bid off at nine cents per yard, at a time when they paid money monthly. Afterward, when money became scarce, they (Eddy Commissioner) agreed to extend the price to twelve cents per yard, and extend the time for the completion of the contract. When Mr. Childs became commissioner, he agreed to let us go on and complete the work. When the first estimate was made, he issued certificates in my name without any objection. At the second estimate, Childs told me that the certificate must be issued in the name of A. C. Stanton; that I was a sub-contractor under him. I objected to this, that the contract price with me was twelve cents, and Mr. Childs had filled the certificate, making it twenty cents per yard, saying it was all right. My work was estimated to me at twelve cents per yard. I completed that work at twelve cents, and took the certificate made by Childs thus filled. This work was on the Maguire contract. Mr. Childs desired to have the certificates filled out in Stanton's name. The contract price on ditch 33 might have been twelve and a half cents—I can not now remember.

I have examined the statement made by Patrick Maguire on ditch No. 85. So far as relates to taking the note for the three certificates, I have no personal knowledge. My understanding of the necessity of signing the certificate in blank, was, as stated by Hatton, that Commissioner Eddy was absent, and that he had left the blank certificate with Hatton. I have a distinct recollection of the other facts as testified by Mr. Maguire, all of which I corroborate.

I was present at the lettings by Mr. Childs, and was a bidder. My bids ranged from eight to twelve and a half cents per yard. I got my work by such bids. Mr. Stanton was also a bidder, who bid, as I was told, four cents per yard. He got the contract.

By myself, and in connection with others, I did work prior to this letting to the amount of seven or eight thousand dollars. I had always finished my work. I think I could have given security for any amount of ditching that might have been required.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

Hertford Livingston, being duly sworn, upon oath deposeth as follows:

Answer—I have been residing in this county some eight or nine years.

Answer—I never had a contract, but have been ditching. My brothers had a contract; I ditched with them as partners.

Answer—I believe he made the contract with Joseph P. Smith. I helped them in another ditch. This ditch had been dug before. It is about two miles from town.

Answer—I did some ditching on Deep river. I received a portion of the profits of the work. Mr. Hirseh, I believe, came on the work as engineer about two miles west of town. The ditches on Cady Marsh and Calumet were new ditches.

Answer—The Deep River ditch, upon which I worked, they told me run through Mr. Cramer's land. This ditch is about three miles from here. I think Mr. Charlesworth first dug the ditch. I think I was at work on this ditch about five weeks. It was generally swampy. I got a certificate for my work. I traded the certificate to Mr. Cramer for notes. This was understood, I believe, when the contract was made. He took mine. It could not have amounted to more than forty dollars. I think this work was done in the fall of 1858. I have heard several say it was a good ditch. My partner said they took the contract from Mr. Childs. I think Mr. Stanton's name was in my certificate. I think we got seven cents a yard, and were to have the old ditch counted. I do not know that the old ditch was counted in. I think my certificate was filled out at twenty cents per yard. I think Mr. Cramer bought the certificate of my partner. I think part of this ditch ran through Mr. Cramer's farm.

HERTFORD LIVINGSTON.

Zerah F. Sumners, being duly sworn, upon oath deposeth as follows:

Question—Please look at this certificate, numbered 368, drawn in your favor, and signed by R. A. Eddy, Swamp Land Commis-

sioner, and purporting to be signed by you in blank, for the sum of eight hundred dollars and eleven cents for work on ditch No. 100, township No. 32, range 9, and state what you know of the matter.

Answer—I never entered into any contract for ditch No. 100, nor any other; neither did I ever do any work on any ditch, nor authorize any one to do any work for me; and further, I never saw this certificate until to-day, when produced by you, and the signature purporting to be mine was never written by me, nor authorized to be written for me. I would further state that I have seen ditch No. 100, above referred to, and the work done on the same, and according to my judgment, at six and one-fourth cents per yard, the work on said ditch would amount to forty or fifty dollars. I do not know by whom this work was done. The ditch was never completed. My profession there was surveyor, and I consider myself sufficiently versed in surveying and engineering to be a judge of amount of work done when I see it. I have been a civil engineer on railroads.

ZERAH F. SUMMERS.

Mr. Summers recalled:

Please look at this certificate, No. 369, dated May 18, 1857, on ditch No. 100, township 32, range 9; amount of bid six and one-fourth cents, drawn in your favor by R. A. Eddy, Swamp Land Commissioner, for the sum of ten dollars, purporting to be assigned by you to J. S. Hatton, and tell the committee what, if any thing, you know in relation thereto.

Answer—My answer in regard to making contracts for ditching, and doing work is the same as heretofore given. I never saw this certificate No. 369 before, nor never knew of its existence, nor never received any money on the same, nor did I ever assign the same, nor authorize the assignment of the same.

ZERAH F. SUMMERS.

August 2, 1862.

Samuel R. Childs, being duly sworn, deposeth as follows :

Answer—I was Swamp Land Commissioner of this county. My duties as such commenced in 1857 or 1858.

Answer—Mr. Hirsch was one of my engineers. Z. F. Summers did some work for me as engineer. Joseph P. Smith was one of my engineers. H. W. Childs was one of my engineers. These are the men I authorized to do business.

Answer—I must have done some thirty-eight miles of ditches. I think I let all the work to one man, and afterward sub-let it for this one man.

Answer—A. C. Stanton was the main contractor. I had a written contract with A. C. Stanton. I most generally measured the work.

Answer—I had the engineer make out the estimates. I think I made one or two ditching certificates before the work was done. This was by consent, verbally, of the Auditor of State. I do not know to whom the order was issued.

Answer—I think the certificates marked A and B are the ones I advanced, by order of the Auditor of State. They were given on Deep River ditch. This work was then going on.

Answer—My recollection of the matter now is, that the certificates marked "A," and "B," were a part payment of the work done, and deducted from the amount due on the work at its completion.

Answer—I made contracts to other parties, irrespective of A. C. Stanton, and drew their certificates to them direct.

S. W. CHILDS.

Johnson Wheeler, being duly sworn, upon oath deposeth as follows :

Answer—I have been Swamp Land Engineer of this county. I commenced in June, 1853, and went out of office in 1857.

Answer—I was engineer during the administration of Mr. Smith and Mr. Eddy, Commissioners.

Answer—I do not remember of making but one estimate for

Patrick Maguire, on ditch 85. The estimate was for one thousand dollars. I measured most of his work. It was scattered so, that I could not get it all. No work was done after that estimate, under Mr. Eddy's administration.

Answer—When the ditch was first let, John Keenan, Patrick Maguire, and Hugh Price, were the contractors; Maguire withdrew, and never worked on it with them. The ditch was afterward assigned to Patrick Maguire, who then became the contractor. He commenced work the last of March or 1st of April, 1857.

Answer—My impression now is, that the estimate on ditch No. 85, was about "one thousand dollars."

Answer—I never made any estimate for the amount of the certificate marked A. That amount of work was never done by Patrick Maguire, on ditch No. 85.

Answer—I believe but one thousand dollars worth of work was ever done by Maguire on ditch No. 85, and I have no hesitancy in saying that the three certificates marked "B," "C," "D," embrace all the work done by Patrick Maguire, on ditch No. 85.

Question—Look at ditching certificate No. 345, for work done on ditch No. 85, township 32, range 9, drawn in favor of Pat. Maguire, for two thousand six hundred and nine dollars and sixty-five cents, and whether you ever made an estimate upon which this certificate is predicated.

Answer—I never did.

Question—Please look at this certificate, No. 368, for work done on ditch No. 100, township 32, range 9, drawn in favor of Z. F. Summers, for eight hundred dollars and eleven cents, signed by R. A. Eddy, Commissioner, and assigned in blank by Z. F. Summers, and tell us what you know about it.

Answer—I don't know any thing about the certificate. When Mr. Wells was appointed commissioner, he stopped the work on ditch No. 100, and I made the estimate on the ditch, which fell short of one hundred dollars.

Answer—Certificate No. 369, on the same ditch, drawn in favor of Z. F. Summers, for ten dollars, I know nothing of. I consider the certificate which was drawn in favor of Z. F. Summers for eight hundred dollars and eleven cents, on ditch No. 100, a fraudulent one.

Question—Please look at certificate No. 338, dated January 27, 1857, for work done on ditch No. 74, township 36, range 9, drawn

in favor of Nicholas Scherer, signed by R. A. Eddy, Swamp Land Commissioner, for the sum of five thousand dollars, and state what you know of the same.

Answer—At the date of this certificate I was Swamp Land Engineer. I never made an estimate for that amount on that ditch. I never gave any estimate on that ditch. Nicholas Scherer never had a contract from Joseph P. Smith. I always signed contracts with Mr. Smith. I think the amount of work done on ditch No. 74 could be covered by one thousand dollars.

JOHNSON WHEELER.

Nicholas Scherer, being duly sworn, upon oath deposeth as follows:

Answer—I have been a contractor on ditches in Lake county.

Answer—I had a contract on ditch No. 74. I had a written contract for this work. I did not finish this ditch. I was authorized to stop work.

Answer—I believe two estimates were made on this ditch.

Answer—I believe the last estimate was made by Smith.

Answer—All the money I got on this ditch was some where near five hundred dollars.

Answer—I did not receive eight hundred dollars on the work. I never got any thing on that work for damages.

Question—Please look at certificate No. 338, dated January 27, 1857, ditch No. 74, township 36, range 9, drawn in favor of Nicholas Scherer, for the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by R. H. Eddy, Swamp Land Commissioner, and assigned by Nicholas Scherer to J. S. Hatton, and state if you ever saw the same before, and if so, what you know about it.

Answer—I never drew this certificate for that amount. I think I assigned this certificate in blank to J. S. Hatton. I wanted some money in advance. I signed this certificate, thinking it was to the amount of three hundred dollars. I received three hundred dollars and no more on this certificate. I think, upon further reflection, I received altogether on ditch 74 about nine hundred dollars.

The two certificates for the amount of six hundred and forty-

eight dollars and twenty cents, and thirty-one dollars, and the three hundred dollars, is all I ever received on the ditch.

NICHOLAS SCHERER.

A. M. Hirsch, being duly sworn, upon oath deposeth as follows:

Answer—I have been Swamp Land Engineer of Lake county.

Answer—Samuel R. Childs was then Commissioner. It was during my time that a large amount of ditching contracts were advertised. Mr. Stanton has, to my knowledge, never done any work, at least up to the time of May 29, 1858.

Answer—I never gave any estimate for Mr. Stanton.

Answer—I was appointed engineer the 8th of March, 1858, and served until about the 10th of February, 1859.

Answer—A letting was advertised to take place May 8, 1858. At that hour, at two o'clock, the bids were opened and read publicly at the Court House. A. C. Stanton's bid was four cents per cubic yard. Various other parties, equally as responsible as Mr. Stanton, bid on the same work, their bids ranging from five cents per cubic yard to thirteen cents per cubic yard. These bids were on my series of ditches, from No. 1 to No. 11 inclusive. The following named parties were among the bidders, whom I considered good and responsible: D. S. Stringham, A. N. Hart, J. W. Dinwiddie, John Griessett, Antone Smith, James Sweeny, and E. M. Cramer.

Answer—After these bids were opened and read, I kept them in my possession as long as I was engineer.

Answer—I don't know that any contract was ever made with A. C. Stanton. I never made any with him, nor did I ever see one with him.

Answer—Mr. Stanton never did any work on these ditches to my knowledge.

Answer—On the 28th day of July, 1858, I made my first estimate on a part of ditch No. 7, for A. H. Brass, for the sum of seventy-nine dollars and sixty-eight and three-fourth cents. After Mr. Childs deducted nineteen dollars and ninety-two and three-sixteenth cents, he gave Brass a certificate in my presence for fifty-nine dollars and seventy-six cents.

Answer—Up to the time I was called upon to make this estimate, I did not know that Brass had a contract.

Answer—Up to the 29th day of May, 1858, none of these eleven ditches were laid out by me, except ditch No. 1, and no work was done to that date on ditch No. 1. I think no work was done on any of these eleven ditches up to the 29th day of May.

Question—Had Mr. Stanton, prior to the 29th of May, 1858, any contract for any other ditches in Lake county?

Answer—Not to my knowledge.

Question—Do you know that Mr. Stanton, at any time while you were Swamp Land Engineer, did any work on ditches in Lake county?

Answer—I believe he did not.

Answer—The second letting of ditches took place on July 31, 1858, at the same place and in the same manner. The ditches were numbered from No. 12 to 20, inclusive. Also, the clearing out and deepening of all ditches heretofore dug in the county. No bid was made at this letting by A. C. Stanton, to my knowledge.

Answer—Various responsible parties offered to dig these ditches at from six to ten cents per cubic yard. A. Naultner, of Indianapolis, put in two bids. In one he proposed to dig all the ditches, without specifying the numbers, at eight and one-third cents per cubic yard. In another bid, at the same time, he proposes to dig ditches Nos. 12 to 20, inclusive, at four cents per cubic yard.

Answer—I never saw any contract on this work.

Answer—Naultner told me he had a contract on these ditches.

Answer—I know that the estimates given on these ditches were given to sub-contractors.

Answer—I should not think that more than six or eight thousand dollars work was done on these twenty ditches.

Answer—From my recollection, I am of the opinion that all the ditches advertised at both lettings, including the clearing out of those ditches embraced in the letting, at the price of eight cents per cubic yard, would have amounted, if entirely completed, to sixteen or eighteen thousand dollars.

Answer—At the time I left the service, less than half of this work had been completed.

Answer—This work was done by various parties. When estimates were made and certificates were issued, they were issued in the name of A. C. Stanton, and when the Swamp Land Commissioner offered them certificates in the name of Stanton, they at

first refused to take them, averring that they had nothing to do with Stanton. Childs told them that Stanton had the contract for all the work, and that the certificates must issue in his name, and be assigned by him, or they would get nothing for their work.

These parties received from six and a quarter to nine cents per yard for the ditching.

Answer—I am Assistant Engineer of the Board of Public Works of the city of Chicago.

A. M. HIRSCH.

John Hanshaw, being duly sworn, upon oath deposeth as follows:

Answer—I have been a contractor on ditches in Starke county.

Two certificates, each numbered 46, being exact duplicates of each other, dated April 9, 1855, each calling for five hundred dollars, issued by Charles S. Tibbets, Swamp Land Commissioner, purporting to be assigned by me to Charles S. Tibbets, were never assigned by me. I never saw them before.

Question—Did you ever authorize any one to sign these certificates for you?

Answer—I never did.

Question—Look at certificate No. 47, for work done on ditch No. 8, township 33, range 1, issued in your favor, for five hundred dollars, dated May 9, 1855, signed by Charles S. Tibbets, Swamp Land Commissioner, purporting to be assigned by you to said Tibbets, and state whether that signature is genuine?

Answer—I never signed that—I know nothing about it. I never authorized anybody to sign it for me. I think that I have transferred two ditching certificates to Mr. Tibbets, but the above certificates are not the ones.

Answer—My impression is that the ditch amounted to about one thousand dollars.

JOHN HANSHAW.

John S. Bender, being duly sworn, upon oath deposeth as follows:

Answer—I was Swamp Land Engineer of Starke county from May, 1853, until November 7, 1856.

Robert H. Bender succeeded me.

Answer—The list of ditches finished and received by me, herewith filed, marked A, contains all the ditches finished and received while I was Swamp Land Engineer.

Answer—Other ditches were in progress when I was called upon to estimate and receive them; but finding them uncompleted, I did not receive them.

Answer—There was no other Swamp Land Engineer for this county while I was acting as such.

Answer—To the best of my knowledge ditches were received and paid for by Charles S. Tibbets, Swamp Land Commissioner, without my having received them as engineer.

Answer—The aggregate amount of the estimate on ditch No. 8, township 33, range 1, was nine hundred and twenty-six dollars, upon its completion.

Answer—I am acquainted with the handwriting of John Hanshaw.

Question—Look at these three certificates, drawn in favor of John Hanshaw, for five hundred dollars each, for work on ditch No. 8, township 33, range 1 west, signed by Charles S. Tibbets, Swamp Land Commissioner, and purporting to be assigned by John Hanshaw to said Tibbets, and state if the signatures to them are in the handwriting of John Hanshaw?

Answer—They are not.

Question—Do you know in whose handwriting they are assigned?

Answer—To the best of my knowledge. No. 47 is assigned by Charles S. Tibbets, for John Hanshaw. Two Nos. 46, to the best of my knowledge, were assigned by Charles S. Tibbets, for John Hanshaw.

I arrive at this conclusion from my acquaintance with the handwriting of Charles S. Tibbets, and the similarity of letters in the names. I would not state positively in reference to the latter.

Answer—I was present at the opening of the bids at the letting of the contract with Burch.

Answer—Burch's bid was lower than that of "any other man."

Answer—I never estimated any work for Burch.

I have no recollection of receiving any of Burbank's work.

I never gave Burbank an estimate to my knowledge.

I feel satisfied that most of that work was done.

JOHN S. BENDER.

Ditches and Parts of Ditches Finished and Received.

NO. OF DITCH.	NO. TOWNSHIP AND RANGE.	No. of Rods.	COSTS.	TIME RECEIVED.
Ditch No. 4.....	Township 32, range 4 W.....	200	\$225 00	November, 1853.
Ditch No. 1.....	Township 32, range 4 W.....	320	320 00	November, 1853.
Ditch No. 6.....	Township 33, range 2 W.....	160	.....	December, 1853.
Ditch No. 2.....	Township 33, range 1 W.....	240	90 00	December, 1853.
Part No. 8.....	Township 32, range 3 W.....	120	90 00	December, 1853.
Levee No. 1.....	Township 33, range 2 W.....	1,560	2,340 00	December, 1854.
Ditch No. 8.....	Township 33, range 2 W.....	1,120	1,087 30	December, 1854.
Part No. 7.....	Township 33, range 2 W.....	1,064	1,032 00	December, 1854.
Ditch No. 1.....	Township 32, range 1 W.....	394	.....	December, 1854.
Part No. 5.....	Township 32, range 1 W.....	720	1,051 00	December, 1854.
Ditch No. 4.....	Township 33, range 2 W.....	394	394 00	December, 1854.
Part No. 4.....	Township 32, range 1 W.....	200	.....	December, 1854.
Ditch No. 2.....	Township 32, range 4 W.....	809	698 00	January, 1855.
Ditch No. 8.....	Township 33, range 1 W.....	678	926 00	November, 1855.
Ditch No. 7.....	Township 32, range 3 W.....	514	257 00	
Ditch No. 4.....	Township 33, range 1 W.....	160	80 09	May, 1856.

I certify that the above list is a true and correct copy of ditches finished and received, as taken from my book, given in evidence before the Swamp Land Committee, August 11, 1862.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand this 11th day of August, A. D. 1862.

JOHN S. BENDER,

Ex-Engineer S. L., Starke County, Ind.

STARKE COUNTY.

Robert H. Bender, being duly sworn, upon oath deposeth as follows:

Answer—I was the Swamp Land Engineer of Starke county

from the fall of 1856. I continued as such as long as any work was done, until in 1859. No other engineer was employed after I ceased acting.

Answer—The nature of the contract with Burch was that he was to do the work for eight or eight and one-third cents. This contract was to cover all the vacant swamp lands in this county.

Answer—The particular ditches to be cut were not described in the letting, but were to be cut generally in the county wherever the commissioner should direct.

Answer—I located ditches under this contract for Mr. Erastus M. Burch.

Answer—By reference to my book containing the names of contractors and ditches, I think it contains an account of all the work done under the contract of Erastus M. Burch. This is the only record of estimates I ever kept of the work. I have no recollection of any other work done under this contract. The price entered in this book as the contract price was the price paid by Mr. Burch to the sub-contractor.

Answer—While I was engineer, there was no other contractor than Mr. Burch. There were no other men ditching except Mr. Burch and his sub-contractors, during my term of office, to the best of my knowledge.

Answer—Upon further reflection I am inclined to think that there were some unfinished ditches, that were afterwards finished, but they are all embraced in my book of estimate according to the best of my recollection.

ROBERT H. BENDER.

NAMES OF DITCH.	WIDTH AT TOP.				Bottom.	Average width.	Average depth.	No. of yards to the rod.	Total amount of yards.	Book.	Page.		
	No. of Station.	No. of Rods.	Range.	Township.									
Fry & John Treux.....	10 120 32	1	1		.....	2.26	13.25	1,500	A 35	Received	6	\$95 40	
Fry & John Treux.....	22 264 32	1	1		.....	7.00	2.37	11.00	2,904	A 35	Received	6	174 24
1st. Joseph Stephenson..	10 120 32	1	8.00		4.00	6.00	1.00	13.20	1,584	B 1		6½	102 95
2d. Joseph Stephenson..	7 168 32	2	9.00		.....	.....	.....	11.68	1,962	B 2		6½	127 53
3d. Joseph Stephenson	19 228 32	2	9.00		7.00	8.00	.....	12.00	2,736	B 2		6½	178 02
David Corner.....	18 216 32	2	8.00		6.00	7.00	3.00	12.83	2,771	B 13		6	166 26
John P. Kelley.....	14 176 33	1	6.00		5.00	5.50	2.50	8.40	1,478		Received August 4, 1858.	6	88 68
Richard Myers.....	9 168 32	1	8.00		6.00	7.00	.....	9.25	999	A	Received July 8, 1858.	6	59 94
Moshier.....	25 300 32	2	8.00		4.00	6.00	3.25	.....	4,170	A	Received July 1, 1858.	6½	271 15
Haskins & Hessler.....	22 264 33	3	8.73		5.30	7.02	3.73	15.63	4,126	B 20	Received July 31, 1858.	6	247 56
David Corner.....	16 192 32	2			8.00	10.50	.....	14.00	2,688		Received in June, 1858.	6	161 28
Michael Griffin.....	750 32	4	13.00, arm included, 700 rods.		8.00	10.50	.....	36.00	37,500	B	Received August 7, 1858.	7	2,025 00
Michael Griffin.....	800 32	4	13.00.		8.00	10.50	.....	28.00	22,475		Received August 21, 1858.	7	1,573 25
James Vanloon.....	380 33	3	12.00.		12.00	12.00	.....	16.75	6,364		Received August 23, 1858.	6	381 84
David Replogle.....	228 32	2			7.00	3.03	12.95	.....	2,932		Received September, 1858.	6½	191 88
John Hanshaw.....	13 158 32	1	8.00		6.00	7.00	2.58	11.04	1,744	B 18	Received September 11, 1858.	6	104 64
James Stephenson.....	20 240 32	1	7.00 (done from 21 to 41)		6.00	6.50	2.00	9.16	2,198	A	Received September 16, 1858.	6½	142 87
Walters on Hanshaw D.	89		(At 6—4.674.)		.....	7.00	.....	8.75	779		Received September 16, 1858.	6½	50 63
Henry Brecher.....	28 336 32	2	10.75.		7.25	9.00	4.34	21.00	8,064	B	Received September 10, 1858.	6	483 84
T. G. Haskins.....	676 33	3			10.00	10.00	2.75	17.00	11,492	B 92	Received September 20, 1858.	6	689 52
T. G. Haskins.....	140 33	3			10.00	.....	.....	12.00	1,680		Received September 29, 1858.	6	100 80
Jesse Short.....	420 33	3			10.00	.....	.....	12.22	5,132		Received September 30, 1858.	6	307 92
George Lamore.....	127 33	2	6.00.		4.00	5.00	3.00	11.00	1,397		Received October 1, 1858.	6½	90 80
David Replogle.....	228 32	2	9.00.		6.00	7.50	3.00	14.00	3,192		Received October 6, 1858.	6½	207 48
David Replogle.....	63 32	2			.....	.....	.....	5.35	335		Received October 6, 1858.	6½	21 77
Mills.....	100	2			8.00	.....	.....	10.75	1,075		Received October 7, 1858.	6½	69 87
Burt Prettyman.....	144 33	2	9.00.		8.00	8.50	3.25	16.88	2,430		Received October 7, 1858.	6½	157 95
Burt Prettyman.....	84 33	2	8.00.		9.00	1.50	8.25	.....	693		Received October 7, 1858.	6½	45 04
Lewis Powers.....	228 32	2	8.00.		6.00	7.00	3.00	12.84	2,937		Received October 8, 1858.	6½	161 02
David Replogle.....	108	2			7.00	1.70	7.27	.....	1,512		Received October 20, 1858.	6½	98 28
David Corner.....	192 32	2			6.00	6.50	2.00	8.00	736		Received October 28, 1858.	6	83 70
Ed. Short.....	92	2	8.00.		6.00	7.00	2.00	8.56	924		Received November 1, 1858.	6	44 16
Jonathan Werner.....	108 32	2			.....	9.00	4.05	25.50	2,754		Received November 1, 1858.	6½	59 46
Henry Brecher.....	108 32	2			14.00	2.00	17.00	.....	3,244		6,462 yards—November 1, 1858.	6	387 72
Henry Brecher.....	192 32	2			12.00	5.00	36.00	.....	444		November 2, 1858.	6	90 36
Wm. Swartz.....	144 32	2			.....	10.16	.....	.....	1,506				

Lewis Powers.....	36 32	2 8.00	.....	6.00	7.00	2.50	10.69	384 ...	..	November 13, 1858.....	5 1/2	\$21 12
James Calahan.....	81 33	2 6.00	.....	5.00	5.50	2.75	9.24	738 ...	..	November 15, 1858.....	6	44 88
Nathan Gurnsey.....	113 ..	..	.....	.....	10.50	3.00	19.25	2175 }	..	6,388—November 16, 1858.....	6	380 28
Nathan Gurnsey.....	94 ..	..	.....	.....	11.00	1.75	11.65	279 }	..	.....	..	..
Nathan Gurnsey.....	36 ..	..	.....	.....	8.00	2.00	9.80	352 }	..	.....	..	..
Nathan Gurnsey.....	264 ..	..	.....	.....	7.50	3.00	13.78	3,532 }	..	.....	..	..
Joseph Stephenson.....	96 32	1 ..	.....	.....	11.00	1.50	10.60	960 ...	..	January 3, 1859.....	6 1/2	62 10

I hereby certify that the above list is a true and correct copy as taken from my book, referred to in my evidence before the Swamp Land Committee. August 9, 1862.

ROB. H. BENDER.

PULASKI COUNTY.

J. B. Agnew, being duly sworn, upon oath deposeth as follows:

Answer—I was Swamp Land Commissioner from about May, 1857, until 1861. I made contracts for ditching. I made only one letting, which took place, I think, in August of 1858. I advertised in handbill form, fixing a day up to which I would receive proposals. I think there were but six proposals.

Answer—I advertised that I would let the ditches, and that the contractor must look to the Wabash Valley Bank for his pay.

Answer—This contract was awarded to Hugh Miller and John Reese, who were the lowest bidders.

Answer—I believe that Mr. Reese and Mr. Miller did no work before this contract.

Answer—I have seen all of these ditches. Silas Miller was my engineer. They were all finished according to the specifications.

Answer—The letting was in the fall of 1858 I think. I think they were at work nearly a year. I did not file specifications with the auditor. It was an oversight by me. I was too late after the letting.

Question—Please look at these certificates marked A and B, and state if these certificates were issued upon a contract upon which the parties agreed to take their pay from the Wabash Valley Bank.

Answer—I believe that all the certificates I issued to them on that contract were payable out of the bank.

Answer—My reason for telling the contractors that they must look to the Wabash Valley Bank for their pay, was that the State Treasurer told me he had no money, the County Treasurer told me the same, the people knew that this county had money there, and that they wanted the ditching done. This work on this contract could have been done at half the amount, if we had had the money.

Answer—I do not think that I issued to Reese and Miller any advance certificates.

Answer—They sub-let the contract. I believe they sub-let some of it as low as five cents per cubic yard. The sub-contractors were paid in money. I was the agent for Reese & Miller.

Answer—I think they had half, and probably more than half of the work on this contract with Reese & Miller.

Answer—I told one of my neighbors that in all probability that he could not get the money from the bank for the work.

Answer—At the time of the settlement of the State Commissioners with the Wabash Valley Bank, Messrs. Reese & Miller wanted me to issue to them advance certificates, but I think that I issued none to them. But afterwards, when the work was done, I issued them certificates for the work, which I think was in the spring of 1860.

Answer—I think the amount of this contract was estimated near fourteen or fifteen thousand dollars.

J. B. AGNEW.

WHITE COUNTY.

Alfred R. Orton, being duly sworn, upon oath deposeth as follows :

Answer—I was Swamp Land Engineer of this county, under the administration of Southy K. Simmons. I commenced my services about June 1, 1858, under Mr. Simmons. I think I made my last estimate in December, 1858. There has been no other engineer employed on swamp land in this county, since I left the office of engineer. I made all the estimates on the ditches furnished under the Ben. Reynolds contract. I had never seen the contract with Reynolds, but he was reputed as such. I recognized him as such. Several ditches embraced in the letting on the 13th day of March, 1858, were never finished, nor commenced. Others were commenced, but are not yet finished. The list of estimates of ditches, marked "A," and herewith filed, contains from the best of my recollection, all the estimates and amounts of estimates made by me during my term of office. There were, however, some estimates made at the time of my service, entered upon a detached piece of paper, but which were afterward entered upon my book, which are therefore given upon the above list. It is possible that I may never have entered them upon the book. All the work done by John G. Simmons is embraced in this list. The average price of the ditches let on the 13th day of March, 1858, is about twenty-three cents per cubic yard. I should think that all the ditches could have been made for ten cents cash per cubic yard, and remu-

nerate the contractors. The ditches made by J. G. Simmons were estimated at the contract price. Some of these ditches, the majority of them, were sub-let by J. G. Simmons. J. G. Simmons is the son of Southy K. Simmons.

These ditches were laid off by A. B. Condit. He made no estimate, but left before the work commenced. I then succeeded him, and was the last Swamp Land Engineer.

Upon reflection, I think my services as engineer extended to about the 1st of August, 1859.

ALFRED R. ORTON.

Prairie Creek, No. 3.—(Ditch done.)

Final estimate, 7,784 cubic yards (Timmons) \$1,946 00

Collins' Ditch.—(Ditch completed.)

Final estimate, 4,221.7 cubic yards (Timmons) 1,055 42

Railroad Ditch.—(Completed.)

Contains 2,658 cubic yards 584 76

Railroad Ditch, No. 2.—(Completed.)

Final estimate, 229 cubic yards 50 38

Condray Ditch.

Done from stations 1 to 96, containing 14,009 cubic yards 3,642 34

Copperas Slough Ditch.

Done from stations 31 to 78, containing 14,908 cubic yards 3,727 00

Prairie Ditch, No. 3.—(Done.)

Final estimate, 5,421 cubic yards 1,029 99

North Branch Klaus Creek.—(Completed.)

Final estimate, 2,360 yards (Timmons) 519 20

Prairie Ditch, No. 2.—(Done.)

Final estimate, 3,622 cubic yards, at 18c. 651 96

Prairie Ditch, No. 4.—(Done.)

Final estimate, 3,390 cubic yards, at 19c..... \$644 10

South Branch Pike Creek.—(Done.)

Final estimate, 6,997 cubic yards (Timmons)..... 1,609 31

Carr Ditch.—(Done.)

Done from stations 10 to 51, containing 3,085 cubic yards, at 24c. (Timmons) 740 40

Flag Slough Ditch.

Estimated 1,547 cubic yards, at 23c..... 355 81

Dowling and Test Ditch.

Estimated 15,280 cubic yards 3,820 00

McConnell Ditch.

Estimated 2,502 cubic yards (Timmons)..... 600 48

Total \$20,977 15

I certify that the above list of estimates on ditches is a true and correct copy, as taken from my engineering books.

ALFRED R. ORTON.

William Miller, being duly sworn, upon oath deposeth as follows:

Answer—Shortly after the swamp lands became subject of entry, Mr. Stover made a proposition to me that if I would let him make the selections, and give him a share (a quarter), he would put extra ditching on the lands, he stating at the same time that I would lose nothing by the arrangement; that the extra ditching would be equivalent to the cost of one-fourth of the land. Under this arrangement I entered, to my knowledge, nineteen forty-acre lots; one-half of these lots were entered in my name, and the other half entered in the names of Miller and Stover alternately. I am satisfied that I got more ditching on these lands than I would have gotten had not Mr. Stover been interested in them. The one-fourth of these lands became the property of Mr. Stover, without any consideration. The object I had in giving him a share of the-

lands was that I was afraid I would not get the amount of ditching done on them that I was entitled to, he stating that it was in his power to ditch where he pleased.

WILLIAM MILLER.

Albert M. Davis, being duly sworn, upon oath deposeth as follows:

Answer—I have been a citizen of this county for near twenty years.

Answer—I had no connection with the swamp lands of this county, except as engineer.

Answer—I was never an engineer before my connection with Mr. Stover.

Answer—I had nothing to do with the lettings of contracts.

Answer—I had no knowledge of the contract prices.

Answer—I carried the chain most of the time. Mr. Stover did the engineering himself.

Answer—The computation of ditches was done by Mr. Stover. He always attended to the estimates.

Answer—I was not steadily employed. I kept an account of the days I was employed. I was employed only in the field.

Answer—There was no ditching being done in the winters that I remember.

Answer—Mr. Stover paid me one dollar and twenty-five cents per day while actually employed.

Answer—Mr. Stover did the surveying exclusively while I was with him. I was with Mr. Stover not over three years at the farthest.

Answer—Sometimes the contractors and farmers assisted us when we needed more help than our own.

Answer—I never laid off any ditches nor took estimates.

Answer—I do not think Daniel H. Lamb was an engineer.

Answer—I do not think I received over four hundred dollars for my services under Mr. Stover.

Answer—Mr. Stover said he was entitled to an engineer at three dollars per day; that he was an engineer, and he could do the work, but would give me one dollar and twenty-five cents per day.

Answer—I think I commenced about April, 1854, as engineer, although I never did any work of an engineer.

Answer—I have a book containing the whole number of days I worked for Mr. Stover, which I will furnish the committee if I can find it.

Answer—Mr. Stover kept an account also of my work, and made out the accounts.

Answer—At the time “Report No. 10” was dated, I had nothing to do with the swamp lands as engineer.

A. M. DAVIS.

TUESDAY, A. M., August 26, 1862.

Mr. Davis recalled:

Answer—I do not know of a Lewis C. Peters. I knew of no such man as contractor. Ditch No. 17, I think was Lewis C. Peterman. If a man by the name of Lewis C. Peters was on that ditch, I think I should have known it.

Answer—The greater part of the time during the winter, I think Mr. Stover was in town. He was not engaged in the discharge of his duties as Swamp Land Commissioner all the time.

Answer—My business was to hold the rod and carry the chain. My account for services as “engineer,” was made out against the State at three dollars per day, although I received but one dollar and twenty-five cents. I did not think of any wrong then. These accounts were all assigned by me to Mr. Stover, and I received my pay direct from him. Until I was employed by Mr. Stover I had no experience as an engineer.

A. M. DAVIS.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

Lewis C. Peterman, being duly sworn, upon oath deposeth as follows :

Answer—I have been a contractor on ditches in this county. My

contracts were verbal. My contracts were taken privately, under no letting by the commissioner.

Answer—For the first ditches I finished, I received money. Afterward we took contracts with the understanding that one half was to be paid in money, and the other half in swamp lands. Mr. James Kimball was my partner in ditching in some of the contracts to be paid in money and lands.

We received from Mathias Stover three hundred and twenty acres of swamp land, in part payment for our work, said land was deeded to us by Mr. Stover, at the sum and price of five dollars per acre.

Certificates were issued to us for the amount of work done, and we assigned them to Mr. Stover. We took property in the town of South Bend, at a thousand dollars. Mr. Stover offered to sell us this same property for six hundred dollars in cash. But the real cash value of this property would not exceed four or five hundred dollars. We took this property in lieu of swamp land. The reason that we took half swamp lands was because Mr. Stover said there was not enough money in the treasury to pay for the amount of our work.

Afterward I did ditching by myself, and took half lands and half money, for the same reasons as above. The land we took from Mr. Stover at five dollars per acre I sold at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Mathias Stover was the engineer and surveyor most of the time we were ditching. This time was from about 1854 to 1860, inclusive.

I never saw Mr. Davis lay off any ditches. Mr. Stover used the level all the time.

I never saw Mr. Davis use any instruments. Sometimes we would assist in carrying the chain and driving stakes. We never got any pay for it.

I have been ditching from 1854 to 1860 under Mr. Stover as Commissioner. I have been an extensive ditcher in this county.

Mr. Stover took all the estimates on my work.

There never was a man in this county named Lewis C. Peters, whom I knew. I never knew of such a contractor in this county.

LEWIS C. PETERMAN.

James Kimble, being duly sworn, upon oath deposeth as follows:

Answer—I have heard the testimony of Lewis C. Peterman read, and fully corroborate the same.

A part of the lands referred to by Mr. Peterman, that came to me upon division, were afterward sold by me to Mr. Stover, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and subsequently conveyed by Mr. Storer to Mr. Peterman at five dollars per acre on a ditching contract of Mr. Peterman.

Answer—Mr. Stover never told us that Mr. Albert M. Davis was the engineer. We never looked upon him nor regarded him as the engineer.

JAMES KIMBLE.

John Zeiger being duly sworn, upon oath deposeth as follows:

Answer—I was contractor on ditches under Mathias Stover, Commissioner Swamp Lands, St. Joseph county. I had no written contract. My contract was verbal.

Question—Please look at certificate No. 108, ditch No. 65; amount three hundred dollars; dated South Bend, September 29, 1856; payable to John Zeiger, contractor; signed by Mathias Stover, Swamp Land Commissioner, and purporting to be assigned to said Stover by John Zeiger, and say what you know concerning the same.

Answer—I never assigned that certificate, nor did I ever authorize any one to sign my name to that certificate. I never saw it before.

Answer—I took a contract for four hundred dollars, for which I was to receive one-half money, and eighty acres of land for the other half. Afterward Mr. Stover insisted that the contract was for six hundred dollars, and he would not pay us the first four hundred dollars until we had done work to the amount of six hundred dollars. He paid me three hundred dollars in money, and compelled me to allow him three hundred dollars for the eighty acres of land, in order to get a settlement.

Answer—The contract price per rod was one dollar. The ditch was five feet wide on top, two and a half feet deep, and from fifteen to eighteen inches wide at the bottom.

Answer—My former statement refers to the first ditch.

Answer—My last ditch was the same size, but Mr. Stover only allowed me seventy-five cents per rod.

Answer—I would have dug these ditches, for money, at seventy-five cents per rod. The land I considered of no value. He said he would let us the job on such terms that we could clear the land.

Answer—Mr. Stover laid out these ditches. We carried the chain. Mr. Davis did not do any thing. I never saw Mr. Davis use an instrument.

JOHN ZEIGER.





THE FINAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS,
SUBMITTED MARCH 9, 1863.

Mr. Harney, from the Committee on Ways and Means, made the following report:

The Committee on Ways and Means ask leave to submit the following report:

THE CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

The following is an exhibit of the Receipts and Disbursements from the Treasury, during the time specified.

Statement of State Treasury since October 31, 1860.

Cash on hand, October 31, 1860.....	\$238,712 76
Cash rec'd from Oct. 31, '60, to Dec. 31, '60.	\$213,600 76
Warrants drawn for same period	157,641 39
	<hr/> 55,959 37
Cash on hand, December 31, 1860.....	\$294,672 13
Cash rec'd from Dec. 31, '60, to Oct. 31, '61	\$3,459,056 88
Warrants drawn same period.....	3,388,582 68
	<hr/> 70,474 20
Cash on hand, October 31, 1861.....	\$365,146 33

Cash rec'd from Oct. 31, '61, to Oct. 31, '62	\$3,997,632 64	
Warrants drawn same period	3,486,304 55	
		<hr/> 511,328 09
Cash on hand, October 31, 1862.	\$876,474 32	
Cash received from Oct. 31, 1862, to Jan. 31, 1863.	\$595,496 71	
		<hr/> \$1,471,971 03
Warrants drawn from Oct. 31, '62, to Jan. 31, 1863.	1,286,324 41	
		<hr/>
Cash on hand, January 31, 1863	\$185,646 62	

All of these vouchers the Committee have examined, cancelled, and made abstracts of the same, in order to test the correctness of the Auditor's books, but for lack of time, they have been unable to complete the work as yet, but have adopted measures to finish the examination.

The Committee find that the funded debt of the State has been increased by the sale of six per cent. bonds, still outstanding to the amount of \$1,225,500 00, which money has been used for the purpose of paying the State tax assessed by an act of Congress, approved August 5, 1861, for the purchase of the State arms, and paying expenses incurred in organizing and fitting out troops of the State, which entered the service, and for taking care of our sick and wounded soldiers; in providing a revenue for the next two years sufficient to meet the demand upon the treasury.

The Committee have found themselves surrounded with difficulties, notwithstanding the enormous appropriations of the last two years, which absorbs the revenues and the proceeds of the debt incurred, there is still left over to be provided for out of the incoming revenues.

The Military debt, audited by the Committee, but not paid for want of funds, which the Governor's message shows to be \$146,279 87; Military claims unaudited supposed to be about \$25,000 00; claimed by State Prison North, for building, for which there had been no appropriation, \$50,351 69.

In addition, We have extraordinary demands upon the Treasury on account of the war, which will be for taking care of sick and wounded soldiers, \$100,000 00; also, provide for military defence of our border, \$75,000 00; making a total, in round numbers, of near \$400,000 00, constituting the same class of demands, under

nearly the same emergency as induced the last Legislature to authorize the loan of two millions, yet with all these embarrassments, and the precedent before them, the committee have deemed it inexpedient to recommend a new loan, thus increasing the availability of the treasury, and, for the present, relieving the tax payers. They have deemed it the best policy to "pay as you go," and if we are not willing to pay the tax, quit the expense. The expense and losses in negotiating a loan, with the cost of taking care of it, with the interest and liabilities to fraud and speculation, far exceed all the temporary benefit derived from public loans. Acting under these convictions, the committee have recommended an increase of five cents assessments on property, and twenty-five per cent. poll tax; and have endeavored to limit their appropriation to the revenue standard.

STATE DEBT.

According to the report of the Auditors, the State debt is as follows:

3 per cent. Certificates of Stock.....	\$5,325,500 00
2½ per cent. Certificates of Stock.....	\$2,058,173 50
6 per cent. Certificates of Stock.....	\$1,225,500 00

There is also supposed to be outstanding of the original internal improvement bonds, as shown by the report of Agent of State, \$391,000. The State has also given her bond to the Sinking Fund, which is really only a debt from one department of the State to another, for \$1,188,219 64. The total interest, due annually on the whole debt is \$462,552 51. This formidable item seems to increase rather than diminish, notwithstanding the repeated efforts that have been made to put the debt in process of liquidation. Your committee recommend that active measures be taken to provide for the ultimate extinction of the State debt, and in the mean time that the character of it be changed from that of certificates to coupon bonds, with interest payable at the State capital, which would lead to the absorption of a large portion of it by the capitalists in the State.

WAR LOAN.

The committee find there is charged to sale of Military War Loan Bonds, the sum of \$1,754,855 85, as proceeds of sale of

2,000,000 bonds. Of the above bonds sold there has been re-	
deemed.....	\$774,500 00
At a cost, with interest accruing, of.....	692,002 69
Leaving outstanding.....	1,225,500 00
Nett proceeds of same.....	1,064,470 93
	<hr/>
Balance.....	\$161,029 07

This balance would not prove a loss to the State if she could purchase the bonds at the same price at which they were sold. It is, however, equivalent to paying very near seven per cent. interest, and a probability of having to redeem the bonds at their face.

STATE DEBT SINKING FUND.

The committee would call the attention of the Legislature to the general management of the above fund. The Auditor reports a balance due the fund of \$678,626 87, which, at present, would absorb all the money in the Treasury, and leave the Treasury in debt near one-half million. This results from the appropriations exceeding the revenues, and the money set apart for the redemption of the State debt is the last applied to the purposes intended. It should be the business of the officers immediately after the money is received, to apply the same to the purpose prescribed by law, and not leave it to be preyed upon by every other appropriation. The account of the above fund in the books of the Auditor's office, are not satisfactory. It seems to be regarded not as a special fund, but only to be expended on the public debt when there is no other use for the money, and in the books in his office, reference is made to the Auditor's report, which shows receipts for taxes in 1861 to be \$264,437 97 and disbursements on account of bonds to be \$259,44 54, but there is no satisfactory showing when or how that amount was expended. The report also shows the fund to have received from the United States \$450,000 in Treasury notes, which were sold for \$432,639 30, which we presume was coin, and although the bonds were purchased nominally at the same price as sold at, still the loss to the State in the above instance was \$17,361 70. It seems, also, from comparing dates, that the redemption of bonds was going on simultaneously with the negotiations and selling of them, the necessity for which the committee cannot comprehend.

TEMPORARY LOANS.

By act of the special session, approved June 3, 1861, the officers of State were authorized to make temporary loans, in order to purchase supplies for troops in the service of this State, or to provide for transportation of the same under provision of this act. Loans were made including, however, back to December, 1860, which amounted in total to January 31, 1862, to.....\$1,495,735 33
 Upon which paid as debit..... 1,533,549 71

Over paid..... \$37,814 38

This over payment is presumed to be on account of interest, and makes a formidable item in the past expenditures.

The committee cannot go back and judge of the necessity of those loans, but it does seem there must have been given a very liberal construction to the law which limits the necessity to purchasing supplies and providing transportation to troops in the service of the State. Besides many of these loans took place during the same period when bond loans were being negotiated, and of the proceeds of which these were to be paid. The committee do not desire to be censorious, but think the record of transactions of such importance, and so delicate a nature, should be accompanied by an explanation of the reasons for so doing, especially in times like these, when public officers should be more rigid in their transactions and careful in their accounts.

ACCOUNTS WITH THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

The State has received from the General Government, as shown by the Auditor's report:

By cash	\$160,061 02
By Treasury Notes	450,000 09
There is an unsettled balance, sufficient to pay the	
State tax	769,144 03

These amounts have been paid to the State on account of advances made for carrying on the war, but there is nothing in the Auditor's report, nor is there an account in his office, to show upon what vouchers these amounts have been drawn, or what amount

there may yet be due the State. But from the report made by the Governor, in reference to purchase and disposition of State arms, we find that the accounts and vouchers paid from the State Arms Fund have been forwarded to Washington. We also find the warrants on the Military Fund have been forwarded, and certified copies of the same are in the Auditor's office. The Governor, who seems to have most of these accounts in his possession, also in his message, from data in his hands, estimates the amount yet due the State at \$359,634 75. This would pay the floating debt over from said year, and reduce the war loan debt to about \$1,100,000, leaving that amount legacy of debt, after the Federal Government should have returned to all of our advances on the war, except Contingent Fund used for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers, and for payment of State troops in defense of our own border. The same items which we have to provide for this year, and will have to during the war.

It may be said a large portion of this went to pay the tax assessed by the General Government on the State. That may be true, but the tax collected by the Federal Government this year, internal revenue in the State, will far exceed the amount above assumed. Besides the productive interests of the State begins to feel the effects of the loss of labor of so many of the citizens in the army; so that now we are less able to stand heavy taxation than we were two years ago.

From these facts and premises, the committee must come to the conclusion that the system of finance pursued for the last two years, of leaving the future to provide for the expenditures of the present, would result inevitably in ruin and bankruptcy. No worse policy can be adopted than in imagining that in the future we will be better able to pay than at present.

The committee must say that for the last ten days, during all the time they were preparing this report, they have been denied the presence and counsels of the minority of the committee, and therefore it cannot be given as unanimous. From this fact, and from the pressing nature of their other duties, and the limited time allowed them to examine so voluminous a record, they have been unable to make their investigations as thorough as the occasion would demand. It is submitted with diffidence, as the best they could do under the circumstances surrounding them.

